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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1873-4,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

---

IN SIX VOLUMES.  
VOL. IV.

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1874.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1873-4.

(IN SIX VOLUMES.)

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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AND

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New South Wales.

BLUE BOOK

FOR THE YEAR

1873,

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.



SYDNEY:

BY AUTHORITY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1874.



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Adams Charles V. ....	Medical Attendant to Aborigines, New England, 76	Archdall Rev. Charles } Archdall Rev. Charles }	Church of England Chaplain to the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 35
Adams John Ford .....	Senior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16	Arkins John .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cowra, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Cowra, 72. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Cowra, 19.
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Addams Rev. F. W. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Paterson, 98	Armstrong William W. ....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Rylstone, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Rylstone, 73.
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Alexander Charles Somerville.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Goulburn, 19. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Goulburn, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Goulburn, 72	Armstrong Alex. B. ....	Clerk, Attorney General's Department, 46
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Alger John .....	Commissioner to collect exhibits for International Exhibition, 44	Arnheim Edward Henry	Probationary Junior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Allan Henry Alexander	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 69	Arndell A. J. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 90
Allan David Tait .....	Lieutenant, Naval Brigade, 42. Harbour Master, and Chairman of Local Marine Board, Newcastle, 63	Arnold Richard Aldous	Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly, 13. 2nd Lieutenant Volunteer Artillery, 41
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Barling Joseph .....	Chief Clerk and Accountant, Department of Harbours, &c., 86	Bettington James B. ....	Sheep Director, Merriwa, 78
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Barling R. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71	Betts Edward Marsden.....	Assistant Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 35
Barling Joseph.....	Sheep Director, Port Stephens, 79	Betts Martha .....	Matron of the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Barnes Frederick E.....	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office, 70	Betts John .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Ulmarra, 95
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Barnes Thomas.....	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Gaol, Maitland, 29	Beuzeville James .....	District Registrar of Births and Deaths, &c., Waterloo, 19
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Barnett George.....	Clerk, General Post Office, 90	Beverley Henry Clements .....	Gaoler, Wollongong, afterwards Cooma, 29, 31
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Battley Thomas C. ....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gosford, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Gosford (Brisbane Water) 72. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Gosford (Brisbane Water), 19	Birkett Richard .....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21
Battye Edward M. ....	Inspector of Police, 24	Bishop George .....	Draftsman (Land Titles Branch), Registrar General's Office, 18
Bawden Thomas .....	Commissioner to collect Exhibits for International Exhibition, 44	Black Albert Thomas .....	Coast Waiter, Customs Station, Broken Bay, 59. Electric Telegraph Operator, Baranjuely, 95
Baxter John .....	10th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 58	Black John .....	Major Commanding Southern Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 38
Bayley George William .....	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 82	Blackman William .....	Clerk, Department of Lands, 68
Bayley Edward Alfred.....	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch), 82	Blackman Samuel A. ....	Sheep Director, Mudgee, 78
Bayley Alexander Chas. ....	Superintendent of Roads, 85	Blackmore Alexander E. ....	Ledgerkeeper, Government Savings' Bank, 96
Baylis Henry .....	Police Magistrate, Wagga Wagga, 26. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Wagga Wagga, 29	Blackstone William .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Newtown, 92
Bayly William D.....	Ledgerkeeper, Government Savings' Bank, 96	Blackwell Louis B. ....	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 92
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Baynes Thomas .....	Pay and Quarter-Master, Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces, 37, 38	Blake Isidore M. (J.P.) .....	Coroner, Yass, 51
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Beatty John, James Macartney .....	4th Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18	Blake Robert.....	Inspector of Distilleries, 60
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Beckett Thomas S. ....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tamworth, 93	Bloomfield Rev. J. R. ....	Church of England Chaplain to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 36. Minister of the Church of England, Raymond Terrace, 99. Church of England Chaplain to the Gaol, Parramatta, 28
Bedford Edward Samuel .....	President of the Medical Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums, 36. Medical Adviser to the Government, 32. Member of the Medical Board, 32. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 101	Bloomfield Edwin Cordaux .....	Sheep Director, Armidale, 77
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Bell Edward .....	Resident Engineer, Clarence River, Harbours and River Department, 87		
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Bode Rev. F. D. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Lochinvar and Branxton, 99	Brooks James Norton ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wollombi, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wollombi, 73. Coroner, Wollombi, 51
Bohle Henry W. ....	Ballast Master, Newcastle (Department of Harbours and River Navigation), 87	Brooks J. ....	Shipwright Surveyor, Newcastle, 63
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Bolton Charles .....	Weigher and Balance Mechanician, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16	Broughton John Archer.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Deniliquin, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Deniliquin, 49. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Deniliquin, 72. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Deniliquin, 19
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Bowker Richard Ryther	Health Officer, Newcastle, 62. Government Medical Officer, Newcastle, 35. Assistant Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery, 42. Vaccinator, Newcastle, 33	Brown John S. ....	Sheep Inspector, Dubbo, 80
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Boyden Anne .....	Matron, Gaol, Wollongong, 29	Brown Walter (M.D.)...	Medical Visitor to Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 34. Vaccinator, Parramatta, 33. Visiting Surgeon, Parramatta Gaol, 34
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Bray James .....	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Tweed River, 73. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cudgen, Tweed River, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tweed River, 20	Buckley Robert.....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Goulburn, 92
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Brewer Frank .....	Junior Telegraph Operator, 95. Junior Operator, Telegraph Branch, East Maitland, 95	Burgess E. J. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71. Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department, 82
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Burne Henry .....	Police Magistrate, Araluen, 25. Gold Commissioner, 75	Canty Michael .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Station, Gundagai, 92
Burnell Arthur John .....	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 70	Capel Daniel .....	Sheep Director, Warialda, 79
Burness Thomas .....	Sheep Inspector, Maitland, and Cattle Inspector, Newcastle, 80	Capper J. F. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71
Burnet William .....	Clerk, Money Order Office, 91. Ledger-keeper, Government Savings' Bank, 96	Cardew William C. ....	Acting District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Port Macquarie, 20
Burnett Alexander .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wellington, 94	Carlisle Thomas .....	Clerk in charge of Goods, Railway Department, Sydney, 83
Burnett Wm. ....	Lieutenant, South Sydney Company, Volunteer Rifles, 39	Carpenter Lyndon Bolton	Senior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
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Byrne Daniel Alexander	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Warrego District, 74	Cashman Julia .....	Matron, Gaoler, Braidwood, 30
Byrne Margaret Mary .....	Girls' Teacher, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Casperson Charles .....	Electric Telegraph Operator, Sydney, 92
Byrnes Francis Oaks .....	Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department, 91	Caswell William Stewart	Police Magistrate, Moruya, 25. Registrar of the District Court, Moruya, 48. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Broulee, 19. Coroner, Broulee, 50. Gold Commissioner, 75
Byrnes Henry James .....	Captain, Parramatta Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 39	Catlett Arthur L. ....	Book-keeper, Electric Telegraph Department, 91
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Davey John Joseph.....	Assistant-Engineer, Hunter River (Department of Harbours and Rivers), 87	Docker Ernest Brougham	Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, 12
Davidson Lewis Gordon	Captain, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 38	Docker Joseph .....	Cadet, Naval Brigade, 42
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Davis John .....	Railway Station-master, Liverpool, 83	Doran John .....	Engineer Mechanic, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, 86
	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bega, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Bega, 72. Registrar of the District Court, Bega, 48. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Bega, 19	Douglas Henry .....	Sheep Director, Narandera, 78
		Dowe G. L. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71
		Dowe Joshua .....	Vaccinator, Tamworth, 33. Sheep Director, Tamworth, 79. Government Medical Officer, Tamworth, 35
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Dowling Rev. C. V. ....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Newcastle, 100	Edwards Wm. Leonard..	3rd Clerk, Legislative Council, 12
Dowling Vincent G. ....	Cadet in the Field, Roads Department, 85	Egan Myles .....	Superintendent of Vaccine Institution, Sydney, 32. Police Surgeon, 34
Dowson Rev. J. W. ....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Penrith, 100	Egan K. ....	Mining Registrar, 76
Doyle Edward Wentworth	Junior Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18	Egan John .....	Sheep Director, Canonba, 77
Doyle A. J. ....	Sheep Director, Narrabri, 79	Elder Rev. John .....	Minister of the Church of England, Windsor, 98
Doyle Peter .....	Road Superintendent, 85	Eldershaw Thomas Ball..	1st Locker, Customs, Sydney, 58
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Driver Richard .....	Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, 13. Commissioner to inquire into the Working of Public Charities, 44	Ellis Eyre Goulburn ...	Commissioner to inquire into the working of Public Charities, 44
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Drummond W. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71	Elphinstone A. Leckie...	Cadet, Colonial Architect's Department, 86
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Du Faur Eccleston .....	Draftsman, Occupation of Lands Department, 73	Elwin Theodore .....	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 69
Duberley John Charles..	11th Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 58	Elyard Fred. Chas. Wm.	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 18
Ducat John .....	Sheep Inspector, Port Macquarie, 80	Ennis Robert .....	2nd Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 47
Ducker John .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Richmond, 20	Evans Henry V. ....	Surveyor, 2nd Class, 69
Dudding William .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Patrick's Plains (Singleton), 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Singleton, 73. Registrar of the District Court, Singleton (Patrick's Plains), 48	Evans Wm. Tucker .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Orange, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Orange, 73. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Orange, 20. Mining Registrar, 75. Registrar of the District Court, Orange, 49.
Duff James Boscawen ...	Deputy Registrar of Deeds, 19	Evans George .....	Railway Station-master, Tarana, afterwards Penrith, 83, 84
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Duncan Wm. Augustine	Collector of Customs, Sydney, 57. Trustee, Free Public Library, 42. Member of the Council of Education, 22	Evans Owen Spencer ...	Surgeon, Naval Brigade, 42. Visiting Surgeon, Colonial Military Stores and Gunpowder Magazines, 62. Vaccinator, Balmain, 32. Visiting Surgeon, Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 34. Visiting Surgeon, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, Biloela, 34. Member of the Medical Board, 32.
Dunlop William .....	Sheep Director, Goulburn, 78	Evans Alfred Essex .....	Clerk, Correspondence Branch, Colonial Treasury, 57
Dunne Rev. Patrick .....	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Goulburn, 29	Evelyn Samuel Chas. Jas.	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Statistical Branch), 18
Dwyer Patrick .....	Railway Station-master, Campbelltown, 83	Ewan Richard R. ....	Goods Clerk, Railway Branch, Goulburn, 84
Dwyer William .....	Inspector of Schools, Newcastle District, 22	Ewing Rev. Thos. C. ...	Minister of the Church of England, Wollongong, 98
Dwyer John .....	Line Repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Goulburn, 92	Ewing Archibald .....	Carpenter, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 35
Dymock David Lindsay..	Lieutenant, Jamberoo Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 39	Ewington Wm. Fredk....	Vaccinator, Gulgong, 33
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Eagar Geoffrey .....	Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, 56. Commissioner of Stamp Duties, 57. Auditor, University of Sydney, 101.	Fahey Francis .....	Captain, Volunteer Artillery, 41
Eames John .....	Electric Telegraph Station-master, Inverell, 94	Faid William .....	Sheep Director, Urana, 79
Eames Robert Lawton...	2nd Tide Surveyor, Customs, Sydney, 58	Fairbairn Margaret .....	1st Teacher, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
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Earngey George .....	Road Superintendent, 85	Fairclough Hugh .....	Warden, Marine Board, 63
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Eaton Frederick J. ....	Sub-Collector of Customs, Richmond River, 59	Fairfax Andrew .....	Cashier, Council of Education Office, 22
Eaton John James .....	Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts, 56	Fairweather W. ....	Engineer Surveyor, Port Macquarie and Macleay River, 63
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Eccles J. ....	Lithographic Printer, Surveyor General's Office, 70	Falconer M'Vey Napier..	Railway Station-master, Newtown, 83
Edson Frederick M. ....	Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 47	Falconer James .....	Assistant Instrument Fitter, Electric Telegraph Department, 92
Edwards Robert .....	Clerk, Post Office, 90	Falder Robert .....	Vaccinator, Tumut and Adelong, 33. Medical Officer, Adelong and Tumut, 35
Edwards Alfred G. ....	Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Department, 86	Fallick Charles M. ....	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Gaol, Goulburn, 29
Edwards Fredk. Henry..	Captain, Newington College Cadet Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 39	Fancourt Thomas .....	Warehousekeeper, Customs, Sydney, 58
Edwards James Richard	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Young, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Young, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Young, 49. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Young, 73	Farnell James Squire ...	Secretary for Lands, 68
Edwards W. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71	Farquhar David .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Clarence Town, 19
Edwards John .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 68	Farr Edward J. R. ....	Chief Clerk and Accountant, Western Gold Fields Office, 74. Mining Registrar, 75
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Edwards Fredk. William	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonabarabran, 25. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Coonabarabran, 19. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Coonamble, 72		
Edwards Henry D. ....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Station, Germantown, 95		





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Hannell Clarence H. ....	Shipping Master, Newcastle, 62. Clerk to Harbour Master, Newcastle, 64	Hewett Thomas E. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Muswellbrook, 93
Hannell James E. ....	Clerk, Customs, Newcastle, 59	Hewitt Thomas .....	Sheep Director, Grafton, 78
Hannell Jesse .....	Superintendent, Light-house, Newcastle, 64	Heywood Edward Offord	Senior Clerk and Melter, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Hanson Charles .....	Assistant Signal Master, Fort Phillip, 65	Hicks Lucy H. ....	Matron, Immigration Depot, 32. Matron of the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park, 37.
Hanson Ernest .....	Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 56	Hicks David Seth .....	Inspector of Schools, Goulburn District, 22
Hardy Henry .....	Assistant District Engineer, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 86. Surveyor, Railway Department, 83	Higgins J. J. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71
Hare Harry .....	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 70	Higgins J. ....	Sheep Director, Port Stephens, 79
Hare Reginald .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Corowa, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Corowa, 49	Higgs John .....	Traffic Manager, Newcastle, 84
Hare Arthur John .....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 70	Higgs James .....	Railway Station-master, Parramatta Junction, 83
Hargrave John Fletcher (M.A.)	Puisne Judge, 10. Judge, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, 47	Higgs Edward .....	Inspector of Trains, Western Line of Railway, 84. Railway Station-master, Raglan, 84
Hargraves William Hy.	2nd Clerk, Equity Office, 46	Higman W. H. ....	Cadet in the Field, Roads Department, 85. Registrar of Gauges, Nepean River, 87
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Harmer William .....	Clerk, Census Office, 43	Hill Francis William	Superintendent, Money Order Office, 91. Controller, Government Savings' Bank, 96
Harnett Laurence Joseph	Sergeant-at-Arms, Legislative Assembly, 13	Hill Edward .....	Trustee, Australian Museum, 43
Harper Charles A. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71	Hill David .....	Accountant, Stamp Duties Office, 57
Harper Samuel .....	12th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 58	Hill Richard .....	Sheep Director, Sydney, 79. To make arrangements in connection with the Public Funeral of the late W. C. Wentworth, 44
Harper Henry Stephen ..	Clerk, Lands Department, 68	Hill George L. ....	Sub-Collector of Customs, Maryland, 60
Harriott Thomas Warre	Commissioner of Crown Lands, New England, Clarence, and Macleay, 74	Hill John .....	Captain, Artillery Brigade, 41
Harris Richard .....	Medical Visitor to Lunatic Asylum for Imbeciles, &c., Newcastle, 34. Vaccinator, Newcastle, 33	Hillier John Briggs .....	Captain, South Sydney Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 39
Harris E. A. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71	Hill John James .....	Vaccinator, &c., Lambton, 33
Harrison Charles E. ....	Sub-Inspector of Police, 24	Hillyar Rev. William ...	Lecturer in Latin, Sydney Grammar School, 102
Harrison George T. ....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric, Telegraph Branch, Balranald, afterwards Urana, 93, 95	Hilton Henry .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tumut, 20
Harrison Charles .....	Electric Telegraph Operator, Bega, 94	Hinchey James .....	Clerk, Pay Branch, Colonial Treasury, 56
Harrold Charles .....	Assistant Harbour Master, Sydney, 63	Hindmarsh W. ....	Sheep Director, Berrima, 77
Harte Michael Sheridan	3rd Clerk to Crown Solicitor, 46	Hinton Alfred .....	Clerk and Accountant, Marine Board, 63. Clerk and Accountant, Naval Brigade, 42
Hassall Rev. James Saml.	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Berrima, 29. Minister of the Church of England, Berrima, 98	Hipsley Richard H. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Bathurst, 94
Hawke John .....	Clerk and Time-keeper, Harbours and Rivers Department, 86	Hitchens Edward Lytton	Clerk, Council of Education, 22
Hawkins Henry Spendlove	Assistant Master, Sydney Grammar School, 102	Hixson Francis (R.N.) ..	Captain Commanding Naval Brigade, 42. Commissioner of Defence from Foreign Aggression, 37. Member of the Board for Inspecting and Maintaining the Supply of Colonial Warlike Stores, 65. President of the Marine Board, 63
Hawkins Thomas Jarman	Coroner, Bathurst, 50	Hoadley Henry .....	Telegraph Operator, Port Stephens, 65. Superintendent of Light House, Port Stephens, 64
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Hawksley Edward J. ...	Sale Clerk, Government Printing Office, 61	Hodge Sebastian .....	Janitor and Drill Sergeant, Sydney Grammar School, 102
Hawley Doctor Richard	Assistant Librarian, Free Public Library, 42	Hodgson Thomas .....	Superintendent of Studies, and Principal, Technical Military School, 38
Hay John .....	President of the Legislative Council, 12	Hoey James .....	Clerk of Works, Darling Harbour Wharf, 87
Hayes Samuel .....	Shipwright Carpenter, &c., Fitz Roy Dock, 86.	Hogan Patrick Joseph ..	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 69. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Sydney, 73
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Hayes Alfred .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Dubbo, 94	Hogarth H. C. ....	Mining Registrar, 76
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Hayley William Foxton	Assistant Surgeon, Western Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 41	Holborrow Wm. Hillier	Captain, Richmond Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 39
Haylock Cornelius .....	Licensed Surveyor, 71	Holden George Kenyon	Examiner of Land Titles, Registrar General's Office, 18
Hays Christopher Dunkin	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Eden, 19. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Eden, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Eden, 72. Registrar of the District Court, Eden, 48.	Holding James R. ....	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Deniliquin, 93
Heady John .....	Licensed Surveyor, 71.	Holdsworth Philip Jos.	Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 56
Healey Thomas .....	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 69	Holland Rev. Edward ..	Presbyterian Minister, Port Macquarie, 100
Healy Patrick .....	Acting District Court Judge, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Northern District, 49-50	Holloway George .....	Cadet, Roads Department, 85
Healy Rev. Patrick .....	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 36	Holmes William .....	Brigade Clerk, Volunteer Corps, 38
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Hedgeland G. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71	Holt Thomas .....	Member of the Council of Education, 22
Helm C. O. ....	Temporary Clerk, Lands Department, 68	Holt Samuel .....	Captain No. 3 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 41
Hemming William .....	Commissioner of Stamps, 57	Honey Thomas .....	Ensign, Kiama Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 40
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Henderson P. H. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71	Hope William E. ....	Clerk, General Police Office, 90
Henry W. E. ....	Clerk, Western Gold Fields Office, 74	Hopkins Edmund .....	Clerk, Executive Council Office, 12
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Hulme Frederick W. ...	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 92	Johnson Whittingdale...	Commissioner in Charge, Western Gold District, 74
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Hunt John J. ....	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 92	Jones Philip Sydney (M.D.)	To grant Certificates under the Superannuation Act, 43. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 101. Member of the Medical Board, 32.
Hunter Archibald.....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Grafton, 94. Assistant Postmaster, Tentersfield, 91	Jones William T.....	Cadet, Roads Department, 85
Huntley William Albert	Vaccinator, Inverell, 33	Jones Edmund .....	2nd Landing Surveyor, Customs, Sydney, 57. Lieutenant, Naval Brigade, 42
Huntley Frederick .....	5th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 58	Jones J. W. ....	Sheep Inspector, Narrabri, 80
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Hurst Rev. G. ....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Sydney, 100	Jones Richard .....	Land Titles Commissioner, 18
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Hutchinson David Bruce	Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates, 46. Registrar, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, 47	Jordan William .....	Clerk, Census Office, 43
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Hyam Isaac M.....	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Grafton, 94	Joseph Thomas Morgan.	Assistant Medical Officer, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 35. Vaccinator, Gladesville, 33
Hyndman Robert A.....	Licensed Surveyor, 71. Surveyor, Railway Department 83.	Josephson Joshua Frey..	District Court Judge, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Western District, 49, 50
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Iredale Robert R.....	Clerk, General Post Office, 90	Keating J. T. ....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 70
Ironside Frederick James	Reader, Government Printing Office, 61	Kebby Charles .....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Department, Eden, 94
Irving David Williamson	Police Magistrate, Tamworth, 26. Gold Commissioner, 75. Coroner, Tamworth, 51	Keegan James .....	Sub-Inspector of Police, 24
Irwin John Edward.....	Commander, Naval Brigade, 42	Keele Thomas W.....	Assistant Surveyor, Department of Harbours, &c., 86
Isaacs Robert Macintosh	Crown Prosecutor, Western District, 50	Keele Charles Hardwick.	Assistant Clerk, Registrar General's Department, 18
Isaacs Francis Sheriff ...	Clerk, Quarter Sessions Department, 50	Keele J. J.....	Statistical Clerk, Railway Department, 82
Ivimy Thomas Goldson	Government Medical Officer, Dowling, 34. Vaccinator, Ulladulla, 33	Keele Walter.....	Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 56
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Jackson F. J. ....	Sub-lieutenant, Naval Brigade, 42	Kellett Faith A.....	Official Postmaster, Penrith, 91
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Jaffrey M. ....	Sheep Director, Menindie, 78	Kelly Michael Hedley...	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Albury, 92
Jager Joseph.....	Assistant Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoir, 65	Kelly Herbert .....	Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 77
James Evan .....	Electric Telegraph Station-master, Uralla, 94	Kelly Henry Kennedy...	Probationary Junior Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, 16
James Thomas .....	Sheep Director, Booligal, 77	Kelly Margaret.....	Teacher in the Industrial School for Girls, 23
Jamieson George .....	Surveyor, Railway Department, 82	Kelly Richard .....	4th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 57
Jamison Thomas Cains...	Inspector of Sugar Refineries, 60	Kelly Charles .....	4th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 58
Jaques Theodore James	Major, Suburban Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 38	Kelynack Rev. W.....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bathurst, 100
Jaques Arthur T. ....	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 69	Kemmis Rev. Thomas...	Minister of the Church of England, Yass, 98
Jardine William .....	Sheep Director, Cooma, 77	Kemp Rev. Frederick R.	Minister of the Church of England, Camperdown, 98. Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Port Macquarie, 30
Jarvis William .....	Railway Station-master, Marulan, 83	Kenane Daniel R. ....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Station, Kiandra, 93. Telegraph Station-master, Jerilderie, 95
Jenkins C. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71	Kennedy Robert .....	Sheep Director, Yass, 79
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Jennings P. A. ....	Sheep Director, Deniliquin, 78		
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Johnson Mark .....	Assistant Postmaster, Inverell, 91		
Johnson J.....	Shipwright Surveyor, Shoalhaven, 63		
Johnson Rev. J. H.....	Minister of the Church of England, Glen Innes, 99		

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Kennedy Thomas .....	Surveyor, Railway Department, 82	Lang Rev. John Dunmore (D.D.) .....	Trustee, Free Public Library, 42
Kennedy Hugh .....	Registrar and Assistant Professor of Classics, University of Sydney, 101	Lang William .....	Sheep Director, Hay, 78
Kennedy J. H. ....	Mining Registrar, 76	Langford Michael .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumberumba, 27. Mining Registrar, 76
Kennedy David S. ....	3rd Clerk, Sheriff's Office, 47	Langley George (J.P.) .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Parramatta, 26. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Parramatta, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Parramatta, 73. Registrar of the District Court, Parramatta, 48. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Parramatta, 28
Kenny Rev. John .....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Maitland East, 100	Langley John Douse ...	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Berrima, 29
Kentish S. P. R. ....	Mining Registrar, 76	Langley John Dowse ...	Ensign, Newcastle Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 40
Keon George Plunkett ..	Sub-collector of Customs, Eden, 59. Police Magistrate, Eden, 25. Health Officer, Twofold Bay, 62	Langstaff R. W. ....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office, 70
Keper Charles A. ....	Officer of Customs, Port Stephens, 59	Langigan Rev. William ..	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Berrima, 99
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Kopsch Gustave .....	Instrument Fitter, Electric Telegraph Department, 92. Sub-Lieutenant, Naval Brigade, 42	Lethbridge John King ..	Sheep Director, Windsor, 79. Captain Penrith Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 38
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M'Lachlan John Charles	Captain, Orange Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 39	Macnevin Thomas Edwin	2nd Clerk, Attorney General's Department, 46
M'Lachlan, David.....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Glen Innes, 94	Maddocks John Halford	2nd Clerk and Cashier, Customs, Sydney, 57
M'Laurin Norman .....	Visiting Surgeon (Acting), Parramatta Gaol, 34	Maddrell Robert .....	Sheep Director, Braidwood, 77
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M'Leod Alexander .....	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the discovery of New Gold Fields in the Northern District, 74	Maier Henry John .....	Junior Clerk, Council of Education, 22
M'Leod Hamilton Hall ..	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Moama, 20	Mair James .....	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Menindee, 25. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Menindee, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Mitchell, 73. Coroner, Menindee, 51
M'Lerie John .....	Inspector General of Police, 24. Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, 37	Maister Arthur Joseph...	Sheep Inspector, Armidale, 80
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M'Namara Richard .....	Drill-master, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Manning Henry .....	Cadet, Roads Department, 85
M'Naughton Samuel ...	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Station, Rocky Mouth, 95. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Maclean, 19	Manning Sir William Montagu (Q.C.)	Examiner-in-Law, University of Sydney, 101
M'Neven John .....	Sheep Director, Molong, 78	Manning Charles James.	Parliamentary Draftsman, 46
M'Nevin Thomas .....	Sheep Director, Bourke, 77	Manning Frederic Norton (M.D.)	Medical Superintendent and Inspector of the Insane, Gladesville, 35. Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 101
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M'Phillamy Charles.....	Sheep Director, Bathurst, 77	Manson James Tait .....	Railway Station-master, Camberwell, 84
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M'Shane James.....	Clerk, Colonial Architect's Department, 86	Markham Lewis .....	Coroner, Armidale, 50
M'Taggart Malcolm .....	6th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 57. District Registrar of Births, &c., Walgett, 20. Police Magistrate, Walgett, 26. Crown Lands Agent, Walgett, 73. Coroner, Walgett, 51	Marks Lyon J. ....	Copying Clerk, Railway Department, 82
M'Veigh James.....	Assistant Clerk, Stores Department, 60	Marriott Edward .....	Clerk, Northern Gold Fields Office, 74. Mining Registrar, 76
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Macarthur Fdk. Cameron	Associate, &c., to Justice Hargrave, 46	Marsh Frederick .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wellington, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wellington, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Wellington, 49. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wellington, 73. Mining Registrar, 75
Macarthur The Hon. Sir William	Trustee, Free Public Library, 42. Commissioner to collect Exhibits for International Exhibition, 44.	Martens Conrad .....	Assistant Parliamentary Librarian, 13
Macarthur Rev. George Fairfowl	Chaplain, Volunteer Corps, 38	Martin George .....	Registrar of the District Court, Glen Innes, 49.
Macarthy A. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 71	Martin Sir James (Q.C.)	Mining Registrar, 76. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wellington, 20. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Glen Innes, 26. Crown Lands Agent, Glen Innes, 72.
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Macdonald Neil .....	Assistant Lithographic Engraver, Survey Office, 70	Martin Sir James (Q.C.)	Chief Justice, 10. Examiner-in-Law, University of Sydney, 101. Commissioner of Defence from Foreign Aggression, 37
Macfarlane John (M.D.)	President of the Medical Board, 32	Martin John Benson ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Camden, 72. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Camden, 19
Macfarlane John Alexander	Deputy Master's Clerk, &c., Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16	Martin Francis.....	Sheep Director, Menindie, 78
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Mackel Philip .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wollongong, 95		
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Maclean Harold .....	Inspector of Prisons, 24. Sheriff of the Colony, 47. Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, 37. Superannuation Fund Commissioner, 43		
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Newcombe William .....	Receiver, Colonial Treasury, 56. Agent for the Church and School Estates, 80	Oliver Alexander .....	Parliamentary Draftsman, 46.
Newcombe Albert.....	Assistant Draftsman, Land Titles Branch (Registrar General's Department), 18	Oliver Thomas Jewell ...	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 73
Newman Rev. Patrick ...	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Cooma, 100	Oliver Charles Nicholson Jewell	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 73. Clerk, Lands Department, 68
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Newman Charles A. ....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Newtown, 19	Olson John P. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Grenfell, 94
Newman Edward .....	Foreman of Military Stores, &c., 62	Onslow Captain.....	Trustee, Australian Museum, 43
Newton Joseph.....	Foreman of Machinery and Engineer, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16	Oram Rev. Joseph .....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Maitland, 100
Newton Henry .....	Assistant Pilot, Newcastle, 64	Ord Charles Augustus ...	Assistant Clerk, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 36
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Nicholson Chas. Lindsay	Coroner, Berrima, 50	Ormiston James Potts...	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Port Macquarie, 20. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Port Macquarie, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Port Macquarie, 49. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Port Macquarie, 73. Visiting Justice to the Gaol, Port Macquarie, 30
Nightingale Charles H...	Accountant, General Post Office, 90	Ormsby Arthur Irwin ...	1st Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 58
Nihill Pierce.....	Tide-surveyor, Customs, Newcastle, 59. Sub-Collector of Customs, Corowa, 60	Orr Ebenezer .....	Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 77
Nihill Mary .....	Infant Teacher, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 23	Orr W. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72
Nilson André .....	Clerk and Librarian, Botanical Gardens, 76	Orridge John W. ....	Superintendent of Police, 24
Nixon Frederick .....	1st Lieutenant, No. 8 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 41	Osborne James .....	Sheep Director, Gundagai, 78
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Nolan James Matthew...	Surgeon, Volunteer Artillery, 42	Owen William .....	Assistant Official Postmaster, Deniliquin, 91
Norman John .....	Railway Station-master, Goulburn, 83	Owen Percy .....	Captain, Wollongong Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 39
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North Edward J. C. ...	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Carcoar, 19. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Carcoar, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Carcoar, 49. Gold Commissioner, 75. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Carcoar, 72	Owen Robert Hall .....	Deputy Registrar, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, 47. Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court, 46
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		Palmer James Hugh.....	Shorthand Writer, Legislative Assembly, 13
		Palmer Rev. H. A. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Windsor, 98
		Palmer Herbert .....	Surveyor, Railway Department, 82
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Parkes Thomas .....	Railway Station-master, Sutton Forest, 83	Pope Charles Chatfield...	6th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 57
Parkes Henry .....	Colonial Secretary, 10. Member of the Council of Education, 22	Pope George Miller .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Ryde, 20. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ryde, 26
Parsons William .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tenterfield, 94	Porter Andrew .....	Clerk, General Post Office, 90
Parsons Thomas .....	Government Medical Officer, Port Macquarie, 35. Vaccinator, Port Macquarie, 33	Portus A. B. ....	Engineer and Master of the Steam Dredge "Vulcan," 87
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Pass Samuel .....	Railway Station-master, Rooty Hill, 83	Powell Henry Watson...	Clerk, Gold Commissioner's Department, West- ern District, 74
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Payten William Henry...	Clerk, Roads Department, 85	Punch Stephen .....	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch), 18
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Perry Michael .....	Vaccinator and Medical Officer, Yass, 33, 35. Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Yass, 34	Raper William .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Moss Vale, 95
Pescud John .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., McDonaid River, 20	Rawlinson Henry.....	Acting Sub-Inspector of Police, 24
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Pierce Robert James .....	Vaccinator, Morpeth and Maitland, 33	Read George.....	Storekeeper, Railway Department, 85. Traffic Auditor, Railway Department, 84
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Townley		Readett W. H.....	Crown Lands Agent, Liverpool, 73
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Plummer William .....	Schoolmaster, Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 23	Reeve Joseph .....	

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Reeve Edward .....	Curator of Museum, University of Sydney, 101	Robinson Samuel .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cooma, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Cooma, 48. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, Cooma, 19. Crown Lands Agent, Cooma, 72
Reeve Edwin H. ....	Printer, Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office, 61	Robinson Sir Hercules George Robert, K.C.M.G.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief, 10
Reid George A. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tambaroora, 94	Robinson C. J. ....	Registrar of Gauges, Nepean River, Department of Harbours, &c., 87
Reid George Houston ...	Chief Clerk, Correspondence Branch, Colonial Treasury, 57	Robinson Robert Clark	Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Wagga Wagga, 34
Reid Howard .....	Commissioner to collect exhibits for International Exhibition, 44	Robinson Fredk. Thomas	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Patrick's Plains, 20
Reid Clunes Gordon ...	7th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney, 58. Inspector of Distilleries, 60	Robinson George Jocelin	Clerk, Registrar General's Office, 19
Reilly James Joseph ...	Clerk, Attorney General's Department, 46	Robinson John Gordon	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 70
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Rennie Edward A. ....	Inspector of Accounts, Audit Office, 21	Robinson George .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Nambucca River, 20
Rennie Charles Edward	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 70	Robinson Henry .....	Line Repairer, Electric Telegraph Department, Deniliquin, 93. Telegraph Operator, 92
Rennie Edward Henry...	Assistant Master, Sydney Grammar School, 102	Robson M. E. ....	Pilot in charge of Moorings, Jerrington, 65
Renwick A. ....	Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney, 101. Member of the Medical Board, 32	Robson John.....	Superintendent, Light-ship "Bramble," 64
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Rich Rev. Charles H. ...	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 28	Roche W. ....	Mining Registrar, 75
Rich Hubert Plunkett...	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 73	Rodd Clement Tremaine	Custodian of Plans, Survey Office, 70
Rich Henry Ludlow Osborne	Clerk, Department of Lands, 68	Rodgers Thomas .....	Foreman of Magazine, Goat Island, 62
Rich Horace Plunkett ...	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 70	Rogers Francis Edward	Crown Prosecutor, Metropolitan and Coast District (other places than Sydney), 50
Richards Thomas .....	Government Printer, and Inspector of Postage Stamps, 61. Major, Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 38	Rogers Robert .....	Second Assistant Parliamentary Librarian, 13
Richards Thomas Wm. Morgan	Clerk, Council of Education Office, 22	Rogers Rev. Edward ...	Minister of the Church of England, Sydney, 98. Church of England Chaplain, Permanent Military Force, 37
Richards James Byrn ...	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Bathurst, 72	Rolleston Christopher...	Auditor General, 10. Chairman of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, 37. Superannuation Fund Commissioner, 43
Richards William Nicholas	Vaccinator, Inverell, 33	Ronald William Murdock	Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 77
Richards Thos. Norton...	Coroner, Shoalhaven, 51	Rooke Fredk. Charles ...	Cadet Clerk, Office of Inspector of Distilleries, 60
Richardson Alexander...	Storekeeper, Railway Department, 85	Roper John .....	Sheep Inspector, Merriwa, 80
Richardson Ralph .....	Electric Telegraph Construction Overseer, 95-96	Rorison James .....	Engineer and Master of the Steam Dredge, "Fitz Roy," 87
Richardson William Lyle	Sub-collector of Customs, Wentworth, 60. Coroner, Wentworth, 51. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wentworth, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Wentworth, 49. Police Magistrate, Wentworth, 26. Crown Lands Agent, Wentworth, 73	Rose Francis Thomas ...	Draftsman, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 86
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Richardson Henry .....	Clerk, Railway Department, 84. 1st Clerk, Manager's Office, Railway Department, 84	Ross James H. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 90
Richardson John Soame (Lt.-Col.)	Commandant of the Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces, 37-38. Commissioner of Defence from Foreign Aggression, 37. President of the Board for inspecting and maintaining the Supply of Colonial Warlike Stores, 65	Ross Rev. Duncan .....	Presbyterian Minister, Muswellbrook, 100
Richardson John .....	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department, 92	Ross Andrew (M.D.) ...	Vaccinator, Molong, 33. Medical Officer, Molong, 35
Richmond J. ....	Sheep Director, Corowa, 77	Rossbach Ottomar .....	Chief Surveyor and Draftsman, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 86
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Ring Wallis A. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 90	Rowe E. F. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72
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Robbins Philpot John Curran	Captain, Penrith Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 38	Rowland Marianne .....	House Matron, Industrial School for Girls, 23
Robins Alfred G. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Armidale, 93	Rowlands George .....	Sheep Inspector, Carcoar, 80
Roberts James J. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraphic Department, Yass, 92	Rowley Douglas Horsley	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Gaol, Port Macquarie, 30
Roberts Alfred .....	Member of the Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums, 36	Rowley George Henry...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hartley, 25. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Hartley, 73. Registrar of the District Court, Hartley, 49. Coroner, Hartley, 51
Roberts Charles .....	Clerk assisting in Census Branch, 43	Rowling Robert Lennox	Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police, 24
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Roberts Henry Lewis ...	Clerk, Examining Branch, Colonial Treasury, 57	Rowling Allan .....	4th Clerk, District Courts Office, Sydney, 48
Roberts Thomas .....	Sub-Inspector of Police, 24	Rowling Charles Edward	Coroner, Mudgee, 51. Vaccinator, Mudgee, 33
Robertson Allan .....	Second Printer, Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office, 61	Rucker Henry John...	3rd Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 57
Robertson W. F. ....	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Goulburn, 26	Rundle J. B. ....	Sheep Director, Sydney, 79.
Robertson J. J. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72	Rush Bartholomew .....	Construction Overseer of Electric Telegraphs, 95
Robertson William .....	6th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 58. Locker in the Tobacco Bond, 58	Russell John Jamison	Lieutenant, New South Wales Artillery, 37
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Robertson Harry Oswald	Clerk, Lands Department, 68	Russell Francis .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Station, Braidwood, 93
Robertson Louis .....	Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Department, 86	Russell F. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72
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	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Forbes, 19. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Forbes, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Forbes, 49. Crown Lands Agent, Forbes, 72. Clerk, Lands Department, 68	Sharp Geo. William.....	Lithographic Engraver, Survey Office, 70
Russell Bourne, jun.....	Harbour Master, Twofold Bay, 64	Sharpe Rev. Thomas.....	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Bathurst, 99
Russell Frederick Brown	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan, 25. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Queanbeyan, 20	Sharpe J. G. M. ....	Mining Surveyor, Western Gold District, 74
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Rygate Robert .....	Government Medical Officer, Wellington, 35. Vaccinator, Wellington, 33. Coroner, Wellington, 51	Shepherd Patrick Lindsay Crawford (Major)	Commanding Artillery Brigade, 41. Commissioner of Defence from Foreign Aggression, 37. Member of the Board for inspecting and maintaining the Supply of Colonial Warlike Stores, 65
Ryeland James .....	Sub-Inspector of Police, 24	Sheppard W. ....	Acting Gold Commissioner, 75
Ryrie Stewart .....	Sheep Inspector, Cooma, 80	Sheridan Robert Joseph..	Clerk, Railway Department, (Engineer's Branch), 82
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Scott George F. ....	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Newcastle, 48.	Skinner Alexander .....	Government Medical Officer, Wellingrove, 35. Vaccinator, Wellingrove, 33
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Scott Walter M. ....	Station-Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Casino, 95	Slatyer Charles H. ....	Cadet, Roads Department, 85
Scott Helenus .....	Police Magistrate, Newcastle, 25	Slattery Thomas Michael	Clerk, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, 47. 3rd Clerk, Supreme Court Office, 46
Scott William .....	Officer of Customs, Port Stephens, 59	Slatyer Hampton .....	Clerk, Railway Department, 84
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Scott William D. ....	Sheep Director, Port Macquarie, 79	Small William .....	Gaoler, Berrima, 29
Scott William .....	Locomotive Foreman, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways, 83	Small Sarah .....	Matron, Gaol, Berrima, 29
Scowcroft James .....	Official Postmaster, Goulburn, 91	Small Robert.....	5th Clerk, Customs, Sydney, 57
Scrutton Joseph E. ....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21	Small William .....	Sheep Director, Grafton, 78
Scrivener Frederick .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Liverpool, 94	Smith Thomas Arkell ...	Police Magistrate, Trunkey Creek and Tuena, 25. Coroner, Trunkey Creek and Tuena, 51. Gold Commissioner, 75
Seale Michael .....	Book-keeper, Railway Stores, 85	Smith Charles Throsby..	Visiting Justice to the Gaol, Wollongong, 29
Seale John .....	Clerk, Railway Department, 84	Smith G. W.....	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Maitland, 26
Sedgwick Henry .....	Vaccinator, Grenfell, 33	Smith John .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Station, Redfern, 94
Sedgwick William Gillett	Vaccinator, Newtown, 32	Smith John (M.D.) .....	Member of the Council of Education, 22. Professor of Physics, University of Sydney, 101. Commissioner to collect exhibits for International Exhibition, 44.
Seecombe G. T. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72	Smith Wm. T. A. ....	Wharfinger, Railway Department, Newcastle, 84
Segol Lewis .....	Vaccinator, Narrabri, 33	Smith Henry R. ....	Inspector of Sugar Refineries, 60
Selkirk John .....	Vaccinator, Richmond and Windsor, 33. Medical Officer, Windsor, 35	Smith James .....	Police Magistrate, Maitland, 25. Visiting Justice to the Gaol, Maitland, 29
Selwyn Rev. A. E. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Clarence River, 99. Church of England Chaplain, Lunatic Asylum for Imbeciles, Newcastle, 36	Smith James .....	Vaccinator, Liverpool, 33
Shadforth Henry John Tudor	Usher of the Black Rod, Legislative Council, 12		

Names of Officers.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Office.
Smith Charles Edward...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Narrabri, 25. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wee Waa, 73. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Narrabri, 20. Coroner, Wee Waa, 51. Registrar of the District Court, Narrabri, 49	Stephen Sir Alfred, Knt., (C.B.)	Chief Justice, 10. Member of the Council of Education, 22
Smith James .....	Honorary Assistant Surgeon, No. 2 Company, Highlanders, 41	Stephen Rev. Alfred Hewlett (B.A.)	Minister of the Church of England, Redfern, Sydney, 98
Smith Robert T. ....	Lithographic Printer, Surveyor General's Office, 70	Stephen William Wilberforce	Under Secretary, Lands Department, 68. Member of the Board for opening Tenders for Runs, 80
Smith John .....	Commissioner to collect exhibits for International Exhibition, 44	Stephens R. D. ....	Surveyor, Railway Department, 83
Smith T. H. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72	Stephens William John (M.A.)	Trustee, Free Public Library, 42. Trustee, Australian Museum, 43
Smith T. H. ....	Sheep Director, Grafton, 78	Stephenson Wm. John ...	Ensign, Parramatta Corps Volunteer Rifles, 40
Smith Edmund Frederick	Coroner, Wollongong, 51	Stephenson Lawrence ...	Assistant Master, Sydney Grammar School, 102
Smith Charles G. ....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Sofala, 94. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Sofala, 20	Stephenson James .....	Sub-inspector of Police, 24
Smith Archibald Scott ...	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Gundagai, 19	Stevens John H. ....	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department, 91
Smith Rev. Thomas .....	Chaplain, Volunteer Corps, 38, Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Bathurst, 28	Stevens Thomas .....	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 69
Smith Colville .....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Gundagai, 92	Stewart John Douglas ...	Construction Overseer of Electric Telegraphs, 95
Smith William B. ....	Railway Station-master, Honeysuckle Point, 84	Stewart John .....	Trustee, Free Public Library, 42
Smith F. J. ....	Sheep Director, Molong, 78	Stewart Thomas .....	Pilot, Bellinger River, 65
Smith Rev. Edward .....	Minister of the Church of England, Campbelltown, 98	Stewart Thomas .....	Sheep Director, Braidwood, 77
Smith Samuel Henry ...	Sheep Director, Forbes, 78	Stewart William Robert	5th Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney, 25
Smith Gilbert Hunter ...	Lieutenant, Parramatta Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 40	Stewart Charles Alexander	Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 56
Smith T. W. ....	Mining Registrar, 76	Stirton Rev. Thomas ...	Presbyterian Minister, Paterson, 100
Smith Henry Arkell .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Campbelltown, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Campbelltown, 48. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Campbelltown, 19. Crown Lands Agent, Campbelltown, 72	Stobo Edye .....	Temporary Clerk, Lands Department, 69
Smith John C. J. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wiseman's Ferry, 94	Stokes Charles Frederick	Ensign, Newcastle Corps Volunteer Rifles, 40
Smith John Govett .....	Government Medical Officer, Grafton, 34	Stoppes Arthur James ...	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 69
Smith Rev. Pierce G. ...	Minister of the Church of England, Canberra, Queanbeyan, 99	Stow Augustine .....	Clerk, Council of Education, 22
Smithers C. H. ....	Extra Clerk, Lands Department, 68	Stratford Henry Edward	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tabulam, 27. Crown Lands Agent, Casino, 72. District Registrar of Births and Deaths, Richmond River, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Casino, 49. Mining Registrar, 76
Smith William .....	13th Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 58	Strickland Josiah .....	Sheep Director, Forbes, 78
Snapé Philip .....	Police Magistrate, Bullah Delah, 25	Strong Henry William ...	Captain Commanding Public School Cadet Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 39
Soares Rev. Albert D. ...	Minister of the Church of England, Queanbeyan, 99	Strong W. E. ....	Surgeon and Superintendent to the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Liverpool, 37
Solling F. P. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72	Stubbin John Newman...	8th Landing-waiter, Customs, Sydney, 58
Somerville Rev. J. ....	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Manning River, 100	Studdert Robert .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Paterson, 26. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Paterson, 73
Sowerby Rev. William...	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Goulburn, 29. Minister of the Church of England, Goulburn, 99	Sutherland H. H. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72
Spain Staunton .....	Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade, 42	Sutherland John .....	Secretary for Public Works, 82
Spalding Warner Wright	Captain, New South Wales Artillery, 37	Suttor William H. ....	Sheep Director, Condoobolin, 77
Spark James .....	Coroner, Carcoar, 50	Swindells T. S. ....	Sheep Inspector, Grafton, 80
Spark J. L. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72	Swyn John .....	Sub-collector of Customs, Albury, 59
Sparke George .....	Sheep Director, Casino, 77	Sykes Frederick .....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Bendemeer, 94
Spashatt Samuel Pearce	Government Medical Officer, Armidale, 34. Vaccinator, Armidale, 32. Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol, Armidale, 34	Synge Richard .....	Mining Registrar, 76
Spence Francis .....	Accountant, Stamp Duties Office, 57		
Spencer Edmond S. V. ...	Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Department, 86	<b>T</b>	
Spencer John .....	Visiting Justice, Gaol, Port Macquarie, 34	Talbot Paul .....	1st Lieutenant, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 41
Spencer John Borghurst	11th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 58	Tarbolton Arthur Strickland	Vaccinator, Morpeth, 33
Spruson Joseph John ...	Reader, Government Printing Office, 61	Tarrant Harman John...	Vaccinator, Kiama, 33
Stace George Henry .....	Gaoler, Maitland, 29	Tarves J. M. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72
Stace Helen K. ....	Matron, Gaol, Maitland, 29	Taylor Josiah .....	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 69
Stacey Henry Peter .....	Lieutenant, Singleton Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 39	Taylor Henry Charles ...	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department, 73
Stack George Bagot .....	Clerk, Colonial Architect's Department, 86. Ensign, Balmain Company, Volunteer Rifles, 40	Taylor John .....	Acting Sub-inspector of Police, 24
Stack Edward .....	Clerk of Charting Branch, Survey Office, 70	Taylor Nathaniel .....	Vaccinator, M'Donald River, 33
Stack John .....	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 69	Taylor Charles (M.B.) ...	Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 36
Stafford W. ....	Mining Registrar, 76	Taylor James John .....	Clerk, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 28
Stafford Joseph Davies...	Coroner, Bombala, 50	Taylor James .....	Pilot, Newcastle, 64
Statham Edwin Joseph	Road Superintendent, 85	Teale William (Captain)	Quartermaster, Volunteer Corps, 38
Steel Watson Augustus	Coroner, Rockley, 51	Tegg James Thomas.....	Lieutenant, West Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 39
Steel Thomas R. ....	Cadet, Roads Department, 85	Temple Charles.....	Vaccinator, Young, 33. Government Medical Officer, Young, 35
Steel Samuel.....	Clerk, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, 86	Thackeray Rev. J. R. ...	Minister of the Church of England, West Maitland, 99. Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Maitland, 29
Stenhouse Nicol Drysdale	Trustee, Free Public Library, 42	Thomas Albert Samuel...	Clerk, Railway Department, 82
Stephen Mathew Henry	Examiner-in-Law, University of Sydney, 101	Thomas Right Rev. Mesac	Lord Bishop of Goulburn, 99
Stephen Francis Henry	Registrar of the District Court, Maitland, 48	Thomas James Henry ...	Ensign, Penrith Company, Volunteer Rifles, 40
		Thomas William Henry	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Windsor, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Windsor, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Windsor, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Windsor, 73
		Thomas William Smith..	Vaccinator, Penrith, 33. Government Medical Officer, Penrith, 35. Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Penrith Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 41





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Waller Edward Nestor...	Mate and Clerk, Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 23. Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumberumba, 27	Westman Henry .....	Temporary Clerk, &c., Botanic Gardens, 76
Wallis William .....	Commissioner to collect Exhibits for International Exhibition, 44	Weston William Clifton (J.P.)	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonamble, 26. Coroner, Coonamble, 50
Wallis N. ....	Cadet, Lands Department, 68, 69	Wetherell Benjamin Jno.	Vaccinator, Windsor, 33. Government Medical Officer, Windsor, 35
Walmesley C. ....	Mining Registrar, 76	Wetherill W. F. ....	Secretary and Inspector, Local Marine Board, Newcastle, 63
Walsh Rev. C. ....	Minister of Church of England, Morpeth, 98	Wheeler Henry .....	Coroner, Murrurundi, 51
Walsh Charles Richard..	4th Clerk to Crown Solicitor, 46	Whinfield Rev. J. F. R.	Minister of the Church of England, Tamworth, 99
Walsh Rev. Patrick .....	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst, 28	White Rev. James S. ...	Presbyterian Minister, Singleton, 100
Walsh Frederick .....	Surveyor, Railway Department, 83	White Frederick R. ....	Secretary Director, Merriwa, 78
Walters John James .....	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office, 70	White George M. ....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Richmond, 94
Warburton George .....	Police Magistrate, Mudgee, 25. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Mudgee, 30	White Rev. Patrick .....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Queanbeyan, 100
Warburton Christopher..	8th Locker, Customs, Sydney, 58. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Redfern, 19	White Rev. W. E. ....	Minister of the Church of England, Muswellbrook, 99
Ward Gervas J. ....	Clerk, General Post Office, 90	White Thomas Andrew Moore	3rd Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney, 25
Ward Robert Dalzell ...	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., St. Leonards, 19. Principal Medical Officer, Volunteer Corps, 38. Vaccinator, St. Leonards, North Shore, 32. Medical Adviser, Hyde Park Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, 34. Member of the Medical Board, 32	Whiteside Edward J. ...	Bridge Superintendent, 85
Ward Edward Grant, J.P.	Registrar General, &c., 18, 19	Whitfield Edwin .....	Classical Master, Sydney Grammar School, 102
Wareham Jno. Valentine	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ulladulla, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Ulladulla, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Dowling, 72. Coroner, Dowling, 51	Whiting Richard .....	Foreman of Melting House, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney, 16
Waring George .....	Inspector of Distilleries, 60	Whitling Arthur .....	Master of the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 23
Warren Henry Charles..	Vaccinator and Government Medical Officer, Orange, 33, 35	Whitney John S. ....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21
Waterman John .....	Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office, 61	Whittell Charles .....	Clerk, Audit Office, 21
Waters George .....	Acting Sub-inspector of Police, 24	Whitton John .....	Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, 82
Watsford James .....	Railway Station-master, South Creek, 83	Whyte William H. ....	Clerk, Customs, Newcastle, 59
Watson Thomas .....	Warden, Marine Board, 63	Wickham Francis John	Chief Clerk and Cashier, Roads Department, 85
Watson Thomas .....	Surveyor, Railway Department, 83	Wickham Henry .....	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 69
Watson George Cobham	Crown Lands Ranger, County of Cumberland, 73	Wickham George .....	Clerk, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, 28
Watson Samuel J. ....	Station-master and Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wollombi, 93	Wild John .....	Coroner, Picton, 51
Watson S. ....	Sheep Director, Albury, 76	Wildash Charles Cobb..	Sheep Inspector, Young, 80
Watt John Brown .....	Commissioner to collect Exhibits for International Exhibition, 44. Warden, Marine Board, 63	Wilkins William .....	Secretary to the Council of Education, 22. Captain, No. 7 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 39
Watt Charles .....	Analytical Chemist, 24. Inspector of Kerosene, 44	Wilkinson Rev. Thos. H.	Minister of the Church of England, Appin, Campbelltown, 98
Watt Jane .....	Matron, Gaol, Parramatta, 28	Wilkinson Wm. Hattam	Crown Prosecutor, South Western District, 50. Commissioner of the Court of Claims, 80
Watt David .....	Sheep Director, Coonabarabran, 77	Wilkinson William .....	Railway Station-master, Morpeth, 84
Watt W. L. ....	Sheep Director, Condobolin, 77	Wilkinson Alexander ...	Captain, West Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 38
Watt Fred. William ...	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 69	Wilkinson George Thorwell	Clerk, Railway Department, 82
Watts John .....	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Concord, 19	Wilkinson C. S. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72
Wearne Joseph .....	Commissioner to inquire into the Working of Public Charities, 44	Wilkinson John Norton	Sheep Inspector, Menindie, 80
Weaver Charles Thomas	Police Magistrate, Gosford, 25. Coroner, Brisbane Water, 50	Willans Obadiah .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan, 26. Registrar of the District Court, Queanbeyan, 48. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Queanbeyan, 73
Webb Edward Joseph...	Captain and Adjutant, Suburban Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 40, 41	Willans Richard C. ....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Wentworth, 93
Webb Frederick William	Clerk Ass'tant, Legislative Assembly, 13	Willard James Sydney...	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tambaroora, 20
Weber Adalbert .....	Road Superintendent, 85	Williams J. Henry .....	Associate to Mr. Justice Hargrave, 46
Webster Marshall Hall..	Vaccinator, Tenterfield, 33. Government Medical Officer, Tenterfield, 35	Williams William James M.D.	Member of the New South Wales Medical Board, 32
Webster Randall Eden...	Chief Clerk, Council of Education Office, 22	Williams James .....	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department, 82
Weekes John Wye .....	Captain, Glebe Company, Volunteer Rifles, 38	Williams James .....	Clerk, Railway Department, 84
Weigall Albert Bythesea	Inspector of Distilleries, 60	Williams John .....	Crown Solicitor, 46
Weller Edward Christo-pher	Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School, 102. Captain, Sydney Grammar School, Cadet Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 39	Williams Frederick .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 68
Wells Frederick .....	Temporary Clerk, Lands Office, 68. Clerk to Chief Inspector of Sheep, 80	Williams Frank .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 68
Wells John .....	Superintendent of Roads (Head Quarters), 85. Captain, No. 9 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, 41	Williams Henry Percy G.	Clerk, Railway Department, 82
Wells Wm. ....	Captain, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 38	Williams V. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72
Wells George R. ....	Clerk, Colonial Treasury, 56	Williams Percy Edward	Clerk, Imperial Pension Office, 65
Wells Augustus (M.R.C.S.L.)	Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, 92	Williamson Wm. Henry	Vaccinator, Berrima, 32. Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Gaol Berrima, 34
Wener T. E. ....	Vaccinator Morpeth, 33	Willis Arthur .....	Book-keeper, Colonial Treasury, 56
West Arthur Annesley...	Licensed Surveyor, 72	Willis Jas. Alex. Colin...	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office, 69
West George .....	Vaccinator, Raymond Terrace, 33. Government Medical Officer, Raymond Terrace, 35	Willis Richard C. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Deniliquin, 93
West Thos. Henry .....	Official Postmaster, Newtown, 91	Wilshire Jas. Thompson	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Scone, 27. Crown Lands Agent, Scone, 73. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Scone, 20. Registrar of the District Court, Scone, 49. Mining Registrar, 76
West John .....	Sheep Director, Carcoar, 77	Wilshire Fred. Robertson	Registrar of the District Court, Berrima, 48. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Berrima, 19. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Berrima, 72. Police Magistrate, Berrima, 25. Visiting Justice, Gaol, Berrima, 29.
West Thomas George ...	Sheep Director, Forbes, 78		
Westby E. W. ....	Junior Clerk, Council of Education Office, 22		
Western George .....	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 79		
	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the Discovery of New Gold Fields in the Northern District, 74		

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Wilson James .....	Secretary to the Defence Commissioners, 37. Lieutenant and Adjutant, Suburban Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 40	Ebenezer	
Wilson William .....	Station Manager, Chief Telegraph Department, 92	Wren Henry.....	Sheep Director, Eden, 78
Wilson T. G.....	Sheep Director, Port Macquarie, 79	Wright William .....	Sub-Inspector of Police, 24
Wilson Rev. Thomas ...	Minister of the Church of England, Kiama, 98	Wright Francis Augustus	Ensign, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 40
Wilson Charles Abraham	Captain, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, 39	Wright John.....	Training Master, Council of Education, 22
Wilson Watson.....	Field Officer, Volunteer Artillery, 41	Wye William F. ....	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Mudgee, 94
Wilson Alfred George...	Cadet, Naval Brigade, 42	Wyndham John .....	Sheep Director, Maitland, 78
Wilson G. D. ....	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga, 79	Wyndham Frank .....	Sheep Director, Warialda, 79
Wilton William .....	Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Maitland, 34. Vaccinator, Maitland, 33. Government Medical Officer, Maitland, 35	Wyndham E. S. ....	Licensed Surveyor, 72
Windeyer William Chas. (M.P.)	Commissioner to inquire into the working of Public Charities, 44	Wyse John .....	Sub-Collector of Customs, Swan Hill, 60
Windeyer Walter Orton	Sheep Director, Gundagai and Wagga Wagga, 78, 79		
Wise George Foster.....	Member of the Immigration Board, 32. Agent for Immigration, 32. Compiler of Census, 43	<b>Y</b>	
Wiseman John .....	Clerk, Lands Department, 68	Yarnton Frederick .....	Clerk, Registrar General's Office, 18
Wood Robert .....	Sheep Inspector, Mudgee, 80	Yates Leopold .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Yass, 27. District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Yass, 20. Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Yass, 73. Registrar of the District Court, Yass, 48. Mining Registrar, 76
Wood James H. ....	District Surveyor, 69	Yeo George Shaftland...	Inspector of Sheep and Cattle, Sydney, 80
Wood Arthur Pepys.....	Road Superintendent, 85	Yorke John Richard ...	4th Clerk, Water Police Office, 25
Wood William Henry...	Vaccinator and Medical Officer, Murrurundi, 33, 35	Young Rev. Peter.....	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Liverpool, 99
Woodhall George .....	Railway Station-master, Seven Hills, 83	Young Edwin J. ....	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Albury, 92
Woodd Rev. George N.	Minister of the Church of England, Liverpool, 98	Young M. ....	Temporary Clerk, Lands Department, 68
Woodgate Edward .....	Railway Station-master, Parramatta, 83		
Woodgate James .....	Assistant Clerk, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 36	<b>Z</b>	
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Woods George .....	Ensign, Jamberoo Corps, Volunteer Rifles, 40	Zouch Henry.....	Superintendent of Police, 24
Woods Sergeant .....	Mining Registrar, 75		
Woodward John J. ....	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Queanbeyan, 93		
Woolrych Francis B. W.	2nd Class Surveyor, 69		
Woore John Chadwick...	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Albert District, 74		



NEW SOUTH WALES.

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BLUE BOOK,  
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Governors, Parliaments, &c.

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John Robertson .....	Secretary for Lands.....	} 9 Mar., 1860... } 2 April, 1860...}	} Merged into } Cowper } Ministry.	Premier to 9 January, 1861.  Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....			
Elias C. Weekes .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
William M. Arnold .....	Secretary for Public Works...			
John F. Hargrave .....	Attorney General.....			
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 7. (From 10 January, 1861.)</b>				
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863...	Premier from 10 January, 1861.
Elias Carpenter Weekes } succeeded by Thomas Ware Smart ... }	Colonial Treasurer .....	9 Mar., 1860... 21 Mar., 1863...	20 Mar., 1863... 15 Oct., 1863...	
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Lands.....	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863...	Appointed Solicitor General.
William M. Arnold .....	Secretary for Public Works...	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863...	
John F. Hargrave .....	Attorney General.....	2 April, 1860...	31 July, 1863...	
succeeded by John Bayley Darvall ... }			1 Aug., 1863...	
John F. Hargrave .....	Solicitor General .....	1 Aug., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863...	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Charles Cowper, junr. ....	Clerk of the Executive Council.			A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet.
<b>MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 8.</b>				
James Martin .....	Attorney General.....	} 16 Oct., 1863...}	} 2 Feb., 1865...}	Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Attorney General
William Forster .....	Colonial Secretary .....			
Geoffrey Eagar .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
Peter Faucett .....	Solicitor General .....			
John Bowie Wilson.....	Secretary for Lands.....			
Arthur T. Holroyd .....	Secretary for Public Works...			
John Hubert Plunkett <sup>2</sup> ..	.....			
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 9.</b>				
Charles Cowper <sup>2</sup> .....	Colonial Secretary .....	3 Feb., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866...	Appointed Secretary for Public Works.
Thomas Ware Smart ... }	Colonial Treasurer .....	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865...	
succeeded by Saul Samuel .....			20 Oct., 1865...	3 Jan., 1866...
succeeded by Marshall Burdekin .....	Attorney General.....	4 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866...	Formerly Attorney General, for which he receives a Pension of £1,200 per annum. Pension not drawn during present occupancy.
John Bayley Darvall ... }			3 Feb., 1865...	
succeeded by John Hubert Plunkett... }		25 Aug., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866...	
John Fletcher Hargrave... }	Solicitor General .....	3 Feb., 1865... 3 Feb., 1865...	21 June, 1865... 19 Oct., 1865...	
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Lands.....	20 Oct., 1865...	31 Oct., 1865...	Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
succeeded by William M. Arnold..... }			1 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866...
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Public Works...	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865...	Appointed Secretary for Lands.
William M. Arnold..... }			20 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866...
succeeded by Thomas Ware Smart ... }	Postmaster General.....	1 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866...	A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet.
James A. Cunneen .....				
<b>MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 10.</b>				
The Honorable James Martin, Q.C. <sup>2</sup>	Attorney General .....	22 Jan., 1866...	26 Oct., 1868...	Resigned.
Henry Parkes .....	Colonial Secretary .....	22 Jan., 1866...	17 Sept., 1868...	
succeeded by Joseph Docker .....			28 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868...
Geoffrey Eagar .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	} 22 Jan., 1866 {	26 Oct., 1868...	
John Bowie Wilson.....	Secretary for Lands.....		} 22 Jan., 1866 {	26 Oct., 1868...
James Byrnes .....	Secretary for Public Works...	} 22 Jan., 1866 {		26 Oct., 1868...
Robert Mackintosh Isaacs..	Solicitor General .....		} 22 Jan., 1866 {	26 Oct., 1868...
Joseph Docker .....	Postmaster General.....	22 Jan., 1866...		27 Sept., 1868...
succeeded by Atkinson Alfd. Pk. Tighe }			29 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868...

<sup>1</sup> From which date Mr. Cowper took his seat in the Legislative Assembly as Premier.<sup>2</sup> Vice-President of the Executive Council.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
<b>MINISTRIES—continued.</b>				
<b>ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 11. (To 12 January, 1870.)</b>				
John Robertson .....	Colonial Secretary .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	12 Jan., 1870 ...	Resigned.
Saul Samuel .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	} See Cowper Ministry No. 12.	A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a Pension of £300 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office.
William Forster .....	Secretary for Lands.....	27 Oct., 1868 ...		
John Sutherland .....	Secretary for Public Works...	27 Oct., 1868 ...		
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.	Attorney General .....	31 Oct., 1868 ...		
Joshua Frey Josephson } succeeded by	Solicitor General .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	9 Sept., 1869 ...	Appointed District Court Judge.
Julian Emanuel Salomons }		18 Dec., 1869 ...	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.	
Daniel Egan .....	Postmaster General.....	27 Oct., 1868 ...		Representative of Government in Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet.
Robert Owen .....	.....	27 Oct., 1868 ...		
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 12. (To 15 December, 1870.)</b>				
Charles Cowper <sup>1</sup> .....	Colonial Secretary .....	13 Jan., 1870 ...	15 Dec., 1870 ...	Appointed Agent General for the Colony, 6 December, 1870, but held office as Colonial Secretary till 15 December, 1870.
Saul Samuel .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	15 Dec., 1870.	Resigned.
William Forster } succeeded by		Secretary for Lands.....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Public Works...	13 Aug., 1870 ...	15 Dec., 1870.	A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a Pension of £300 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office.
John Sutherland .....		27 Oct., 1868 ...	15 Dec., 1870.	
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.		Attorney General.....	31 Oct., 1868 ...	
Julian Emanuel Salomons	Solicitor General .....	18 Dec., 1869 ...	15 Dec., 1870.	Deceased. Representative of Government in the Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet. Resigned both offices, 1 August, 1870.
Daniel Egan.....	Postmaster General.....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	16 Oct., 1870 ...	
Robert Owen .....	.....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	1 Aug., 1870 ...	
<b>MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 13.</b>				
The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knt., Q.C. <sup>2</sup>	Attorney General.....	} 16 Dec., 1870 ...	} 13 May, 1872.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
John Robertson .....	Colonial Secretary .....			
George William Lord .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
The Honorable John Bowie Wilson.	Secretary for Lands.....			
James Byrnes .....	Secretary for Public Works...			
William Charles Windeyer	Solicitor General .....			
The Honorable Joseph Docker.	Postmaster General.....			
<b>PARKES MINISTRY—No. 14.</b>				
Henry Parkes .....	Colonial Secretary .....	14 May, 1872 ...	Still in office.	Resigned.
William Richman Piddington } succeeded by	Colonial Treasurer .....	14 May, 1872 ...	.....	
George Alfred Lloyd ...		Secretary for Lands.....	5 Dec., 1872 ...	} Still in office.
James Squire Farnell .....	14 May, 1872 ...			
John Sutherland .....	Secretary for Public Works...		15 May, 1872 ...	
Edward Butler .....	Attorney General.....	15 May, 1872 ...	19 Nov., 1873 ...	Resigned.
Joseph George Long Innes } succeeded by		20 Nov., 1873 ...	} Still in office.	
George Wigram Allen.....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	9 Dec., 1873 ...		Without a Seat in the Cabinet. From 9 December, 1873.
Joseph George Long Innes	Solicitor General .....	14 May, 1872 ...	19 Nov., 1873 ...	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Appointed Attorney General.
George Alfred Lloyd ... } succeeded by	Postmaster General.....	14 May, 1872 ...	4 Dec., 1872 ...	Appointed Colonial Treasurer.
Saul Samuel .....		5 Dec., 1872 ...	} Still in office.	
Saul Samuel .....	.....	14 May, 1872 ...		Vice-President of the Executive Council, and Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

<sup>1</sup> Vice-President of the Executive Council, from 11 January, 1870.<sup>2</sup> Vice-President of the Executive Council.



## BLUE BOOK OF

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL during the Year 1873.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Whether holding any and what other Civil or Military Office.
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knt., K.C.M.G. (President).	3 June, 1872 .....	{ Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
<b>PARKES MINISTRY.</b>		
The Honorable Saul Samuel (Vice-President) .....	14 May, 1872 .....	{ Representative of Government in Legislative Council. Postmaster General.
The Honorable Henry Parkes .....	14 May, 1872 .....	Colonial Secretary and Premier.
The Honorable George Alfred Lloyd .....	14 May, 1872 .....	Colonial Treasurer.
The Honorable Edward Butler .....	14 May, 1872 .....	Attorney General. Resigned.
The Honorable Joseph George Long Innes* .....	14 May, 1872 .....	Solicitor General—afterwards Attorney General.
The Honorable James Squire Farnell .....	14 May, 1872 .....	Secretary for Lands.
The Honorable John Sutherland .....	14 May, 1872 .....	Secretary for Public Works.
The Honorable George Wigram Allen .....	9 December, 1873 .....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.
* Ceased to have a seat in the Executive Council on 9 December, 1873.		

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in the Year 1873.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Whether holding any and what other Civil or Military Office.
Allen, The Honorable George .....	24 June, 1861.....	{ Chairman of Committees to 15 January—Resigned.
Blaxland, The Honorable John .....	24 November, 1863.	
Busby, The Honorable William .....	1 July, 1867.	
Byrnes, The Honorable William .....	24 June, 1861.	
Campbell, The Honorable John .....	24 June, 1861.	
Campbell, The Honorable Alexander .....	3 June, 1864.	
Campbell, The Honorable Charles.....	25 January, 1870.	
Chisholm, The Honorable James .....	17 October, 1864.	
Cox, The Honorable George Henry .....	17 June, 1863.	
Dalley, The Honorable William Bede .....	28 May, 1870.	
Darley, The Honorable Frederick Matthew .....	28 September, 1868.	
Docker, The Honorable Joseph.....	1 December, 1863 .....	Chairman of Committees.
Gordon, The Honorable Samuel Deane .....	2 September, 1861.	
Hay, The Honorable John.....	26 June, 1867.....	Appointed President, 8th July.
Holt, The Honorable Thomas .....	28 September, 1868.	
Icely, The Honorable Thomas .....	3 June, 1864.	
Innes, The Honorable Joseph George Long .....	2 September, 1873 .....	{ Solicitor General to 19 November; Attorney General from 20 November. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Lord, The Honorable Francis .....	17 October, 1864.	
Macarthur, The Honorable Sir William, Knt. ....	17 October, 1864.	
Manning, The Honorable Sir William Montagu, Knt., Q.C. ....	24 June, 1861.	
Moore, The Honorable Henry .....	28 September, 1868.	
Murray, The Honorable Sir Terence Aubrey, Knt. (Deceased) .....	10 October, 1862 .....	President of the Legislative Council to 22 June.
Ogilvie, The Honorable Edward David Stuart .....	24 November, 1863.	
Owen, The Honorable Robert .....	8 December, 1868.	
Park, The Honorable Alexander (Deceased) .....	28 September, 1868.	
Richardson, The Honorable John.....	28 September, 1868.	
Russell, The Honorable Bourn .....	24 June, 1861.	
Samuel, The Honorable Saul.....	11 June, 1872 .....	{ Vice-President of the Executive Council. Postmaster General. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Smart, The Honorable Thomas Ware .....	25 January, 1870.	
Thomson, The Honorable Edward Deas, C.B.....	24 June, 1861.	
Towns, The Honorable Robert (Deceased).....	17 June, 1863.	
Weekes, The Honorable Elias Carpenter.....	10 July, 1865.	

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

RETURN of MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, for the Year 1873.

Electoral District.	Name.	When elected.	Whether holding any and what other Civil or Military Office.
Argyle .....	Edward Butler.....	General Election, 1872.	Attorney-General to 19 November, 1873. See also Executive Council.
Balranald .....	Joseph James Phelps .....		
Bathurst .....	Edward Combes .....		
The Bogan .....	George William Lord.....		
Braidwood .....	Edward Greville .....		
Camden.....	Thomas Garrett .....		
Canterbury .....	Arthur Alexander Walton Onslow.....		
Carcoar .....	Richard Hill.....		
The Clarence .....	John Lucas .....		
Central Cumberland .....	Thomas Henry West .....		
Eden .....	Thomas Bawden .....	General Election, 1872.	See Council of Education. Accepted office of Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, 9 December, 1873. Re-elected, 17 December, 1873.
The Glebe.....	John Lackey.....		
Goulburn .....	John Hurley .....		
The Gwydir .....	Henry Clarke .....		
Hartley.....	George Wigram Allen .....		
The Hastings .....	William Teece, junr. ....		
The Hawkesbury .....	Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar .....		
The Hume .....	Thomas Brown .....		
The Hunter .....	Robert Burdett Smith .....		
The Lower Hunter .....	Henry Moses .....		
The Upper Hunter .....	William Richman Piddington .....		
Illawarra .....	James M'Laurin .....		
Kiama .....	suceeded by		
The Lachlan.....	Thomas Robertson .....		
Liverpool Plains .....	John Fitzgerald Burns .....		
East Macquarie .....	Archibald Hamilton Jacob.....		
West Macquarie .....	John Mildred Creed .....		
East Maitland .....	William Forster .....		
West Maitland.....	John Stewart .....	General Election, 1872.	Resigned, 11 November, 1873, having accepted office of Chief Justice of the Colony.
Monaro .....	James Watson .....		
Morpeth .....	Hanley Bennett .....		
Mudgee.....	William Cummings.....		
The Murray .....	Sir James Martin .....		
The Murrumbidgee.....	suceeded by		
Narellan .....	Walter Hampson Cooper .....		
The Nepean .....	Edmund Webb .....		
Newcastle .....	Stephen Scholey .....		
New England .....	Benjamin Lee, junr. ....		
Newtown .....	William Graham .....		
Northumberland .....	James Campbell .....		
Orange .....	Joseph George Long Innes .....		
Paddington .....	suceeded by		
Parramatta .....	Joseph Graham O'Connor .....		
The Paterson .....	William Hay .....		
Patrick's Plains .....	William Macleay.....		
Queanbeyan .....	John Hurley.....		
St. Leonards .....	Joseph Daniel Single .....	General Election, 1872.	See Executive Council.
Shoalhaven .....	George Alfred Lloyd .....		
East Sydney .....	Samuel Henry Terry .....		
West Sydney .....	Stephen Campbell Brown .....		
Tenterfield .....	James Hannell.....		
The Tumut .....	Harris Levi Nelson .....		
Wellington .....	John Sutherland .....		
The Williams .....	James Squire Farnell .....		
Windsor .....	Hugh Taylor .....		
Wollombi .....	William Munnings Arnold .....		
Yass Plains .....	William Charles Browne .....		
Gold Fields South .....	Leopold William Fane De Salis.....		
Gold Fields West .....	William Tunks .....		
Gold Fields North .....	James Warden .....		
	John Macintosh .....		
	James Henry Neale.....		
	Henry Parkes .....		
	George Oakes .....		
	John Booth .....	General Election, 1872.	See Executive Council; also, Council of Education.
	Joseph George Raphael .....		
	John Robertson .....		
	Joseph Wearne .....		
	Robert Palmer Abbott .....		
	James Hoskins .....		
	John Samuel Smith.....		
	John Nowlan .....		
	Richard Driver .....		
	James Augustine Cunneen .....		
	Michael Fitzpatrick.....		
	Ezekiel Alexander Baker .....		
	David Buchanan .....		
	James Rodd .....		



## PART II.

Officers provided for under Schedule A of 18 & 19  
Victoria, Cap. 54.

## SUMMARY.

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**OFFICERS PROVIDED FOR UNDER SCHEDULE A  
OF 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54.**

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>OFFICERS PROVIDED FOR UNDER SCHEDULE A OF 18 &amp; 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54.</b>					
His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, K.C.M.G. <sup>1</sup>	23 Feb., 1872 Entered upon official duty, 3 June, 1872	Her Majesty, by Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	7,000 0 0	3 June, 1872.
Chief Justice .....	Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B. <sup>2</sup> succeeded by	7 Oct., 1844	Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual.	2,000 0 0 *600 0 0	} 30 Apl., 1839.
	The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knt.	19 Nov., 1873	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	2,000 0 0 *600 0 0	
Puisne Judges.....	John Fletcher Hargrave ...	22 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0 *500 0 0	} 20 Jan., 1859.
	Alfred Cheeke .....	22 June, 1865	Ditto .....	1,500 0 0 *500 0 0	
Colonial Secretary .....	Henry Parkes .....	14 May, 1872	Administrator of the Government, by Commission.	2,000 0 0	14 May, 1861.†
Colonial Treasurer.....	George Alfred Lloyd .....	5 Dec., 1872	Governor, by Commission.....	1,250 0 0 *250 0 0	} 14 May, 1872.
Attorney General .....	Edward Butler <sup>3</sup> .....	15 May, 1872	Administrator of the Government, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	19 May, 1857.†
	Joseph George Long Innes	20 Nov., 1873	Governor, by Commission.....	1,500 0 0	6 June, 1870.
Solicitor General .....	Joseph George Long Innes <sup>4</sup>	14 May, 1872	Administrator of the Government, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	6 June, 1870.
Auditor General.....	Christopher Rolleston <sup>5</sup> ...	10 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	900 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.
Private Secretary .....	George Henry de Robeck	3 June, 1872	The Governor.....	400 0 0	3 June, 1872.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a residence. Governor of Norfolk Island, without salary.    <sup>2</sup> To 5 November—resigned (see return of Pensions).    <sup>3</sup> To 19 November—resigned.    <sup>4</sup> Appointed Attorney General.    <sup>5</sup> Trustee of the New South Wales Savings' Bank and of the Museum, without emolument.    \* Provided by Colonial Acts.    † Services not continuous.

## PART III.

## Executive and Legislative Establishments.

## SUMMARY.

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## EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.</b>					
Governor and Com- mander-in-Chief .....	See Schedule A., page 10.				
Private Secretary .....					
Aide-de-Camp .....	Edward Beauchamp St. John. <sup>1</sup>	3 June, 1872	Governor .....	9/6 $\mathcal{P}$ diem	3 June, 1872.
Clerk to Private Secretary	William Byrnes .....	1 July, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	315 0 0	1 July, 1871.
Messenger (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	123 0 0	
Mounted Orderlies:—					
Sergeant (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	8/3 $\mathcal{P}$ diem	each.
Orderlies (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	6/- ,,	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £173 per annum lodging money, and £146 per annum in lieu of forage for two horses. Captain, 73rd Regiment of Foot. <sup>2</sup> Allowed a house.					
<b>EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.</b>					
Clerk of the Executive Council.	Alexander Campbell Budge	16 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	4 Nov., 1858.
Clerk .....	Edmund Hopkins .....	1 July, 1872	.....	100 0 0	1 July, 1872.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</b>					
President .....	Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, Knt. <sup>1</sup>	14 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	1,200 0 0	26 Aug., 1856.*
	succeeded by				
	John Hay .....	8 July, 1873	Ditto .....	1,200 0 0	3 Oct., 1856.*
Chairman of Committees ...	George Allen .....	5 Nov., 1872	Elected by Legislative Council (sessionally).	500 0 0	
	succeeded by				
	Joseph Döcker .....	16 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	500 0 0	22 Jan., 1866.*
Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Parliaments.	John Jackson Calvert .....	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	700 0 0	1 Aug., 1853.
Clerk Assistant .....	Adolphus Philip Clapin ...	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	1 Aug., 1850.
Usher of the Black Rod ...	Henry John Tudor Shad- forth.	27 June, 1860	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	400 0 0	16 May, 1856.
Shorthand Writer .....	John Agar Scarr .....	20 May, 1856	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	4 May, 1847.
1st Clerk .....	Stewart Marjoribanks Mowle	1 April, 1871	Ditto .....	400 0 0	21 Aug., 1852.
2nd Clerk .....	Leonard Smirnoff Cooper	1 April, 1871	Ditto .....	300 0 0	17 Dec., 1858.
3rd Clerk .....	William Leonard Edwards	1 April, 1871	Ditto .....	250 0 0	21 June, 1864.
Copying Clerk .....	Richard Edward O'Connor	1 April, 1871	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 April, 1871.
Principal Messenger (1) <sup>2</sup> ...	.....	1 Nov., 1871	The President .....	150 0 0	
Doorkeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0	
Assistant Messengers (2) ...	.....	.....	Ditto .....	110 0 0	each.
Extra Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	110 0 0	„
<sup>1</sup> To 22 June—Deceased. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters.    * Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—The Clerk of the Council, &c., gives security to the amount of £300.					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.</b>					
Speaker .....	William Munnings Arnold	30 April, 1872	Elected by Legislative Assembly	1,200 0 0	25 Mar., 1858.*
Chairman of Committees .....	Richard Driver .....	11 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	500 0 0	8 Nov., 1872.
Clerk of Assembly .....	Stephen Wilson Jones <sup>1</sup> .....	22 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	800 0 0	2 Nov., 1843.*
Clerk Assistant .....	John Connery <sup>2</sup> .....	22 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	7 April, 1859.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick William Webb.	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	600 0 0	20 Oct., 1851.
2nd Clerk Assistant .....	Frederick William Webb.	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	400 0 0	20 Oct., 1851.
	succeeded by				
	John Arthur Vivian .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1855.
Sergeant-at-Arms .....	Charles Wray Finch <sup>3</sup> .....	28 June, 1860	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	400 0 0	28 June, 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Laurence Joseph Harnett.	7 May, 1873	Ditto .....	400 0 0	25 Sept., 1860.*
Shorthand Writer .....	James Hugh Palmer <sup>4</sup> .....	28 June, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1844.
Clerk of Records .....	John Arthur Vivian .....	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1855.
	succeeded by				
	Laurence Joseph Harnett.	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	400 0 0	25 Sept., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Richard Aldous Arnold .....	7 May, 1873	Ditto .....	400 0 0	3 Jan., 1867.
Clerk of Select Committees..	Laurence Joseph Harnett.	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	350 0 0	25 Sept., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Richard Aldous Arnold .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 Jan., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Richard Windeyer Robert-son.	7 May, 1873	Ditto .....	350 0 0	13 Nov., 1866.
Clerk of Printing Branch...	Richard Aldous Arnold .....	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	300 0 0	3 Jan., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Richard Windeyer Robert-son.	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	300 0 0	13 Nov., 1866.
	succeeded by				
	William Munnings Montagu Arnold.	7 May, 1873	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Feb., 1867.
Clerk in Charge of Printed Papers.	Richard Windeyer Robert-son.	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 Nov., 1866.
	succeeded by				
	William Munnings Montagu Arnold.	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Sidney Alfred Lindeman <sup>5</sup> .	7 May, 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 May, 1873.
Copying Clerk .....	William Munnings Montagu Arnold.	22 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Charles Broughton Boydell. <sup>6</sup>	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.
Principal Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Clerk of Legislative Assembly ..	150 0 0	
Principal Doorkeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0	
Assistant Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	110 0 0	each.
<b>TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT.</b>					
Extra Copying Clerks .....	James Gill <sup>6</sup> .....	24 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	163 0 0	30 Aug., 1859.*
	succeeded by				
	Frank Cory .....	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....	163 0 0	1 Mar., 1869.
	Frank Cory .....	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1869.
	succeeded by				
	Peter Collinson Close <sup>7</sup> .....	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 April, 1873.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick Milford Callaghan. <sup>8</sup>	18 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 Nov., 1870.
Extra Messengers (5) .....	.....	.....	Speaker of Legislative Assembly	110 0 0	each.
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>2</sup> To 31 January—removed. <sup>3</sup> Deceased. <sup>4</sup> Absent on leave from 9 May to 31 December. <sup>5</sup> Appointed on probation for six months—appointment confirmed. <sup>6</sup> To 31 March—resigned. <sup>7</sup> Appointed on probation for six months. To 17 November—resigned. <sup>8</sup> Appointed on probation for six months. <sup>9</sup> Services not continuous.					
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.</b>					
Steward and Housekeeper <sup>1</sup> ..	Louis Dettman <sup>2</sup> .....	4 Oct., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	4 Oct., 1865.
	succeeded by				
Assistant Housekeeper (1) <sup>3</sup> ..	Agnes Dettman .....	26 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....	225 0 0	
	.....	.....	President of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.	64 0 0	
Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	110 0 0	
House Servant (1) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	110 0 0	
Stable-man (1) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	110 0 0	
Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	110 0 0	
Refreshment-room Waiters (3).	.....	.....	Ditto .....	110 0 0	each.
Female Servants (3) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	54 0 0	„
Scullery-maid (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	48 0 0	„
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> To 25 March—Deceased. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>4</sup> Allowed a house.					
<b>PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.</b>					
Librarian <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Librarian .....	Conrad Martens <sup>2</sup> .....	6 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	6 Oct., 1863.
Second do. ....	Robert Rogers .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	300 0 0	5 April, 1861.
Messenger (1).....	.....	.....	Clerk of Legislative Assembly ..	110 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Appointment not filled up—salary for 1873 not voted. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200.					





## PART IV.

## Branch Royal Mint.

## SUMMARY.

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## BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
BRANCH ROYAL MINT.					
Deputy Master .....	Charles Elouis .....	22 July, 1868	Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual.	1,150 0 0	
Senior Clerk and Coiner ...	William Fredk. Gibson <sup>1</sup> ...	1 April, 1872	Warrant of the Lords of the Treasury.	600 0 0	
Senior Clerk and Melter ...	Edward Offord Heywood...	1 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....	440 0 0	
Senior Assayer .....	Adolph Leibius .....	18 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	630 0 0	
Assayer .....	John Warner M'Cutcheon.	1 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....	440 0 0	
Deputy Master's Clerk, Registrar, and Account- ant.	John Alex. Macfarlane ...	1 April, 1872	Ditto .....	255 0 0	
Senior Clerks.....	Lyndon Bolton Carpenter..	1 Jan., 1859	Deputy Master of the Mint, on the approval of the Governor.	400 0 0	
	John Ford Adams .....	1 July, 1861	Ditto .....	380 0 0	
Acting Junior Clerk .....	Arthur Forster French ...	1 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Probationary Junior Clerks..	Henry Kennedy Kelly.....	16 April, 1872	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
	John Alfred Stanger Leathes.	16 April, 1872	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
	Edward Henry Arnheim...	8 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Assistant Clerk and Store- keeper.	Archibald Gardner .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	300 0 0	
Weigher and Balance Mechanician.	Charles Bolton .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
Foreman of Machinery, and Engineer.	Joseph Newton.....	14 May, 1855	Ditto .....	295 0 0	
Foreman of Melting-house	Richard Whiting .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	230 0 0	
Foreman of Coining De- partment.	Henry Bradstock.....	22 Nov., 1853	Ditto .....	230 0 0	
Foreman of Refinery.....	Thomas Gilchrist.....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
Messenger and Office- keeper (1) <sup>2</sup> .	.....	.....	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Housekeeper (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters.<sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel.

NOTE.—The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint is under the immediate control of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

## PART V.

## Colonial Secretary,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

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\* Placed under the Ministerial control of the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, from the 9 December.

## COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>							
Colonial Secretary .....	(See page 10.)						
Under Secretary .....	Henry Halloran, J.P. <sup>1</sup> ...	19 Feb., 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	800	0	0	1 May, 1827.
Clerks—Chief .....	William Goodman .....	20 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	550	0	0	20 May, 1835.
First .....	Maxwell Rennie Allan .....	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	450	0	0	1 Jan., 1846.
Second .....	Critchett Walker .....	1 Dec., 1866	Ditto .....	350	0	0	28 Oct., 1856.*
Third .....	Henry John Chisholm ...	1 Dec., 1866	Ditto .....	250	0	0	4 Nov., 1859.
Fourth .....	Edward Wise M'Kenny ...	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	250	0	0	7 Nov., 1862.
Fifth .....	John James Macartney	28 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	225	0	0	1 Sept., 1868.
Sixth .....	Beatty.						
	Vere Hunt .....	28 April, 1872	Ditto .....	200	0	0	17 Sept., 1863.*
	Thomas Pedder M'Levie...	28 April, 1872	Ditto .....	175	0	0	13 Dec., 1865.
	William Byrnes, jun. ....	28 April, 1872	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Sept., 1868.
	John George Cohen .....	28 April, 1872	Ditto .....	125	0	0	1 Sept., 1868.
Junior .....	Thomas George M'Cauley.	28 April, 1872	Ditto .....	75	0	0	8 Aug., 1870.
	Edward Wentworth Doyle	1 Oct., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	50	0	0	1 Oct., 1873.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 153	0	0	
Officekeeper (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 <sup>2</sup> at 150	0	0	per diem.
Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	0	3	4	"
				0	5	0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200—Allowed 12 months leave of absence, from 1 September, on full pay. quarters, fuel, and light. Office-keeper, Executive Council Office, £18 per annum.

<sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters.

<sup>3</sup> Allowed

\* Services not continuous.

## REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Registrar General and Chairman of Land Titles Commissioners, and Registrar of Brands .....	Edward Grant Ward, J.P.	15 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	700	0	0	1 Jan., 1863.
<b>STATISTICAL BRANCH.</b>							
Compiler of General Statistics.	Henry Charles Edwin Newcombe.	1 Oct., 1858	Ditto .....	350	0	0	22 April, 1852.
Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics.	William Lachlan Dawes...	29 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	250	0	0	8 Sept., 1858.
Clerks .....	Charles Henry Grant .....	21 April, 1858	Ditto .....	200	0	0	21 April, 1858.
	Samuel Charles James Evelyn.	1 June, 1863	Ditto .....	175	0	0	1 June, 1863.
	John Duff .....	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 July, 1854.*
	William Ridley, jun. ....	26 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	150	0	0	26 Aug., 1872.
	Robert Riches Grimstone..	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	75	0	0	1 Sept., 1869.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Registrar General .....	100	0	0	
<b>LAND TITLES BRANCH.</b>							
Land Titles Commissioners	Richard Jones .....	1 Jan., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	162	17	6	7 Sept., 1857.*
Examiners .....	Alexander Walker Scott...	4 June, 1866	Ditto .....	162	17	6	4 June, 1866.
	George Kenyon Holden ...	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	1,000	0	0	1 July, 1833.*
	Edmund Burton .....	6 July, 1868	Ditto .....	800	0	0	— Mar., 1841.*
Deputy Registrar General...	Charles John Muddle .....	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	450	0	0	3 Dec., 1853.
Principal Draftsman and Surveyor.	Robert Mead Pearson .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	500	0	0	1 Oct., 1855.
Assistant Draftsmen .....	George Bishop .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	350	0	0	21 Sept., 1857.
	Wilfred De Courcy Lewis	22 Nov., 1865	Ditto .....	200	0	0	16 Mar., 1863.
Junior Assistant Draftsmen	Albert Newcombe .....	13 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	125	0	0	13 Jan., 1869.
	Charles Thomas Board ...	12 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	125	0	0	12 Sept., 1872.
	James Charles Beaumont Waller.	12 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	75	0	0	12 Sept., 1872.
Clerks .....	Jonas Lander .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	300	0	0	1 Jan., 1863.
	William Shirley Muddle..	15 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 Jan., 1863.
	Frederick Charles William Elyard.	1 Mar., 1864	Ditto .....	225	0	0	1 April, 1857.
	Stephen Punch <sup>1</sup> .....	15 May, 1869	Ditto .....	125	0	0	15 May, 1869.
				to 28 Feb.			
				31	5	0	
				from 1 Mar.			
Assistant Clerk .....	Frederick Yarnton .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	100	0	0	26 Sept., 1870.
Messenger .....	Charles Hardwick Keele...	1 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....	50	0	0	1 Mar., 1873.
Bookporter .....	(?) .....	.....	Registrar General .....	{ 100	0	0	
				{ 25	0	0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed leave of absence for 12 months, from 1 March, on  $\frac{1}{2}$  salary; Mr. W. Wood employed temporarily to fill the vacancy on  $\frac{2}{3}$  salary (£93 15s.)

\* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

19

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>DEEDS BRANCH.</b>					
Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Deeds.	James Boscawen Duff .....	13 Dec., 1866	Governor, under Act 20 Vict. No. 27.	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.
Clerks .....	Henry Wheeler Gillam .....	6 May, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	6 May, 1867.
	Sydney John Icton .....	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	175 0 0	19 Feb., 1869.
	Robert William Codrington .....	29 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	50 0 0	29 Sept., 1872.
Book-porter (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Officekeeper to Department (1).	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
<b>BRANDS BRANCH.†</b>					
Assistant Registrar of Brands.	Edward William Byrne .....	21 Sept., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	13 Aug., 1862.
Clerk .....	George Jocelin Robinson .....	22 June, 1870	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1857.
<b>DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, &amp; C.</b>					
Sydney .....	Edward Grant Ward, J.P. ....	15 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council Registrar General .....	(See p. 18.)	1 Jan., 1863.
Balmain .....	William Parker .....	4 July, 1861	Ditto .....	*	4 July, 1861.
Newtown .....	Charles Alfred Newman .....	9 April, 1857	Ditto .....	*	9 April, 1857.
Glebe .....	John Thomas Morgan .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	*	1 April, 1868.
Redfern .....	Christopher Warburton .....	30 Oct., 1865	Ditto .....	*	30 Oct., 1859.
Waterloo .....	James Beuzeville .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	*	28 Feb., 1856.
Paddington .....	Henry Gale .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	*	5 Dec., 1856.†
Randwick ... (Assistant)	George Bond Gough .....	2 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	*	17 May, 1871.
Concord .....	John Watts .....	3 Sept., 1860	Ditto .....	*	3 Sept., 1860.
St. George .....	Theophilus Henry Bolger .....	13 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	*	13 Oct., 1866.
St. Leonards .....	Robert Dalzell Ward .....	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....	*	28 Feb., 1856.
<b>Country Districts—</b>					
Albury .....	James Chas. W. Crommelin .....	8 July, 1872	Ditto .....	*	8 July, 1872.
Armidale .....	Sydney Blythe, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	*	21 Oct., 1858.
Balranald .....	R. B. Mitchell, C.P.S. ....	7 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	*	1 Mar., 1858.
Bathurst .....	Frederick B. Hales, C.P.S. ....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	*	1 April, 1861.
Bega .....	John Davis, C.P.S. ....	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	*	1 Dec., 1865.
Berrima .....	Frederick Robertson Wilshire, P.M. ....	1 May, 1872	Ditto .....	*	1 Mar., 1862.†
Binalong .....	Wm. J. E. Wotton, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	*	17 Jan., 1862.
Grenfell .....	Wm. Fox Parker, C.P.S. ....	17 Feb., 1870	Ditto .....	*	26 April, 1862.
Bombala .....	James Giles, C.P.S. ....	24 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	*	3 June, 1862.
Bourke .....	Henry C. Bobart, C.P.S. ....	7 June, 1869	Ditto .....	*	21 May, 1863.
Braidwood .....	Ralph Clemenger, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	*	19 April, 1861.
Brisbane Water .....	Thos. C. Battley, C.P.S. ....	9 July, 1856	Ditto .....	*	8 Aug., 1843.
Broulee .....	Wm. S. Caswell, P.M. ....	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....	*	7 June, 1847.
Camden .....	John B. Martin, C.P.S. ....	14 Aug., 1856	Ditto .....	*	1 Sept., 1852.
Campbelltown .....	Henry Arkell Smith, C.P.S. ....	22 April, 1872	Ditto .....	*	15 April, 1872.
Carcoar .....	Edward J. C. North, C.P.S. ....	1 May, 1865	Ditto .....	*	1 May, 1865.
Cassilis .....	John Morris, C.P.S. ....	26 Mar., 1856	Ditto .....	*	17 Oct., 1854.
Clarence Town .....	David Farquhar .....	30 Mar., 1857	Ditto .....	*	30 Mar., 1857.
Cooma .....	Samuel Robinson, C.P.S. ....	1 June, 1872	Ditto .....	*	1 June, 1872.
Coonabarabran .....	Fredk. W. Edwards, P.M. & C.P.S. ....	25 Nov., 1863	Ditto .....	*	28 Oct., 1863.
Cowra .....	John Arkins, C.P.S. ....	14 Nov., 1870	Ditto .....	*	1 June, 1868.
Deniliquin .....	John A. Broughton, C.P.S. ....	23 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	*	23 Jan., 1865.
Dubbo .....	Luke M'Guinn, C.P.S. ....	1 Aug., 1863	Ditto .....	*	1 Nov., 1861.
Dungog .....	Henry Gordon, C.P.S. ....	1 Nov., 1859	Ditto .....	*	1 May, 1859.
Eden .....	Christopher D. Hays, C.P.S. ....	3 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	*	7 Oct., 1864.
Forbes .....	Macnamara Russell .....	17 April, 1872	Ditto .....	*	25 July, 1867.†
Goulburn .....	succeeded by Stephen Freeman, C.P.S. ....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	*	22 Oct., 1862.
Grafton .....	Chas. S. Alexander, C.P.S. ....	31 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	*	8 Feb., 1861.
Maclean .....	Wm. H. H. Becke, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	*	8 June, 1853.
Gundagai .....	Samuel MacNaughton .....	1 June, 1872	Ditto .....	*	1 June, 1870.
Adelong .....	Archibald Scott Smith .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	*	20 July, 1865.
Hartley .....	William J. Shelley .....	1 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	*	1 Aug., 1872.
Hay .....	William P. M'Dermott .....	25 July, 1869	Ditto .....	*	25 July, 1869.
Inverell .....	John F. Blake, C.P.S. ....	13 June, 1870	Ditto .....	*	1 June, 1862.
	Thomas Betteridge, P.M. ....	23 Dec., 1872	Ditto .....	*	1 May, 1866.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

† Services not continuous.

NOTE.—There are 36 Sheep Inspectors who act as Deputies—1 at £50, and 35 at £25 per annum each.

Places marked thus \* denote that 3s. per entry was allowed from 1 July, 1873.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR GENERAL—continued.</b>							
Kiama .....	Henry Connell, jun., C.P.S.	5 June, 1863	Registrar General .....				21 Aug., 1844.
Liverpool .....	William Long .....	8 June, 1866	Ditto .....	*			8 June, 1866.
Manning River .....	Jasper Creagh, C.P.S.	15 May, 1856	Ditto .....				1 May, 1856.
M'Donald River .....	John Pescud .....	21 Feb., 1859	Ditto .....	*			21 Feb., 1859.
M'Leay River .....	William H. Thornton, J.P.	29 June, 1857	Ditto .....	*			29 June, 1857.
Boat Harbour .....	J. F. M'Carthy, P.M.	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	*			1 Sept., 1871.
Nambucca River .....	Walter G. Mason .....	1 Feb. 1873	Ditto .....	*			19 July, 1872.
	succeeded by						
	George Robinson .....	4 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	*			4 Aug., 1873.
Maitland .....	Daniel Carter .....	14 Aug., 1856	Ditto .....	*			14 Aug., 1856.
Menindee .....	James Mair, P.M.	9 July, 1869	Ditto .....	*			3 Oct., 1862.
Moama .....	Hamilton Hall M'Leod ..	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	*			
Molong .....	Thomas Finch, C.P.S.	10 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	*			1 Sept., 1871.
Morpeth .....	John Keating .....	16 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	*			1 July, 1858.†
Moulamein .....	Thos. Linton .....	13 July, 1860	Ditto .....	*			13 July, 1860.
Mudgee .....	George Leary, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	*			17 Oct., 1868.
„ Gulgong .....	Lester S. Donaldson, C.P.S.	2 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....	*			19 Sept., 1871.
Murrurundi .....	George G. Brodie, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	*			19 Mar., 1858.
Muswellbrook .....	Timothy Foley, C.P.S.	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	*			1 Dec., 1867.
Narrabri .....	Chas. Edward Smith, P.M.	16 May, 1859	Ditto .....				25 Mar., 1851.
Newcastle .....	John Burrowes .....	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....	*			28 Feb., 1856.
Nundle .....	Thos. King, C.P.S. (Acting)	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	*			1 July, 1872.
Orange .....	Wm. T. Evans, C.P.S.	20 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....				20 April, 1851.
Parramatta .....	George Langley, J.P., C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				1 Aug., 1837.
Paterson .....	B. Newbury .....	22 Mar., 1858	Ditto .....	*			22 Mar., 1858.
Patrick's Plains .....	Fredk. Thomas Robinson..	1 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	*			1 Nov., 1872.
Penrith .....	John K. Cleeve, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	*			3 July, 1865.
Picton .....	William R. Antill .....	30 Mar., 1857	Ditto .....	*			30 Mar., 1857.
Port Macquarie .....	James P. Ormiston, C.P.S.	10 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	*			1 July, 1853.
	succeeded by						
	Robert Issell Perrot, C.P.S.	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....				1 Aug., 1859.
(Acting)	William C. Cardew .....	14 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....				
Port Stephens .....	Thomas Laman, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	*			13 April, 1859.
Queanbeyan .....	Frederick B. Russell, P.M.	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....				3 Aug., 1864.
Raymond Terrace .....	William Gloag .....	28 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....	*			28 Feb., 1856.
Richmond .....	John Ducker .....	5 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	*			5 Feb., 1862.
Richmond River .....	Henry E. Stratford, C.P.S.	18 Nov., 1870	Ditto .....	*			3 Feb., 1863.
Ryde .....	Geo. M. Pope, C.P.S.	30 Mar., 1857	Ditto .....	*			30 Mar., 1857.
Rylstone .....	Wm. W. Armstrong, C.P.S.	5 Mar., 1857	Ditto .....	*			1 July, 1854.
Scone .....	James Thompson Wilshire, C.P.S.	1 May, 1872	Ditto .....				1 Sept., 1862.†
Shoalhaven .....	William Lovegrove, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				1 Jan., 1857.
Sofala .....	Charles G. Smith .....	1 June, 1871	Ditto .....	*			1 May, 1861.
Tambaroora .....	James Sydney Willard ..	1 June, 1872	Ditto .....	*			1 June, 1872.
„ Hill End .....	William James Slack .....	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	*			1 July, 1872.
Tamworth .....	John M'Donald, C.P.S.	9 May, 1859	Ditto .....	*			6 Feb., 1851.
Tenterfield .....	James B. Graham, C.P.S.	19 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	*			1 Mar., 1859.
Tweed River .....	James Bray .....	14 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	*			1 Jan., 1866.
Tumut .....	Henry Hilton .....	20 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....	*			20 Feb., 1856.†
		15 Jan., 1870					
Ulladulla .....	John V. Wareham, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				19 Mar., 1863.
Wagga Wagga .....	Edwin H. Tompson, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				29 Jan., 1864.
Walgett .....	Malcolm Mactaggart, P.M.	30 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....				9 April, 1860.
	Denis Meagher .....	21 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....				
(Acting)	R. H. Fitzsimons, C.P.S.	22 Nov., 1867	Ditto .....				9 Jan., 1852.
Warialda .....	George Martin, C.P.S.	20 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....				3 Mar., 1868.
Wellingrove .....	Frederick Marsh, C.P.S.	28 April, 1862	Ditto .....				8 April, 1852.
Wellington .....							
Wentworth .....	W. L. Richardson, P.M.	9 April, 1871	Ditto .....				11 Nov., 1862.
		1 April, 1872					
Windsor .....	Wm. Hy. Thomas, C.P.S.	17 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....				12 April, 1864.
Wollombi .....	Thomas S. Townsend .....	31 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	*			31 Mar., 1862.
Wollongong .....	Alfred A. Turner, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	*			23 May, 1848.
Yass .....	Leopold Yates, C.P.S.	17 <sup>th</sup> June, 1870	Ditto .....				10 July, 1862.
Young .....	J. R. Edwards, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....				14 Mar., 1862.

† Services not continuous.

Places marked thus \* denote that 3s. per entry was allowed from 1 July, 1873.

Paid by fees, at the rate of 3s. per entry, up to £30; after that, at 1s. 6d. per entry.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

21

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>AUDITOR GENERAL.</b>					
Auditor General.....	Provided in Schedule—(See page 10.)				
Inspector of Accounts .....	Edward A. Rennie .....	1 Jan., 1856	Governor .....	600 0 0	1 Sept., 1846.
Examiner of Expenditure Accounts.	Richard T. Hall <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0 (Half-pay) to 20 April. 450 0 0 from 21 April.	25 July, 1853.
Corresponding Clerk .....	John S. Ryan .....	1 April, 1840	Governor .....	385 0 0	1 April, 1840.
Clerks .....	Edward A. Macpherson .....	8 Sept., 1851	Ditto .....	350 0 0	8 Sept., 1851.
	Harry Mackenzie <sup>2</sup> .....	18 June, 1855	Ditto .....	320 0 0	18 June, 1855.
	James Pearson .....	13 Dec., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0 to 30 April. 320 0 0 from 1 May.	4 Jan., 1859.
	Drummond Gilchrist .....	4 Aug., 1858	Ditto .....	275 0 0 to 30 April. 300 0 0 from 1 May.	4 Aug., 1858.
	Thomas J. Moppett.....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	250 0 0 to 30 April. 275 0 0 from 1 May.	3 June, 1853.*
	David W. Gregory .....	21 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	225 0 0 to 30 April. 250 0 0 from 1 May.	21 Feb., 1862.
	Richard Birkett <sup>3</sup> .....	11 July, 1859	Ditto .....	112 10 0 (Half-pay) to 31 Jan. 225 0 0 from 1 Feb.	11 July, 1859.
	John S. Whitney .....	25 June, 1859	Ditto .....	225 0 0	25 June, 1859.
	Charles Whittell .....	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	175 0 0 to 31 Jan. 200 0 0 fr. 1 Feb. to 30 Apr.	1 Mar., 1863.
	James Macpherson .....	1 June, 1862	Ditto .....	225 0 0 from 1 May. 200 0 0 to 3 Nov.	1 June, 1862.
	Charles S. Gregory .....	16 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	225 0 0 from 4 Nov. 175 0 0 to 30 April.	16 Aug., 1864.
	Ambrose Freeman .....	1 June, 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0 from 1 May. 150 0 0 to 31 Jan. 175 0 0 fr. 1 Feb. to 3 Nov.	1 June, 1866.
	James Mitchell.....	14 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	200 0 0 from 4 Nov. 100 0 0 to 20 April. 150 0 0 fr. 21 to 30 April.	14 Jan., 1870.
	Joseph E. Scrutton .....	1 Nov., 1870	Ditto .....	175 0 0 from 1 May. 50 0 0 to 31 Jan. 100 0 0 fr. 1 Feb. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov., 1870.
	James T. Dennis .....	1 Feb., 1873†	Ditto .....	150 0 0 fr. 1 May to 3 Nov. 175 0 0 fr. 4 Nov. 50 0 0 to 30 April. 100 0 0 fr. 1 May to 3 Nov.	1 June, 1870.
	James M'Kern.....	1 May, 1873†	Ditto .....	150 0 0 from 4 Nov. 50 0 0 to 3 Nov. 100 0 0 from 4 Nov.	1 Aug., 1870.
Messenger (1) .....	Robert N. M'Diarmid.....	4 Nov., 1873†	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1870.
Officekeeper (1) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	110 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> On leave of absence on half-pay, to 20 April, 1873.  
half-pay, to 31 January—removed from Public Service on 3 November.

<sup>2</sup> To 28 April, retired on a pension under the Superannuation Act.

<sup>3</sup> On leave of absence on

<sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

\* Services not continuous.

† Salary

previous to this date paid under Contingent Vote.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.</b>					
Members ..... (President)	John Smith <sup>1</sup> .....	5 Dec., 1872 (3 Jan., 1873, as President.)	Governor and Executive Council Members of the Council of Edu- cation.	Nil	14 May, 1861.*
	Henry Parkes <sup>2</sup> .....	27 Dec., 1872	Governor and Executive Council		
	Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B. ....	29 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....		
	Thomas Holt <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....		
	William Augustine Duncan .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....		
	George Wigram Allen <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....		
	Stephen Campbell Brown <sup>5</sup> .....	12 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....		
<i>Office Staff.</i>					
Secretary .....	William Wilkins .....	1 Jan., 1867	By the Council of Education ...	800 0 0	23 Jan., 1851.
Chief Clerk .....	Randal Eden Webster .....	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
<i>Correspondence Branch.</i>					
Clerks .....	George Miller .....	1 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Feb., 1860.
	Thomas William Morgan Richards. ....	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	180 0 0	20 Mar., 1865.
	John Booth .....	16 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	180 0 0	16 Aug., 1867.
	John Turner Caldwell .....	29 May, 1868	Ditto .....	215 0 0	29 May, 1868.
	David John Cooper .....	22 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	230 0 0	22 Feb., 1869.
	Augustine Stow .....	1 July, 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1873.
	Frederick O'Dell Monckton .....	17 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	110 0 0 to 30 June. 130 0 0 from 1 July.	17 Oct., 1872.
Junior Clerks .....	Edward Lytton Hitchins. ....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.
	Charles Chatfield .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
	William Lake M'Cann .....	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	Thomas George West .....	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	George Kilminster .....	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	Henry John Mailer .....	17 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	24 0 0	17 Oct., 1873.
<i>Account Branch.</i>					
Accountant .....	John Manifold Gibson <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1870	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Feb., 1870.
Assistant do. ....	Frederick Gronwald .....	19 April, 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 April, 1869.
Clerk .....	Robert Munro .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Junior Clerk .....	William Duffield Cansdell .....	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	75 0 0 to 30 June. 100 0 0 from 1 July.	1 July, 1872.
Cashier .....	Andrew Fairfax <sup>7</sup> .....	1 June, 1868	Ditto .....	400 0 0	16 July, 1861.
Architect .....	George Allen Mansfield .....	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1867.
<i>Examiner's Branch.</i>					
Examiner .....	John Gardiner .....	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....	550 0 0	31 Dec., 1851.
Assistant .....	Alexander Leith Forbes .....	1 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	475 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.
<i>Inspectoral Staff.</i>					
Albury District .....	Edmund Hayes Flannery .....	1 Feb., 1870	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 July, 1861.
Armidale " .....	John Dallison Bradley .....	1 April, 1871	Ditto .....	425 0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
Bathurst " .....	John Huffer .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Braidwood " .....	John Charles Maynard .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	375 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
Camden " .....	William M'Intyre .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	450 0 0	15 Dec., 1855.
Cumberland " .....	John M'Creddie .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
Goulburn " .....	David Seth Hicks .....	1 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	350 0 0 to 30 Sept. 375 0 0 from 1 Oct.	1 April, 1860.
Maitland " .....	John Saunders Jones .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	450 0 0	12 Jan., 1857.
Mudgee " .....	Gerald O'Byrne .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1859.
Newcastle " .....	William Dwyer .....	1 April, 1871	Ditto .....	450 0 0	29 Oct., 1855.
Sydney " .....	Edwin Johnson .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	525 0 0	23 Jan., 1855.
	James Webber Allpass .....	1 April, 1871	Ditto .....	450 0 0	20 June, 1855.
<i>Training Department.</i>					
Training Master .....	John Wright .....	1 April, 1870	Ditto .....	375 0 0 to 30 Sept. 400 0 0 from 1 Oct.	1 Mar., 1856.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 120 0 0 1 at 130 0 0 1 at 65 0 0	.....
Officekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	65 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> Professor, Sydney University.  
the 11 Dec.—resigned; Member of the Legislative Assembly.  
security to the amount of £1,000.

<sup>2</sup> To the 29 Nov.—resigned; Member of the Legislative Assembly.  
<sup>3</sup> Member of the Legislative Assembly.  
<sup>4</sup> Member of the Legislative Assembly.  
<sup>5</sup> Services not continuous.

<sup>6</sup> Member of the Legislative Council.  
Gives security to the amount of £500.

<sup>7</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500.

NOTE.—The Inspectors are allowed travelling expenses as follows:—Albury and Mudgee Districts, 25s. per diem; Armidale District, 20s. and 25s. per diem; Bathurst District, 21s. per diem; the other Districts (excepting Sydney) each 20s. per diem.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

23

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>						
<b>INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.</b>						
<b>NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."</b>						
Commander and Superintendent.	James Seton Veitch Mein.	13 Feb., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	13 Feb., 1867.	
Mate and Clerk .....	Edward Nestor Waller .. succeeded by Frederick William Neilenstein.	19 Oct., 1872 6 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 Feb., 1868. 6 Oct., 1873.	
Visiting Surgeon (See p. 33.)	William Plummer .....	26 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	130 0 0	26 Feb., 1873.	
Schoolmaster .....	.....	.....	Colonial Secretary .....	110 0 0	.....	
Sailmaker and Officer in charge of Lower Deck (1)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	100 0 0	.....	
Carpenter (1) .....	.....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	.....	
Boatswain (1) (to 21 Nov.)	.....	1 Oct., 1871	Superintendent	100 0 0	.....	
Boatman (1) (from 22 Nov.)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	72 0 0	each.	
Seamen (3) (1 from 22 Nov.)	.....	.....	Colonial Secretary .....	157 0 0	.....	
Tailor (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	157 0 0	.....	
Shoemaker (1) .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	72 0 0	.....	
Steward (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	72 0 0	.....	
Musician and Barber (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	72 0 0	.....	
Cook (1) .....	.....	1 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	84 0 0	.....	
Gardener (1) .....	.....	18 Sept., 1871	Colonial Secretary .....	72 0 0	.....	
NOTE.—All reside on board, and allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light, except the tailor and shoemaker. The Superintendent gives security to the amount of £200.						
<b>INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BILOELA.</b>						
Superintendent .....	George Lucas <sup>1</sup> .....	18 Mar., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	135 0 0	18 Mar., 1871.	
Matron .....	Mary Ann Lucas <sup>1</sup> .....	18 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	100 0 0	18 Mar., 1871.	
Visiting Surgeon .....	(See p. 33.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Clerk and Storekeeper .....	Michael Prior .....	1 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	120 0 0	27 Feb., 1854.	
Teacher .....	Margaret Kelly .....	3 Oct., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	3 Oct., 1867.	
House Matron .....	Marianne Rowland .....	15 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	75 0 0	15 Mar., 1871.	
Assistants (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	each.	
Gatekeeper (1) .....	.....	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	50 0 0	.....	
Laundress (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	30 0 0	.....	
Messenger and Carter (1) ..	.....	.....	Colonial Secretary .....	75 0 0	.....	
<sup>1</sup> To the 29th November—Resigned;—John L. Dale acting temporarily. NOTE.—Each allowed quarters, and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light.						
<b>REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BILOELA.</b>						
Superintendent .....	George Lucas <sup>1</sup> .....	18 Mar., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	65 0 0	18 Mar., 1871.	
Matron .....	Agnes King <sup>2</sup> .....	5 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	120 0 0	26 Aug., 1867.	
Clerk and Storekeeper .....	Michael Prior .....	1 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	(See above.)	27 Feb., 1854.	
Visiting Surgeon .....	(See p. 33.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<sup>1</sup> To 29 November—Resigned;—John L. Dale acting temporarily. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light.						
<b>PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.</b>						
Matron .....	Martha Betts <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1851	Governor .....	164 0 0	1 Mar., 1851.	
Master .....	Arthur Whiting <sup>2</sup> .....	17 Feb., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	24 April, 1869.*	
Surgeon <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Schoolmaster .....	John Carpenter Bravey <sup>4</sup> ..	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.	
First Teacher .....	Margaret Fairbairn <sup>5</sup> .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	70 0 0	1 June, 1869.	
Infant Teacher .....	Maria Morrow <sup>6</sup> .....	16 Feb., 1864	Ditto .....	50 0 0	16 Feb., 1864.	
Sub-Matron .....	Mary Jowett <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 Oct., 1863.	
Drillmaster .....	Richard M'Namara <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	70 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.	
Male Attendants (4) <sup>6</sup> .....	.....	.....	Matron .....	{ 1 at £60 3 at £35	each.	
Female Attendants (10) <sup>5</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 6 at £30 4 at £25	each.	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters; also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. The Matron's children allowed half a ration of provisions each. Gives security to the amount of £200. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters; also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. The Master's children allowed half a ration of provisions each. <sup>3</sup> See page 34. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £35 per annum in lieu of quarters; also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. The Schoolmaster's children allowed half a ration of provisions each. <sup>5</sup> Allowed £35 per annum in lieu of quarters and rations. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light.      * Services not continuous.						
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL.</b>						
Matron .....	Mary Ann Adamson <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	164 0 0	1 April, 1859.	
Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sub-Matron .....	Cecilia Fitzpatrick <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1870	Ditto .....	70 0 0	1 May, 1870.	
Teachers ... { Girls	Margaret Mary Byrne <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Feb., 1859	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 Feb., 1859.	
	Infants	Mary Nihill <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1860.
	Boys	Michael O'Grady <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	146 0 0	1 Aug., 1872.
Drillmaster (1) .....	Michael O'Shea <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	70 0 0	1 Nov., 1871.	
Attendants (15) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Matron .....	{ 2 at £60 2 at £35 1 at £30 8 at £25 2 at £20	each.	
Clerk to Committee .....	Thomas Cooper Makinson	1 Aug., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	80 0 0	1 Aug., 1856.	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters and rations. <sup>2</sup> See page 34.						

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.</b>					
Inspector General of Police	John M'Lerie <sup>1</sup> .....	28 Oct., 1856 and 1 Mar., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 May, 1847.
Secretary and Superintendent of Police.	Edmund Fosbery <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1862	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 April, 1862.
Accountant.....	Finlay McMartin.....	23 May, 1858	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1856.
Clerks .....	Thomas Ayres .....	23 May, 1858	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 May, 1856.
	Thomas Henry Goff.....	1 Mar., 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	5 Mar., 1863.
	Robert Lennox Icely Rowling.	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	175 0 0	18 July, 1862.
Officekeeper (1).....	Edward Adam Garland ...	6 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	125 0 0	14 Oct., 1868.
Superintendents <sup>3</sup> .....	Henry Zouch .....	13 Nov., 1851 and 1 Mar., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	{ 1 Oct., 1834 to 30 June, 1837. 13 Nov., 1851.
	Edric V. Morisset .....	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Charles J. P. Lydiard.....	1 July, 1862	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 July, 1862.
	James Garland.....	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	John W. Orridge.....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	400 0 0	6 Oct., 1862.
Inspectors <sup>3</sup> .....	Edward M. Batty .....	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	300 0 0	26 May, 1851.
	James Singleton .....	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	300 0 0	10 Oct., 1848.
	George Read.....	1 May, 1863	Ditto .....	300 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	John Dowling Brown .....	1 May, 1863	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 May, 1863.
	James H. Davidson .....	5 May, 1865	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Feb., 1863.
Sub-Inspectors <sup>3</sup> .....	Charles E. Harrison.....	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1858.
	John D. Meares .....	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Henry Garvin .....	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 April, 1842.
	Charles Sanderson .....	1 Feb., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	James Ryeland.....	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	Thomas Roberts .....	1 May, 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
	Patrick Brennan .....	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Sept., 1851.
	James Stephenson .....	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1855.
	John R. Medley .....	1 Mar., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	27 Nov., 1862.
	James Keegan .....	1 Mar., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 April, 1853.
	Richard Fitzroy Creaghe..	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	5 Aug., 1862.
	Charles Thorpe .....	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Aug., 1856.
	William Wright .....	1 May, 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Jan., 1861.
Acting Sub-Inspectors <sup>3</sup> .....	George Waters.....	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	0 9 6	13 Jan., 1855.
	John Taylor .....	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	0 9 6	13 Jan., 1855.
	Henry Rawlinson.....	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	0 9 6	13 Jan., 1855.
	Robert Anderson.....	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	per diem. 0 9 6	{ 15 May, 1854 and 21 Feb., 1857.
	George C. Carter .....	16 July, 1872	Ditto .....	0 9 6	26 Aug., 1857.
	Edward Grainger.....	11 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....	0 9 6	6 Nov., 1857.
<i>Mounted Police :—<sup>4</sup></i>			Inspector General of Police, under Police Regulation Act.	17 at 9 6	} per diem, each.
Sergeants, 1st Class (18) ...			Ditto .....	1 at 9 0	
Sergeants, 2nd Class (28)...			Ditto .....	25 at 8 3	
Senior Constables (98) .....			Ditto .....	3 at 8 0	
Constables, 1st Class (67)...			Ditto .....	0 7 0	
Ordinary Constables (123)...			Ditto .....	0 6 6	
Probationary Constables (27)			Ditto .....	0 6 0	
			Ditto .....	0 5 0	
<i>Foot Police :—<sup>4</sup></i>			Ditto .....	0 9 6	
Sergeants, 1st Class (18) ...			Ditto .....	16 at 8 3	
Sergeants, 2nd Class (21)...			Ditto .....	5 at 8 0	
Senior Constables (52) .....			Ditto .....	0 7 0	
Constables, 1st Class (135)...			Ditto .....	0 6 6	
Ordinary Constables (190)			Ditto .....	0 6 0	
Probationary Constables (33)			Ditto .....	0 5 0	
<i>Detective Police :—</i>			Ditto .....	0 5 0	
Officer in charge .....	Henry Wager <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Detectives—1st Class (5) ...			Inspector General of Police, under Police Regulation Act.	0 10 0	} per diem, each.
2nd Class (2) .....			Ditto .....	0 9 0	
3rd Class (3) .....			Ditto .....	0 8 0	
Police Surgeon <sup>6</sup> .....					
Inspector of Weights and Measures.	Thomas Mitchelson.....	22 June, 1853	Governor, under Act 16 Vict., No. 34.	200 0 0	22 June, 1853.
Analytical Chemist .....	Charles Watt .....	1 Sept., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house; also forage in kind for two horses. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £5 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and water.  
<sup>4</sup> Allowed fuel, light, and water, and quarters when available. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>6</sup> See page 34.

NOTE.—The Gold Receivers and Gold Escort are members of the Police Force, and are included in the above numbers.

**INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.**

Inspector of Prisons.....	Harold Maclean <sup>1</sup> .....	12 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	.....	20 Mar., 1846.
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<sup>1</sup> Holds office in conjunction with Sheriff.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>PETTY SESSIONS.</b>					
<b>CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE.</b>					
Police Magistrate .....	David Charles Frederick Scott. <sup>1</sup>	13 July, 1860	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	600 0 0	27 Feb., 1849.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions .....	William Devenish Meares <sup>2</sup>	1 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	10 April, 1842.*
2nd Clerk .....	William Conway Armstrong.	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Dec., 1845.*
3rd Clerk .....	Thomas Andrew Moore White.	1 May, 1871	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 May, 1859.*
4th Clerk .....	William Fraser .....	1 May, 1871	Ditto .....	185 0 0	4 April, 1862.*
5th Clerk .....	William Robert Stewart ..	1 May, 1871	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Dec., 1866.*
6th Clerk .....	Edward Bayly .....	1 May, 1871	Ditto .....	125 0 0	22 April, 1869.
7th Clerk .....	George Joseph Martin .....	1 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	105 0 0	1 July, 1871.
Messenger (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Police Magistrate .....	96 0 0	.....
Officekeeper (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	25 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits. Deputed to administer the Oath of Allegiance to Foreigners receiving Certificates of Naturalization—Fees. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.    * Services not continuous.					
<b>WATER POLICE OFFICE.</b>					
Water Police Magistrate ..	Charles Cowper, junr. <sup>1</sup>	23 May, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Sept., 1861.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions .....	William Crane <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1861	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	400 0 0	28 Nov., 1853.
2nd Clerk .....	Joseph Giovanni Thurlow <sup>3</sup>	1 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	11 Sept., 1862.
3rd Clerk .....	Percy Charles Lucas .....	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	225 0 0	23 Sept., 1861.
4th Clerk .....	John Richard Yorke .....	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 Oct., 1859.*
5th Clerk .....	Francis Burnand Davidson	1 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	15 Jan., 1855.*
	Francis Burnand Davidson	1 July, 1871	Ditto .....	100 0 0	15 Jan., 1855.*
Senior Sergeant <sup>4</sup> .....	Charles Newton Payten ..	1 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1873.
	Thomas Ferris .....	18 Oct., 1853	Inspector General of Police .....	0 9 6	13 Feb., 1853.
Senior Constables (3) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 0	} per diem, each.
Constables (10) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 6 6	
Court and Office Keeper (1) <sup>4</sup>	.....	.....	Water Police Magistrate .....	25 0 0	
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200—Allowed quarters as Superintendent of Water Police. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits. <sup>3</sup> Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.    * Services not continuous.					
<b>Districts—</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES.</b>					
Albury .....	Marcus F. Brownrigg .....	9 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	9 Aug., 1860.
Araluen .....	Henry Burnet .....	1 July, 1867	Ditto .....	375 0 0	25 May, 1847.
Armidale .....	James Buchanan <sup>1</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	.....	6 Jan., 1852.*
Bathurst .....	J. Milbourne Marsh .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	500 0 0	7 Jan., 1859.
Balranald .....	Richard B. Mitchell <sup>2</sup> .....	10 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1858.
Bellinger River .....	James F. M'Carthy <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
Bullah Delah .....	Philip Snapet .....	1 June, 1871	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 July, 1871.
Bourke .....	Alexander Ogilvie Grant ..	8 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	500 0 0	27 Jan., 1846.*
Berrima .....	F. R. Wilshire <sup>1</sup> .....	11 Mar., 1872	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	275 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.*
Coonabarabran .....	Frederick Wm. Edwards <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	28 Oct., 1863.
Cooma .....	Robert Dawson .....	10 Aug., 1857	Ditto .....	450 0 0	12 Jan., 1847.
Deniliquin .....	George Augustus Gordon ..	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.
Dubbo .....	John Oxley Norton .....	20 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	380 0 0	1 Feb., 1863.
Eden .....	George Plunkett Keon .....	26 July, 1864	Ditto .....	150 0 0	28 Dec., 1845.
Forbes .....	Frederick Dalton .....	10 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	450 0 0	15 May, 1860.
Gosford .....	Charles T. Weaver <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	300 0 0	22 Oct., 1838.*
Goulburn .....	Henry Sherman Elliott ..	8 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1857.
	John James Allman .....	1 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 June, 1829.
Grafton .....	Charles Alexander Sinclair	8 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....	450 0 0	13 Mar., 1855.
Gulgong .....	Thomas Alexander Browne	7 April, 1871	Ditto .....	450 0 0	7 April, 1871.
Gundagai .....	Alfred C. S. Rose <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1859	Ditto .....	450 0 0	12 Aug., 1855.
Hartley .....	George Henry Rowley <sup>4</sup> ..	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	325 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.*
Hay .....	Thomas H. Neale <sup>1</sup> .....	16 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	325 0 0	16 Aug., 1873.
	Joseph E. Pearce .....	1 May, 1870	Ditto .....	450 0 0	24 July, 1862.
Inverell .....	Thomas Betteridge <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 May, 1866.
Maitland .....	James Smith .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	500 0 0	7 Nov., 1851.
Menindee .....	James Mair <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
Moruya .....	William S. Caswell .....	1 Aug., 1857	Ditto .....	450 0 0	7 June, 1847.
Mudgee .....	George Warburton .....	13 July, 1860	Ditto .....	428 0 0	27 Oct., 1840.
Moama .....	George Maunsell <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	275 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
Narrabri .....	Charles E. Smith <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	370 0 0	25 Mar., 1851.
Newcastle .....	Helenus Scott .....	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 May, 1853.
Orange .....	John Tom Lane .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Queanbeyan .....	Frederick Brown Russell ..	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	450 0 0	3 Aug., 1864.
Raymond Terrace .....	H. J. Bolding <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	275 0 0	22 Feb., 1866.
Scone .....	John Garrett .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	450 0 0	4 Jan., 1860.
Sofala .....	Hugh Bridson <sup>1</sup> .....	{ 1 July, 1866	Ditto .....	350 0 0	13 June, 1856.
	.....	{ 1 July, 1871 }			
Tambaroora .....	Joseph Whitehead Lees <sup>1</sup> ..	1 July, 1871	Ditto .....	350 0 0	26 Nov., 1858.
Trunkay Creek and Tuena	Thomas Arkell Smith .....	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	261 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
Tenterfield .....	Glentworth W. F. Addison	19 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	450 0 0	14 April, 1858.
Tabulam (Casino) .....	Johnson G. King .....	8 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	450 0 0	24 Nov., 1861.
<sup>1</sup> Gold Commissioner. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse. <sup>3</sup> To the 20th June. <sup>4</sup> To the 25th February.    * Services not continuous.					

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES—continued.</b>					
Districts :—					
Tamworth	D. Williamson Irving	1 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	24 June, 1861.
Tumut	Frederick W. Vynert	1 July, 1871	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
Walgett	Malcolm M'Taggart†	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto	350 0 0	9 April, 1860.
Wagga Wagga	Henry Baylis	28 July, 1862	Ditto	450 0 0	9 Aug., 1852.
Wentworth	William Lyle Richardson†	8 Feb., 1871	Ditto	400 0 0	11 Nov., 1862.
Warialda	George Fullerton	1 June, 1871	Ditto	400 0 0	18 May, 1871.
Wollombi	James N. Brooks†	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto	300 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Wellington	Henry M. Keightley	1 June, 1869	Ditto	450 0 0	10 July, 1854.
Young	George O'Malley Clarke <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1870	Ditto		1 Jan., 1854.
	<sup>1</sup> Gold Commissioner.		<sup>†</sup> Office held in conjunction with Clerk of Petty Sessions.		
NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive 25s. per diem travelling expenses when on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling, when at Police Stations.					
<b>CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.</b>					
Districts :—					
Albany	Edward Brown, J.P.	1 June, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	26 Aug., 1857.
Armistale	Sydney Blythe <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1863	Ditto	175 0 0	21 Oct., 1858.
Bathurst	Frederick Barnwell Hales	9 Dec., 1865	Ditto	175 0 0	1 April, 1861.
" (Assistant)	Silvanus West Daniel	15 April, 1872	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	75 0 0	15 April, 1872.
Bega	John Davis	1 Dec., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
Braidwood	Ralph Clemenger	11 Jan., 1862	Ditto	175 0 0	19 April, 1861.
Bombala	James Giles	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto	175 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Bourke	Henry C. Bobart	21 May, 1863	Ditto	175 0 0	21 May, 1863.
Burrowa	William J. E. Wotton	17 Jan., 1862	Ditto	175 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
Bendemeer	F. G. Perry	6 Aug., 1864	Ditto	50 0 0	6 Aug., 1864.
Camden	John B. Martin <sup>2</sup>	1 Sept., 1852	Governor	175 0 0	1 Sept., 1852.
Campbelltown	Henry Arkell Smith	15 April, 1872	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	175 0 0	15 April, 1872.
Cassilis	John Morris	17 Oct., 1854	Governor	175 0 0	17 Oct., 1854.
Collector	Edwin B. Rayner	10 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	10 Oct., 1868.
Corowa	Reginald Hare	1 July, 1869	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.*
Coonamble	William Clifton Weston	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	175 0 0	23 June, 1864.
Cooma	Samuel Robinson	15 April, 1872	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	175 0 0	15 April, 1872.
Carcoar	Edward J. C. North	10 May, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Cowra	John Arkins	1 June, 1868	Ditto	175 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Cudgen, Tweed River	James Bray	29 Oct., 1869	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
Deniliquin	J. A. Broughton	1 Feb., 1865	Ditto	175 0 0	23 Jan., 1865.
Dubbo	Luke M'Guinn	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.
Dungog	Henry Gordon	1 May, 1859	Ditto	175 0 0	1 May, 1859.
Eden	C. D. Hays	10 July, 1865	Ditto	175 0 0	7 Oct., 1864.
Forbes	Macnamara Russell <sup>3</sup>	15 April, 1872	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	175 0 0	25 July, 1867.*
	succeeded by				
	Stephen Freeman	1 Sept., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	22 Oct., 1862.
Glen Innes	George Martin	1 Oct., 1871	Ditto	175 0 0	3 Mar., 1868.
Gosford	Thomas C. Battley	8 Aug., 1843	Governor	175 0 0	8 Aug., 1843.
Goulburn	C. S. Alexander	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	8 Feb., 1861.
" (Assistant)	W. F. Robertson	29 May, 1869	Ditto	70 0 0	29 May, 1869.
Grafton	William Henry Hughes Becke	1 Aug., 1857	Ditto	175 0 0	8 June, 1853.
" (Assistant)	William Carson	30 Oct., 1872	Ditto	50 0 0	30 Oct., 1872.
Grenfell	William Fox Parker	1 June, 1869	Ditto	175 0 0	26 April, 1862.
Gunnedah	Thomas K. Abbott	14 Dec., 1867	Ditto	175 0 0	14 Dec., 1867.
Gunning	E. B. Rayner	10 Oct., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	10 Oct., 1868.
Gulgong	Lester Stuart Donaldson	19 Sept., 1871	Ditto	175 0 0	19 Sept., 1871.
Hay	J. F. Blake	1 June, 1870	Ditto	175 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Kempsey	John B. Casey	1 June, 1860	Ditto	175 0 0	21 April, 1853.
Kiama	Henry Connell, junior, J.P.	1 June, 1863	Ditto	175 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Maitland	Cornelius Delohery	19 April, 1871	Ditto	225 0 0	23 July, 1860.*
" (Assistant)	G. W. Smith	4 Nov., 1872	Ditto	50 0 0	4 Nov., 1872.
" (Messenger) (r)				40 0 0	
Molong	Thomas Finch	1 Sept., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
Mudgee	George Leary	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto	175 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
Murrurundi	George G. Brodie	1 Dec., 1858	Ditto	175 0 0	19 Mar., 1858.
Muswellbrook	Timothy Foley	16 Dec., 1867	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Moruya	Albert James Manton <sup>4</sup>	16 Aug., 1870	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Nov., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	A. Lumdsaine	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto	175 0 0	10 June, 1872.
Newcastle	Henry Baker	1 May, 1852	Governor	175 0 0	1 May, 1852.
" (Assistant)	George F. Scott	18 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	125 0 0	18 June, 1863.
" (Messenger)	(r)			40 0 0	
Orange	William T. Evans	20 April, 1851	Governor	175 0 0	20 April, 1851.
Parramatta	George Langley, J.P.	6 Mar., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 Aug., 1837.
Paterson	Robert Studdert	12 June, 1840	Governor	175 0 0	12 June, 1840.
Patrick's Plains (Singleton)	William Dudding	23 Sept., 1854	Ditto	175 0 0	4 April, 1847.
Penrith	John Kingdon Cleeve	13 Jan., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	3 July, 1865.
Port Macquarie	James Potts Ormiston, <sup>5</sup> J.P.	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto	175 0 0	1 July, 1853.
	succeeded by				
	R. I. Perrott	29 Sept., 1873	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
Queanbeyan	Obadiah Williams	14 Nov., 1864	Ditto	175 0 0	14 Nov., 1864.
Ryde	George M. Pope	18 June, 1863	Ditto	50 0 0	30 Mar., 1857.
Rylstone	William W. Armstrong	1 July, 1854	Governor	175 0 0	1 July, 1854.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for visiting Uralla.   <sup>2</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for visiting Picton.   <sup>3</sup> To 31 August.   <sup>4</sup> To 30 April.   <sup>5</sup> To 13 August—Deceased.

\* Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
Districts :—					
Scone .....	James Thompson Wilshire	15 April, 1872	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	175 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.*
Shoalhaven .....	William Lovegrove	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Stroud .....	Thomas Laman	13 April, 1859	Ditto	175 0 0	13 April, 1859.
Tabulam (Casino) .....	Henry Edward Stratford	29 Oct., 1870	Ditto	175 0 0	3 Feb., 1863.
Tamworth .....	John M'Donald	1 Sept., 1858	Ditto	175 0 0	6 Feb., 1851.
Tenterfield .....	James Brisbane Graham	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Tumberumba .....	Edward N. Waller	16 Sept., 1873	Ditto	175 0 0	10 Feb., 1868.
Ulladulla .....	John V. Wareham	19 Mar., 1863	Ditto	175 0 0	19 Mar., 1863.
Wagga Wagga .....	Edwin H. Thompson	29 Jan., 1864	Ditto	175 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.
Walcha .....	George A. Buckland	1 July, 1863	Ditto	175 0 0	12 June, 1857.
Warialda .....	Richard Higginson Fitzsimons.	8 Aug., 1867	Ditto	175 0 0	5 Jan., 1852.
Wellington .....	Frederick Marsh	1 May, 1862	Ditto	175 0 0	8 April, 1852.
Windsor .....	William H. Thomas	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto	175 0 0	12 April, 1864.
Wingham .....	Jasper Creagh	1 May, 1856	Ditto	175 0 0	1 May, 1856.
Wollongong .....	Alfred A. Turner	1 Jan., 1853	Governor	175 0 0	23 May, 1848.
Yass .....	Leopold Yates	1 June, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	10 July, 1862.
Young .....	James Richard Edwards	14 Mar., 1862	Ditto	175 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.

\* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—All the Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

ACTING CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Adelong .....	(16) Duties performed by the Police.		Governor and Executive Council	10 0 0	Each.
Binalong .....					
Biree .....					
Bundarra .....					
Clarence Town .....					
Euston .....					
Liverpool .....					
Merriwa .....					
Moulamein .....					
Oberon .....					
Rockley .....					
Stoney Creek .....					
Trunkey Creek .....					
Windeyer .....					
Wilcannia .....					
Wallabadah .....					
Ashford .....					
Ballina .....					
Barraba .....					
Booligal .....					
Brewarrina .....					
Broughton Creek .....					
Bungendore .....					
Bingera .....					
Canonba .....					
Coorambong .....					
Cootamundry .....					
Conargo .....					
Condoblin .....					
Cundletown .....					
Drake .....					
Dandaloo .....					
Denison .....					
Eringonia .....					
Gongolgon .....					
Gundaroo .....					
Hargraves .....					
Howlong .....					
Jerilderie .....					
Lawrence .....	(16) Duties performed by the Police.		Ditto	5 0 0	Each.
Lismore .....					
Maude .....					
Moree .....					
Mulwala .....					
Murrumburrah .....					
Narrandera .....					
Nelligen .....					
Nerrigunda .....					
Nimytabelle .....					
Nundle .....					
Obley .....					
Pambula .....					
Pooncaira .....					
Rydal .....					
Seymour .....					
Talbragar .....					
Ten-mile Creek .....					
Toocumwall .....					
Toogong .....					
Urana .....					
Warren .....					
Wee Waa .....					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>GAOL, SYDNEY.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	William Chatfield .....	5 Dec., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1851.*
Principal Gaoler.....	John Cecil Read <sup>1</sup> .....	16 Feb., 1861	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	400 0 0	26 July, 1855.
Matron .....	Grace Tinkam <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1861	Ditto .....	100 0 0	— July, 1854.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispenser <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks .....	George Wickham <sup>4</sup> .....	23 Feb., 1850	Governor .....	230 0 0	5 Mar., 1847.
Schoolmaster .....	James John Taylor .....	4 May, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	4 May, 1867.
Chief Warder.....	Charles M. Fitzgerald.....	23 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Aug., 1866.
Senior Warder(1) <sup>1</sup> .....	Michael Bourke <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Feb., 1853.
Warders, 1st Class (6) <sup>5</sup> .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 7 6	per diem.
Warders, 2nd Class (12) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 0	„ each.
Warders, 3rd Class (28) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 6 9	„ „
.....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 6 6	„ „
Trades Overseers (6).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	200 0 0	each.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 at 10s.	per diem, each.
Trades Foreman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	1 at £150 to 31 May, 10s. per diem fr. 1 June	.....
Messenger (1) <sup>6</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	10s. fr. 1 Jne.	„
Female Warders (7) <sup>7</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 6 6	„
Chaplains—	.....	.....	Ditto .....	46 0 0	each.
Church of England.....	Rev. Charles H. Rich .....	6 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	6 Nov., 1864.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Patrick Walsh.....	1 May, 1872	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 May, 1872.
Presbyterian.....	Rev. James Milne .....	14 July, 1872	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1854.
<p><sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light.    <sup>2</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed a ration of provisions, fuel, and light.    <sup>3</sup> See p. 34.    <sup>4</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for clerical assistance to Lunatic Reception House, and £20 per annum for directing Photographic arrangements.    <sup>5</sup> One, the resident Gate-keeper.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Allowed £10 per annum as Messenger, Lunatic Reception House.    <sup>7</sup> Four reside in the Gaol, and three rs. per diem each in lieu of quarters; each allowed a ration of provisions, fuel, and light.</p> <p>NOTE.—The Principal Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250.    * Services not continuous.</p>					
<b>GAOL, PARRAMATTA.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	George Langley .....	26 April, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1837.
Gaoler.....	John Garda Hussey <sup>1</sup> .....	26 June, 1866	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	250 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Matron .....	Jane Watt.....	26 June, 1866	Ditto .....	20 0 0	26 June, 1866.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispenser <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storekeeper and Schoolmaster.	John Wood Johnston .....	1 Jan., 1864	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
Clerk .....	Thomas J. Barnett .....	16 May, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	16 May, 1868.
Chief Warder (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	146 0 0	.....
Senior Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 7 6	per diem.
Warders (32) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Overseers (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 10 0	„ „
Trades Foreman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 6	per diem.
Carter (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 6 0	„
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 5 0	„
Chaplains—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England.....	Rev. John R. Blomfield .....	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	40 0 0	16 Mar., 1851.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Angelo Ambrosoli .....	1 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	40 0 0	.....
<p><sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and water.    <sup>2</sup> See page 34.</p> <p>NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.</p>					
<b>GAOL, BATHURST.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	John Milbourne Marsh .....	12 July, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	7 Jan., 1859.
Gaoler.....	Alexander Forbes <sup>1</sup> .....	13 May, 1867	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	175 0 0	19 Oct., 1857.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matron .....	Alice Forbes .....	21 May, 1867	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	42 0 0	21 May, 1867.
Clerk and Schoolmaster.....	Stephen Murphy .....	14 Mar., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	128 0 0	12 April, 1867.*
Chief Warder (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 6	per diem.
Warders (8) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	„ each.
Female Warder (1) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	46 0 0	„
Trades Foreman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 6	„
Chaplains—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England.....	Rev. William French Clay <sup>5</sup> .....	5 July, 1872	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	5 July, 1872.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic .....	Right Rev. Dr. Quinn.....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
<p><sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.    <sup>2</sup> See p. 34.    <sup>3</sup> Allowed fuel and light.    <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light.    <sup>5</sup> To 30 April.</p> <p>NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.    * Services not continuous.</p>					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>GAOL, MAITLAND.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	James Smith.....	12 July, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	7 Nov., 1851.
Gaoler .....	George Henry Stace <sup>1</sup> .....	14 June, 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	14 June, 1867.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matron .....	Helen K. Stace <sup>1</sup> .....	14 June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	42 0 0	14 June, 1867.
Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	Thomas Barnes .....	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	140 0 0	14 April, 1863.
Chief Warder (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 7 6	per diem.
Senior Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 3	"
Warders (15) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 6 6	" each.
Female Warders (2) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	46 0 0	each.
Trades Overseer (1) .....	.....	.....	Minister for Works .....	0 10 0	per diem.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England.....	Rev. James R. Thackeray .....	1 Jan., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	—, 1856.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Patrick Corcoran.....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> See page 34. <sup>3</sup> One allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light; and the other allowed rs. per diem in lieu of quarters and rations.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.					
<b>GAOL, GOULBURN.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	John James Allman .....	17 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 June, 1829.
Gaoler .....	Matthew Walker <sup>1</sup> .....	21 Sept., 1870	Ditto .....	175 0 0	4 Mar., 1864.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matron .....	Anne Walker <sup>1</sup> .....	21 Sept., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	42 0 0	21 Mar., 1867.
Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	Charles M. Fallick .....	11 Sept., 1863	Governor and Executive Council,	128 0 0	1 May, 1851.*
Chief Warder (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	1 July, 1865	upon recommendation of Sheriff	.....	.....
Warders (10) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 6	per diem.
Female Warder (1) .....	(Temporary) .....	15 May, 1873	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	" each.
Chaplains:—			Ditto .....	46 0 0	.....
Church of England.....	Rev. William Sowerby .....	1 Oct., 1852	Bishop of Sydney .....	30 0 0	1 Nov., 1837.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Patrick Dunne.....	1 Sept., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel. <sup>2</sup> See page 34. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.    * Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.					
<b>GAOL, BERRIMA.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Frederick Robertson Wil-	11 Mar., 1872	Administrator of the Government	75 0 0	14 Nov., 1865.
Gaoler .....	shire. William Small <sup>1</sup> .....	20 May, 1863	and Executive Council.	200 0 0	13 Feb., 1862.
Matron .....	Sarah Small <sup>1</sup> .....	14 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council,	42 0 0	14 June, 1863.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	upon recommendation of Sheriff	.....	.....
Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	John Hugh Johnston <sup>3</sup> .....	27 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	4 Feb., 1854.*
Chief Warder (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	1 April, 1865	Governor and Executive Council,	.....	.....
Senior Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	upon recommendation of Sheriff	0 7 6	per diem.
Warders (14) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 3	"
Trades Overseer (1) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Chaplains:—			Ditto .....	150 0 0	.....
Church of England.....	Rev. James Samuel Hassall <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	20 Mar., 1848.
	succeeded by		Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.
Roman Catholic.....	Rev. John Douse Langley	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 May, 1867.
	Rev. Denis M'Guinn .....	1 May, 1867	Ditto .....	100 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> See page 34. <sup>3</sup> Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits. <sup>4</sup> To 31st July.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.					
<b>GAOL, WAGGA WAGGA.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Henry Baylis .....	10 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	9 Aug., 1852.
Gaoler .....	Robert John Monteith <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1862	Governor and Executive Council,	140 0 0	17 Aug., 1858.
Matron .....	Jane Monteith <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1862	upon recommendation of Sheriff	.....	.....
Visiting Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>2</sup> See page 34.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
<b>GAOL, WOLLONGONG.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Charles Throsby Smith .....	10 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	10 July, 1868.
Gaoler <sup>1</sup> .....	Henry Clements Beverley .....	1 June, 1871	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 April, 1839.*
Matron <sup>1</sup> .....	Anne Boyden .....	1 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Aug., 1872.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>2</sup> See page 34.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.    * Services not continuous.					
N.B.—Reduced to a Police Gaol from 1st September, but Gaoler paid to 30th September, and from 1st October appointed Gaoler, Cooma.					



## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>GAOL, YASS.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Allan Campbell .....	6 Jan., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	6 Jan., 1871.
Gaoler .....	James Fitzgerald <sup>1</sup> .....	8 Sept., 1863	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1859.
Matron .....	Elizabeth Fitzgerald <sup>2</sup> .....	8 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....	30 0 0	8 Sept., 1863.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. Formerly Apothecary and Superintendent under the Imperial Government, for which he receives a retired allowance of £85 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>3</sup> See page 34.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
<b>GAOL, ALBURY.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Marcus Freeman Brown- rigg. .....	12 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	9 Aug., 1860.
Gaoler .....	Thomas Allen <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1870	Ditto .....	140 0 0	24 May, 1861.
Matron .....	Mary Allen <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1870	Ditto .....	20 0 0	24 Apl., 1862.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warders (3) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>2</sup> See page 34.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
<b>GAOL, BRAIDWOOD.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	John W. Bunn .....	8 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	8 Oct., 1862.
Gaoler .....	Luke Cashman <sup>1</sup> .....	21 Sept., 1870	Ditto .....	140 0 0	9 July, 1858.
Matron .....	Julia Cashman <sup>1</sup> .....	21 Sept., 1870	Ditto .....	20 0 0	20 May, 1869.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warders (3) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> See page 34.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
<b>GAOL, ARMIDALE.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	James Buchanan .....	19 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	6 Jan., 1852.*
Gaoler .....	Samuel Caldwell <sup>1</sup> .....	18 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	140 0 0	24 Oct., 1830.*
Matron .....	Isabella Caldwell <sup>1</sup> .....	18 June, 1863	Ditto .....	20 0 0	18 June, 1863.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>2</sup> See page 34. * Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.					
<b>GAOL, PORT MACQUARIE.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	James Potts Ormiston <sup>1</sup> ... succeeded by .....	29 Mar., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 July, 1853.
Gaoler .....	Robert Issell Perrott .....	24 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
.....	Joseph Gates <sup>2</sup> .....	6 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
Matron .....	Mary Gates <sup>2</sup> .....	6 Sept., 1865	Ditto .....	42 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	Thomas Shone <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	128 0 0	17 Dec., 1862.
.....	succeeded by .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Warder (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	Douglas Horsley Rowley... ..	4 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	128 0 0	4 Oct., 1873.
Warders (9) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 6	per diem.
Chaplains:—	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Church of England .....	Rev. Frederick R. Kemp... ..	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1851.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. James M'Gough .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
<sup>1</sup> Deceased 13th August. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>3</sup> See page 34. <sup>4</sup> To 31st May—Resigned.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.					
<b>GAOL, MUDGEE.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	George Warburton .....	7 Nov., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	27 Oct., 1840.
Gaoler .....	John Dick <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	140 0 0	26 Feb., 1868.
Matron .....	Maria Dick <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Feb., 1869
Visiting Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warders (5) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Extra Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 6 0	„
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>2</sup> See page 34.					
* The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>GAOL, DENILIQUIN.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	George Augustus Gordon	12 May, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	1 Jan., 1843.
Gaoler .....	Thomas Rankin <sup>1</sup>	25 June, 1867	Ditto .....	140 0 0	6 Nov., 1861.
Matron .....	Maria Rankin <sup>1</sup>	25 June, 1867	Ditto .....	20 0 0	25 June, 1867.
Visiting Surgeon <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>2</sup> See page 34. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
<b>GAOL, COOMA.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Robert Dawson .....	7 Aug., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	12 Jan., 1847.
Gaoler .....	Henry Clements Beverley <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 April, 1839.*
Matron .....	Kate Mason <sup>1</sup> .....	20 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	42 0 0	20 Nov., 1873.
Chief Warder (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	20 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	0 7 6	per diem.
Warders (2) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	„ each.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol.      NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.      * Services not continuous.					
<b>POLICE GAOLS.</b>					
Acting Gaolers:—					
Bega .....	(22) .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	{ 14 at £20 8 at £10 }	each.
Bourke .....					
Cooma (to 30 Sept.) .....					
Campbelltown .....					
Dubbo .....					
Forbes .....					
Grafton .....					
Gundagai .....					
Hay .....					
Murrurundi .....					
Muswellbrook .....					
Narrabri .....					
Orange .....					
Queanbeyan .....					
Singleton .....					
Tenterfield .....					
Tamworth .....					
Windsor .....					
Wellington .....					
Wentworth .....					
Wollongong (from 1 Oct.) .....					
Young .....					
Acting Matrons:—					
Bega .....	(21) .....	.....	Ditto .....	5 0 0	each.
Bourke .....					
Cooma (to 30 Sept.) .....					
Dubbo .....					
Forbes .....					
Grafton .....					
Gundagai .....					
Hay .....					
Muswellbrook .....					
Murrurundi .....					
Narrabri .....					
Orange .....					
Queanbeyan .....					
Singleton .....					
Tamworth .....					
Tenterfield .....					
Windsor .....					
Wellington .....					
Wentworth .....					
Wollongong (from 1 Oct.) .....					
Young .....					
Warders:—					
Bega .....	(16) .....	.....	Sheriff .....	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Bourke .....					
Cooma (to 30 Sept.) .....					
Dubbo .....					
Forbes .....					
Grafton .....					
Gundagai .....					
Hay .....					
Orange .....					
Queanbeyan .....					
Tamworth .....					
Tenterfield .....					
Wellington .....					
Wentworth .....					
Wollongong (from 1 Oct.) .....					
Young .....					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>OBSERVATORY.</b>					
Government Astronomer	Henry Chamberlaine Russell <sup>1</sup>	12 July, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
Computer	Henry Alfred Lenehan	9 Aug., 1870	Ditto	300 0 0	9 Aug., 1870.
Meteorological Assistant	Edwin George Savage	13 Sept., 1869	Astronomer	100 0 0	13 Sept., 1869.
Messenger (1) <sup>2</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto	100 0 0	.....
Meteorological Observers(10)	.....	.....	Ditto	12 0 0	each.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house. Gives security to the amount of £200. <sup>2</sup> Allowed a house.					
<b>IMMIGRATION AGENT.</b>					
Agent for Immigration	George Foster Wise	1 Nov., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0 to 31 May. 400 0 0 from 1 June.	— Feb., 1851.*
Matron	Lucy H. Hicks	13 May, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	35 0 0	13 May, 1861.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	1 10 0	per week.
Officekeeper (1)	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	„
* Services not continuous.					
<b>IMMIGRATION BOARD.</b>					
Members (Chairman)	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne, M.D.	6 Aug., 1852	Governor and Executive Council	*	11 May, 1848, to — Sept., 1849.†
	George Foster Wise	22 Dec., 1862	Ditto	Nil	— Feb., 1851.†
	Rev. J. F. Sheridan	7 Dec., 1863	Ditto	*	
* Allowed 10s. if present at each Board Meeting.      † Services not continuous.					
<b>MEDICAL BOARD.</b>					
Members (President)	John Macfarlane, M.D. <sup>1</sup> succeeded by Haynes Gibbes Alleyne, M.D.	2 Mar., 1869 28 Aug., 1852 5 Aug., 1873 as President.	Governor and Executive Council Ditto	} Nil.	11 May, 1848, to 14 Sept., 1849.*
	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne, M.D.	28 Aug., 1852	Ditto		
	Charles M'Kay, M.D.	8 Dec., 1865	Ditto		
	William J. Williams, M.D. <sup>2</sup>	20 Jan., 1868	Ditto		
	Edward Samuel Pickard Bedford, F.R.C.S.E.	9 April, 1869	Ditto		
	Owen Spencer Evans, M.R.C.S.E.	18 Nov., 1872	Ditto		21 Mar., 1861.
	Robert Dalzell Ward, M.R.C.S.E.	20 Aug., 1873	Ditto		
	Philip Sydney Jones, M.D.	20 Aug., 1873	Ditto		
	Arthur Kenwick, M.D.	20 Aug., 1873	Ditto		
Secretary	Frederick Harrison Quaife, M.D.	8 Mar., 1870	Ditto		44 0 0
<sup>1</sup> To 6 July—Deceased. <sup>2</sup> To 7 September—Deceased.      * Services not continuous.					
<b>MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, &amp;c.</b>					
<b>MEDICAL ADVISER.</b>					
Medical Adviser to the Government.	Edward Samuel Pickard Bedford.	4 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	.....	4 Feb., 1867.
<b>VACCINATORS.</b>					
Superintendent of Vaccine Institution, Sydney.	Myles Egan	12 Dec., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	27 May, 1861.
Office-keeper (1)	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	
Vaccinators— City and Suburbs— Sydney	William Grey John Moon George Frederick Dansey.	..... ..... 23 June, 1871	Ditto Ditto Ditto	} Paid by fees of 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. for each successful case.	
Balmain	Owen Spencer Evans	.....	Ditto		
Newtown	William Gillet Sedgwick	.....	Ditto		
Redfern	Benjamin Fyffe	19 Mar., 1869	Ditto		
St. Leonards (North Shore).	Robert Dalzell Ward	27 Sept., 1853	Ditto		
Woollahra	Frederic Harrison Quaife.	21 Dec., 1868	Ditto		
Country Districts— Adelong	John James P. Z. Verschuer	25 Oct., 1872	Ditto		
Albury	Robert Newberry Cobbett	28 Feb., 1871	Ditto		
Araluen	Rees Llewellyn	17 June, 1870	Ditto		
Armidale	Samuel Pearce Spasshatt. William Sheldon	3 May, 1864 1 Dec., 1871	Ditto Ditto		
Balranald	(Vacant)	.....	.....		
Bathurst	Richard Machattie	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Bega	Cosby William Morgan	9 Jan., 1872	Ditto		
Berrima	John Shiels	15 April, 1869	Ditto		
Binalong and Boorowa..	Wm. Henry Williamson.	22 Feb., 1865	Ditto		
Bombala	(See Yass District)	.....	.....		
Bourke	Thomas Ramsden Ashworth	16 July, 1873	Ditto		
Brewarrina	(Vacant)	.....	.....		
Braidwood	(Vacant)	.....	.....		
Broulee	Peter Hume Gentle	3 Sept., 1870	Ditto		
Camden	Edward Boot	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto		
Campbelltown	Edwin Chisholm	22 Jan., 1869	Ditto		
Carcoar	(Vacant)	.....	.....		

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued—MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, ETC.—continued.</b>					
<b>VACCINATORS—continued.</b>					
<b>Country Districts—contd.</b>					
Cassilis .....	John Thomas Morris .....	27 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council		
Cooma .....	(Vacant.)				
Dapto .....	William Lyons <sup>1</sup> .....	28 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....		
Deniliquin .....	Alfred Wm. Finch Noyes..	31 July, 1867	Ditto .....		
Dubbo .....	Walter Hugh Tibbits .....		Ditto .....		
Dungog .....	Ellar M'Kellar M'Kinlay..		Ditto .....		
Eden .....			Ditto .....		
Five Dock and Brisbane Water.	James Hogg .....	26 Feb., 1864	Ditto .....		
Forbes .....	Charles James Grant <sup>2</sup> .....	5 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....		
Gladesville .....	Thomas Morgan Joseph .....	15 July, 1872	Ditto .....		
Goulburn .....	Selby Mars Morton .....	23 May, 1870	Ditto .....		
	John Morton .....	22 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		
	Lewis Gordon Davidson .....	25 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....		
Grafton .....	Robert Purdie .....	9 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		
Grenfell .....	Henry Sedgwick <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....		
Gulgong .....	William Frederick Ewington .....	7 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....		
Gundagai .....	Eustace Henry Lever Pratt <sup>4</sup>	8 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....		
Inverell .....	William Albert Huntley .....	21 July, 1871	Ditto .....		
	William Nicholas Richards .....	25 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....		
Kempsey West .....	C. L. Gabriel .....	21 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		
Kiama .....	Harman John Tarrant .....	14 Mar., 1870	Ditto .....		
Lambton and New Lambton.	John James Hill .....	8 Mar., 1870	Ditto .....		
Liverpool .....	James Smith .....	22 June, 1863	Ditto .....		
Macedonald River .....	Nathaniel Taylor .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Maitland .....	William Wilton .....	4 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....		
Maitland West .....	Walter Scott .....	21 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		
	Robert James Pierce .....	2 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....		
Molong .....	Andrew Ross .....	24 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....		
Morpeth .....	Augustus Wells .....	5 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....		
	John Pierce .....	8 Mar., 1870	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Arthur Strickland Tarbolton .....	1 July, 1873	Ditto .....		
Mudgee .....	Arthur Thomas Pigott Cutting..		Ditto .....		
	Charles Edward Rowling .....	28 April, 1871	Ditto .....		
Murrurundi .....	George Henry Hamilton .....	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....		
	William Henry Wood .....	25 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....		
Musclebrook & Merton.	Jacob de Leon .....	15 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council		
Narrabri .....	Louis Segol .....	25 June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council		
Newcastle .....	Richard Ryther Steer Bowker..	22 May, 1863	Ditto .....		
	Richard Harris .....	2 June, 1871	Ditto .....		
Oberon .....	John Eaton .....	25 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....		
Orange .....	Henry Charles Warren .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Oxley .....	Richard Freaan .....	20 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....		
Parramatta .....	Walter Brown .....	5 Nov., 1863	Ditto .....		
	Robert Champley Rutter..	21 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....		
Paterson .....	Alexander K. Morson .....	22 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....		
Penrith .....	William Smith Thomas .....	18 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....		
Port Macquarie .....	Thomas Parsons .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Queanbeyan .....	George Proud Lambert .....	21 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		
Raymond Terrace .....	Arthur Annesley West .....	9 June, 1871	Ditto .....		
Richmond .....	John Selkirk <sup>5</sup> .....	8 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....		
Richmond River .....	Josiah Wesley Walker .....	1 July, 1873	Ditto .....		
Rockley .....	Edward O'Brien .....	27 Nov., 1867	Ditto .....		
Scone .....	(Vacant.)				
Singleton .....	Henry Glennie .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Shoalhaven .....	Thomas James Pickburn .....	14 Mar., 1870	Ditto .....		
Sofala .....	Westby Walker .....		Ditto .....		
Tamworth .....	Joshua Dowe .....	21 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....		
Tenterfield .....	Marshall Hall Webster .....	9 June, 1871	Ditto .....		
Tumut and Adelong .....	Robert Falder .....	25 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....		
Ulladulla .....	Thomas Goldson Ivimy .....		Ditto .....		
Wallsend and Minmi .....	Christian U. D. Schrader .....	12 April, 1870	Ditto .....		
Wagga Wagga .....	Allan Bradley Morgan .....	27 Sept., 1870	Ditto .....		
Wellingrove .....	Alexander Skinner .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Wellington .....	Robert Rygate .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Wee Waa .....	Charles Meziere de Lepervanche.	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....		
Windsor .....	Benjamin John Wetherell..	10 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	John Selkirk .....	10 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....		
Wollongong .....	William Lyons <sup>6</sup> .....	13 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council		
Wollombi .....	J. S. Milne .....	5 Nov., 1866	Governor and Executive Council		
Woonoona .....	(Vacant.)				
Yass .....	Allen Campbell .....	19 Nov., 1859	Ditto .....		
	Morgan O'Connor <sup>7</sup> .....	15 Sept., 1870	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Michael Perry .....	4 April, 1873	Ditto .....		
Young .....	Charles Temple .....	3 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....		

Paid by Fees of 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. for each successful case.

<sup>1</sup> Also, Vaccinator, Wollongong.<sup>2</sup> To — November—Left the District.<sup>3</sup> Deceased.<sup>4</sup> To 11 November—Resigned.<sup>5</sup> Resigned.<sup>6</sup> Also, Vaccinator, Dapto.<sup>7</sup> Also Vaccinator, Binalong and Burrowa.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	<sup>4</sup> Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, ETC.—continued.</b>					
<b>MEDICAL OFFICERS.</b>					
Police Surgeon .....	Myles Egan .....	19 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	27 May, 1861.
Visiting Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, and Lunatic Reception House Dispenser, Sydney Gaol ...	Isaac Aaron .....	15 May, 1866	} Ditto .....	350 0 0	21 Mar., 1861.
Visiting Surgeon—Parramatta Gaol .....	Alexander M'Donnell .....	1 July, 1868			
	Henry Norman M'Laurin, succeeded by (Acting.) Walter Brown, M.D. ....	13 July, 1870	Ditto .....	150 0 0	i Mar., 1857.
		5 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	100 0 0	
		1 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	20 Dec., 1860.
Destitute Asylum, Parramatta.	} Robert Champley Ruter .....	1 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 Feb., 1873.
Protestant Orphan School.					
Roman Catholic Orphan School.					
Bathurst Gaol .....	William Frederick Bassett	10 Feb., 1870	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1851.*
Maitland Gaol .....	William Wilton .....	1 Jan., 1849	Governor .....	70 0 0	1 Jan., 1849.
Goulburn Gaol .....	Selby Mars Morton .....	10 May, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Berrima Gaol, and Dispenser.	Henry William Williamson	28 Sept., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	28 Sept., 1864.
Albury Gaol .....	Robert Newberry Cobbett.	1 April, 1871	Ditto .....	25 0 0	
Braidwood Gaol .....	Peter Hume Gentle .....	1 June, 1870	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 June, 1870.
Mudgee Gaol .....	Arthur T. P. Cutting, M.D.	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	25 0 0	5 Nov., 1862.
Wollongong Gaol .....	William Lyons .....	1 May, 1872	Ditto .....	25 0 0	
Armidale Gaol .....	Samuel Pearce Spasshatt..	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	25 0 0	3 May, 1864.
Wagga Wagga Gaol .....	Allan Bradley Morgan ..	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	25 0 0	
	succeeded by				
	Robert Clark Robinson ..	5 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	25 0 0	
Yass Gaol .....	Michael Perry .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	25 0 0	
Deniliquin Gaol .....	A. W. F. Noyes .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	25 0 0	
Port Macquarie Gaol ...	John Cash Neild .....	21 Sept., 1865	Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 Sept., 1865.
	succeeded by				
	John Spencer .....	1 July, 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
	Walter Brown, M.D. ....	1 June, 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	20 Dec., 1860.
Medical Visitor to Lunatic Asylum Parramatta	Owen Spencer Evans .....	1 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 Mar., 1861.
Visiting Surgeon, Nautical School Ship, "Vernon."	Owen Spencer Evans .....	22 June, 1871	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 Mar., 1861.
Visiting Surgeon, Industrial School and Reformatory, Biloela (Cockatoo Island).	Richard Harris .....	7 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....	75 0 0	12 Sept., 1867.
Medical Visitor to Lunatic Asylum for Imbeciles, and Institution for Idiots, Newcastle.	Robt. D. Ward, M.R.C.S.E.	16 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	125 0 0	27 Sept., 1853.
Medical Adviser, Hyde Park Asylum.	} William Austin .....	13 Mar., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	22 April, 1861.
Dispenser, Parramatta Asylum and Gaol ...					
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Adelong and Tumut ...	Robert Falder .....	25 Oct., 1872	Governor and Executive Council		
Albury .....	Robert Newberry Cobbett	28 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....		
Araluen .....	Rees Llewellyn .....	17 June, 1870	Ditto .....		
Armidale .....	Samuel Pearce Spasshatt..	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Balranald .....	(Vacant.)				
Bathurst .....	William Frederick Bassett	4 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....		
Bega .....	John Shiels .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Binalong and Burrowa.	Morgan O'Connor .....		Ditto .....		
Bourke .....	(Vacant.)				
Braidwood .....	Peter Hume Gentle .....	21 Sept., 1870	Ditto .....		
Broulee .....	Edward Boot .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Camden, Narellan, and Picton.	Edwin Chisholm .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Carcoar .....	(Vacant.)				
Cassilis .....	John Thomas Morris .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Cooma .....	(Vacant.)				
Deniliquin .....	Alfred Wm. Finch Noyes..	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Dowling (Ulladulla) ...	Thomas Goldson Ivimy ...	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Dubbo .....	Walker Hugh Tibbits .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Dungog .....	Eller M'Kellar M'Kinlay..	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Forbes .....	Charles James Grant <sup>1</sup> .....	5 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....		
Goulburn .....	Selby Mars Morton .....	23 May, 1870	Ditto .....		
Grafton .....	John Govett Smith .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Gundagai .....	Eustace Henry Lever Pratt <sup>2</sup>	8 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....		
Inverell .....	(Vacant.)				

<sup>1</sup> To November—Left the District.<sup>2</sup> To 11 November—Resigned.

\* Services not continuous.

Paid by fees.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

35

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, ETC.—continued.</b>					
<b>MEDICAL ADVISERS—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Maitland .....	William Wilton .....	4 Oct., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	} Paid by fees	
Molong .....	Andrew Ross .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Mudgee .....	Arthur Thomas Figott Cutting.	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Murrurundi .....	Wm. Henry Wood .....	25 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....		
Musclebrook & Merton .....	Jacob de Leon .....	23 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.		
Newcastle .....	Richard R. Steer Bowker ..	27 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council		
Orange .....	Henry Charles Warren ..	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Oxley .....	Richard Freat .....	20 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....		
Parramatta .....	Robert Champley Rutter ..	21 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....		
Patrick's Plains .....	Henry Glennie .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Penrith .....	William Smith Thomas ..	18 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....		
Port Macquarie .....	Thomas Parsons .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Raymond Terrace .....	Arthur Annesley West ..	9 June, 1871	Ditto .....		
Richmond River .....	Josiah Wesley Walker ..	1 July, 1873	Ditto .....		
Tamworth .....	Joshua Dowe .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Tenterfield .....	Marshall Hall Webster ..	9 June, 1871	Ditto .....		
Tumut and Adelong ..	Robert Falder .....	25 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....		
Wagga Wagga .....	Allan Bradley Morgan ..	27 Sept., 1870	Ditto .....		
Wee Waa .....	Charles Meziere De Loper- vanche.	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....		
Wellingrove .....	Alexander Skinner .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Wellington .....	Robert Rygate .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Windsor .....	Benjamin John Wetherell succeeded by	10 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....		
Wollongong .....	John Selkirk .....	10 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....		
	William Lyons .....	23 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.		
Yass .....	Morgan O'Connor <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Sept., 1870	Governor and Executive Council		
	succeeded by				
Young .....	Michael Perry .....	4 April, 1873	Ditto .....		
	Charles Temple .....	3 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....		

<sup>1</sup> Also Medical Officer for Binalong and Burrows.

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.

Medical Superintendent and Inspector of the Insane.	Frederic Norton Manning <sup>1</sup>	15 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	15 Oct., 1868.
Assistant Medical Officer	Thomas Morgan Joseph <sup>1</sup> ..	24 Feb., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	300 0 0	24 Feb., 1872.
Assistant Superintendent	Edward Marsden Betts <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Dec., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	23 May, 1859.*
Dispenser	John M'George <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Matron	Jane Manson <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1851	By the Governor .....	120 0 0	1 Oct., 1848.
Chief Attendant	Thomas Folkard <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1864	By the Superintendent .....	120 0 0	14 Nov., 1859.
Grounds Attendant (1)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	72 0 0	
Senior Male Attendants (6)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	82 0 0	each.
Junior Male Attendants	(20) (1 from 2 Nov.)	.....	Ditto .....	{ 10 at 72 10 at 66	"
Out-door Attendants (2)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	66 0 0	"
Senior Nurses (5)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	"
Junior Nurses (18)	(1 from 13 Jan., 1 from 14, and 1 from 15	.....	Ditto .....	46 0 0	"
Cook (1)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	75 0 0	
" Assistant	.....	.....	Ditto .....	66 0 0	
Gardener (1)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	60 0 0	
Senior Laundress (1)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Junior Laundresses (3)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 1 at 46 2 at 45	each.
Needlewoman (1)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	60 0 0	
Gatekeeper (1)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	55 0 0	
" Assistant (1)	.....	1 July, 1873	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Carter (1)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	60 0 0	
Engineer (1)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	per diem.
Carpenter	Archibald Ewing .....	30 May, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	30 May, 1870.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. Charles Archdall .....	3 June, 1870	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 June, 1870.
	succeeded by				
Roman Catholic	Rev. Charles Archdall .....	8 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 Nov., 1873.
	Rev. Zephyrin F. Muraire	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters; also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light.<sup>2</sup> Allowed £35 per annum in lieu of quarters; also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light.<sup>3</sup> Allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light.<sup>4</sup> Services not continuous.

NOTE.—All the Attendants, &amp;c., &amp;c., excepting the Engineer and Carpenter, allowed each a ration of provisions, fuel, and light; and forty-two reside on the premises. The Superintendent gives security to the amount of £300.

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—LUNATIC ASYLUMS—continued.</b>					
<b>LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.</b>					
Superintendent <sup>1</sup> .....	Charles Taylor, M.B. ....	23 Sept., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	21 Dec., 1868.*
Assistant Superintendent ...	James Robertson Firth <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	220 0 0	26 Nov., 1852.*
Medical Visitor (see p. 33.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matron .....	Jane Burn .....	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Assistant Clerk .....	James Woodgate Woodgate <sup>1</sup> succeeded by	1 May, 1870	Ditto .....	80 0 0	1 May, 1870.
.....	Charles Augustus Ord <sup>3</sup> ...	1 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	80 0 0	1 Nov., 1873.
Dispenser .....	Thomas Eland Ranshaw <sup>3</sup>	13 June, 1866	Ditto .....	140 0 0	13 June, 1866.
Master Attendant .....	John Brown <sup>3</sup> .....	17 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1863.
Male Attendants (39) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	By Superintendent .....	90 0 0	} each.
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 at 84 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	31 at 66 0 0	
Female Attendants (17) <sup>3</sup> ...	.....	.....	Ditto .....	3 at 50 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	14 at 46 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 at 78 0 0	
Male Servants (4) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	1 at 66 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 50 0 0	
Female Servant (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	46 0 0	
Female Machinist (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0	
Farm Overseer (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	66 0 0	
Gardener (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0	
Minor Attendants (13) <sup>3</sup> ...	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 0 9	per diem each.
Chaplains:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England.....	Rev. J. R. Blomfield .....	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	16 Mar., 1851.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Patrick Healy .....	10 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	50 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light.					
<sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light.      * Services not continuous.					
<b>LUNATIC RECEIVING HOUSE, DARLINGHURST.</b>					
Superintendent .....	Frederick Fowler.....	1 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	8 Jan., 1862.
Matron .....	Eliza Ann Fowler .....	1 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	60 0 0	1 April, 1872.
Medical Visitor (see p. 33.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male Attendants (2).....	.....	.....	.....	66 0 0	each.
Female Attendants (2).....	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0	„
NOTE.—All reside in the building, and are allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light—The attendants allowed suits of uniform clothing.					
<b>LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES, AND INSTITUTION FOR IDIOTS, NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Superintendent <sup>1</sup> .....	Frederic Cane .....	1 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	175 0 0	22 Feb., 1868.
Matron <sup>1</sup> .....	Elizabeth Cane.....	12 June, 1872	Ditto .....	75 0 0	12 June, 1872.
Storekeeper and Chief Attendant.	Samuel Long <sup>1</sup> .....	7 Oct., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	16 May, 1856.
Medical Visitor (see p. 33.)	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	.....
Senior Male Attendant (1) <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	4 at 66 0 0	} each.
Male Attendants (5) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 50 0 0	
Senior Nurse (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	} each.
Nurses (4) <sup>1</sup> .....	(1 to 13 April)	.....	.....	46 0 0	
Nurses (2) <sup>1</sup> .....	(from 11 Sept. and 12 Oct.)	.....	.....	1 at 46 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 36 0 0	
Laundresses (2) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 46 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 40 0 0	
Gatekeeper (1) <sup>1</sup> (Female)...	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
Gardener (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	66 0 0	.....
Cook (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	66 0 0	.....
Chaplains:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England.....	Arthur E. Selwyn .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
Roman Catholic .....	M. H. Ryan .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters; also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light.					
<b>BOARD OF VISITORS TO LUNATIC ASYLUMS.</b>					
President .....	Edward Samuel Pickhard Bedford <sup>1</sup> .....	4 Feb., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	} each 100 0 0	} 4 Feb., 1867. 7 Mar., 1867. 1 Aug., 1861.
Visitors .....	Alfred Roberts.....	7 June, 1867	Ditto .....		
.....	William Owen .....	7 June, 1867	Ditto .....		
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 a year for clerical assistance.      * Services not continuous.					
<b>INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.</b>					
Inspector .....	Frederic King .....	1 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

37

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
				£ s. d.		
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>						
<b>GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.</b>						
Board	Chairman .....	Christopher Rolleston.....	3 Mar., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	1 Jan., 1843.
	Members	Haynes G. Alleyne, M.D.	3 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	Nil	11 May, 1848, to—Sept., 1849.*
John M'Leerie .....		12 Nov., 1870	Ditto .....	Nil	1 May, 1847.	
Harold Maclean .....		12 Nov., 1870	Ditto .....	Nil	20 Mar., 1846.	
Head Office—		Frederic King <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	Nil	14 Mar., 1862.
Secretary.....	Albert G. Gyulay.....	17 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....	200 0 0	27 Dec., 1861.*	
Clerk .....	Joseph B. Dennis.....	22 Jan., 1872	Honorable Colonial Secretary ..	50 0 0	1 June, 1870.	
Temporary Clerk .....			The Board .....	90 0 0		
Messenger and Officekeeper (1) <sup>2</sup>						
<b>HYDE PARK ASYLUM, SYDNEY.</b>						
Surgeon and Dispenser.....	(See page 34.) .....					
Matron .....	Lucy H. Hicks <sup>2</sup> .....	15 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 May, 1861.	
Cooks, Nurses, &c.....				From 1s. to 3d.	per diem.	
<b>PARRAMATTA ASYLUM.</b>						
Surgeon .....	(See page 34.) .....					
Dispenser .....	(See page 34.) .....					
Master .....	James Dennis <sup>2</sup> .....	13 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.	
Matron .....	C. H. M. Dennis <sup>2</sup> .....	13 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.	
Clerks, Wardsmen, Cooks, &c.				From 1s. to 3d.	per diem.	
<b>LIVERPOOL ASYLUM.</b>						
Surgeon and Superintendent	W. E. Strong, M.D. <sup>3</sup> .....	20 June, 1871	Ditto .....	250 0 0	20 June, 1871.	
Matron .....	Mary Burnside <sup>2</sup> .....	13 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	13 Mar., 1862.	
Clerks, Wardsmen, Cooks, &c.				From 1s. to 3d.	per diem.	
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £40 per annum in lieu of quarters.    * Services not continuous.						
<b>COMMISSIONERS TO ADVISE THE GOVERNMENT IN MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONY FROM FOREIGN AGGRESSION.</b>						
Commissioners .....	John Soame Richardson (President). <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1870	{ Governor and Executive Council, under the Great Seal of the Colony .....	Nil	17 Feb., 1865.	
	William Macleay <sup>2</sup> .....				4 Aug., 1860.	
	James Barnett <sup>3</sup> .....				1 May, 1849.	
	Edward Orpen Moriarty <sup>4</sup>				15 Jan., 1861.	
	Patrick Lindsay Crawford Shepherd. <sup>5</sup>				1 Jan., 1863.	
	Francis Hixson <sup>6</sup> .....				1 Jan., 1858.	
	Edward Charles Cracknell <sup>7</sup>					
	Thomas Peere Williams Nesham. <sup>8</sup>					
	The Hon. Sir James Martin, Knt., Q.C.	15 July, 1872	Ditto .....	Nil	26 Aug., 1856.*	
Secretary.....	James Wilson .....				1 April, 1868.	
<sup>1</sup> Commandant of Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces. <sup>2</sup> Member of the Legislative Assembly. <sup>3</sup> Colonial Architect. <sup>4</sup> Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, &c. <sup>5</sup> Commanding Artillery Brigade. <sup>6</sup> Superintendent of Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots—Captain Commanding Naval Brigade. <sup>7</sup> Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs. <sup>8</sup> Lieutenant, H.M.S. "Clio."    * Services not continuous.						
<b>PERMANENT MILITARY FORCES.</b>						
Commandant .....	Lieutenant Colonel John Soame Richardson. <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	17 Feb., 1865.	
Major of Brigade .....	Captain William Beaver Blayney Christie. <sup>2</sup>	4 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	400 0 0	4 Aug., 1873.	
Brigade Pay and Quartermaster.	Captain Thomas Baynes <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	365 0 0	21 Aug., 1854.	
Staff Assistant Surgeon.....	William James Guthrie Bedford. <sup>2</sup>	9 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	248 0 0	16 June, 1868.	
Commanding New South Wales Artillery.	Major George John Airey <sup>3</sup>	26 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	385 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.	
Captain, New South Wales Artillery.	Warner Wright Spalding <sup>3</sup>	1 Aug., 1871	Governor and Executive Council.	256 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.	
Lieutenants, New South Wales Artillery.	George Sydney Lindeman <sup>2</sup>	26 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	229 0 0	26 April, 1872.	
	John Jamison Russell Russell. <sup>4</sup>	26 April, 1872	Ditto .....	229 0 0	26 April, 1872.	
Hospital Sergeant (1) <sup>4</sup> .....		1 Jan., 1873		0 4 4	} per diem.	
Provost Sergeant (1) <sup>4</sup> .....		1 Jan., 1873		0 4 0		
Acting Chaplains,—						
Church of England .....	Rev. Edward Rogers .....	9 Oct., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	{ Each allowed 10s. per annum for each officer and man.	20 Jan., 1838.	
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Charles Heuzé.....	30 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....		30 Nov., 1871.	
<sup>1</sup> Resides in Victoria Barracks; allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and forage for two horses. <sup>2</sup> Resides in Victoria Barracks; allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and forage for a horse. <sup>3</sup> Resides in Artillery Barracks; allowed forage for a horse, and rations of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters in Victoria Barracks; also rations of provisions, fuel, and light.						



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS.</b>					
<b>VOLUNTEER CORPS.</b>					
<b>STAFF.</b>					
Commandant .....	Lieutenant-Colonel John Soame Richardson.	1 Aug., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	(See p. 37.)	17 Feb., 1865.
Major of Brigade .....	Captain William Beaver Blayney Christie.	4 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	(See p. 37.)	4 Aug., 1873.
Brigade Pay and Quartermaster.	Captain Thomas Baynes...	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	(See p. 37.)	21 Aug., 1854.
Instructor of Musketry.....	Captain John Augustus Compton. <sup>1</sup>	14 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1866
Band Master .....	George Douglas Callen (Lieut.)	4 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	100 0 0	4 Sept., 1872.
Pay and Quartermaster's Clerk.	Thomas Bagot <sup>1</sup> .....	12 Oct., 1860	Inspecting Field Officer, &c. ....	per diem. } 0 8 0	19 Aug., 1854.
Brigade Clerk.....	William Holmes <sup>1</sup> .....	26 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....	0 8 0	18 Oct., 1860.
Assistant do. ....	Lee Collier <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Commandant .....	0 7 0	1 Jan., 1873.
Sergeant Major (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Inspecting Field Officer .....	0 10 0	per diem.
Quartermaster Sergeant (1)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	"
Armourer (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	0 7 0	"
" (Assistant) (1) .....	.....	.....	Commandant .....	0 5 0	"
Drill Instructors (15) <sup>2</sup> ... {	(Two from 23 Jan., and one from 6 & one from 18 Feb.) } .....	.....	.....	1 at } 0 10 0	"
Instructor of Musketry (1) <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	13 at } 0 7 0	" each.
Bugle Major and Messenger (1).	.....	.....	.....	1 at } 0 3 6	"
Artillery Storeman (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	0 7 0	"
Markers, Rifle Range (2) <sup>3</sup> ...	.....	.....	.....	0 7 0	"
Labourers, Victoria Barracks (2) <sup>1</sup> .	.....	1 Jan., 1873	.....	0 5 0	" each.
.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	"
<b>HONORARY.</b>					
Quartermaster .....	Captain William Teale	10 Sept., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil	8 Feb., 1861.
Principal Medical Officer...	Robert Dalzell Ward <sup>4</sup> .....	25 July, 1872	Ditto .....		28 Feb., 1856.
.....	succeeded by	.....	.....		.....
.....	James Charles Cox .....	3 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		27 May, 1861.
Superintendent of Studies, and Principal, Technical Military School.	Lieut. Thomas Hodgson...	27 June, 1872	Ditto .....		27 June, 1872.
Chaplains .....	Rev. George Fairfowl Macarthur.	8 June, 1868	Ditto .....		8 June, 1868.
.....	Rev. Thomas Smith .....	4 July, 1868	Ditto .....		4 July, 1868.
" (Acting) .....	Rev. Joseph Barnier .....	27 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....		.....
Chaplain .....	Rev. Timothy M'Carthy...	15 Mar., 1870	Ditto .....		.....
.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
<b>RIFLES.</b>					
Major Commanding Sydney Battalion.	Robert Peel Raymond <sup>5</sup> ...	27 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	100 0 0	.....
Major Commanding Suburban Battalion.	John Hay Goodlett <sup>5</sup> .....	30 April, 1868	Ditto .....	} Nil	4 Dec., 1860.
Major, Suburban Battalion..	Theodore James Jaques ...	4 July, 1868	Ditto .....		— Oct., 1839.
Major, Sydney Battalion ...	Thomas Richards.....	23 May, 1870	Ditto .....		7 Feb., 1845.
Major Commanding Northern Battalion.	Charles Bolton.....	7 July, 1870	Ditto .....		1 June, 1837.
Major Commanding Western Battalion.	Frederick Barnwell Hales.	24 June, 1872	Ditto .....		1 April, 1861.
Major Commanding Southern Battalion.	John Black .....	23 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....		5 April, 1869.
Captain, Newcastle Corps...	Henry Joseph Brown .....	7 July, 1870	Ditto .....		15 Mar., 1864.
Captain, Penrith Corps.....	John King Lethbridge <sup>6</sup> ...	29 July, 1871	Ditto .....		4 Sept., 1862.
.....	succeeded by	.....	.....		.....
.....	Philpot John Curran Robins.	19 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....		21 Oct., 1868.
Captain, West Maitland Corps.	Alexander Wilkinson.....	17 May, 1869	Ditto .....	3 Feb., 1866.	
Captain, Paddington and Surry Hills Company.	Henry Phillips.....	25 May, 1863	Ditto .....	23 April, 1861.	
Captain, East Maitland Corps.	Enoch Coberoff <sup>7</sup> .....	28 Dec., 1863	Ditto .....	16 Mar., 1861.	
Captain, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Abram Orpen Moriarty ...	23 May, 1870	Ditto .....	10 Jan., 1846.	
Captain, King's School Cadet Corps.	William Dalmas .....	19 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	25 June, 1866.	
Captain, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Wells .....	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1837.	
Captain, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Thomas Farrell...	20 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	23 April, 1861.	
Captain, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Joseph Davey.....	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	23 April, 1861.	
Captain, Glebe Company ...	John Wye Weekes <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	9 June, 1863.	
Captain, Balmain Company	Ewen Wallace Cameron ...	17 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	23 April, 1861.	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters in Victoria Barracks. <sup>2</sup> All but one allowed quarters in Victoria Barracks, or 10s. per week in lieu thereof. <sup>3</sup> One allowed quarters on Rifle Range. <sup>4</sup> To the 3 January—Retired on his rank. <sup>5</sup> Allowed forage for a horse. <sup>6</sup> To 6 February—Resigned. <sup>7</sup> To 21 August—Retired on his rank. <sup>8</sup> To 3 December—Retired on his rank.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
				£	s.	d.		
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.</b>								
<i>RIFLES—continued.</i>								
Captain, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Gerard Phillips <sup>1</sup> .....	20 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	250	0	0	9 Jan., 1865.	
	succeeded by John Humphrey Morris...	4 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....				14 Feb., 1871.	
Captain, Camden College, Cadet Corps.	John George Gill.....	5 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....				5 Sept., 1872.	
Captain, No. 2 Company, Highlanders.	Buchan Thompson .....	5 April, 1869	Ditto .....				15 Dec., 1868.	
Captain, No. 1 Company, ditto.	John Campbell .....	5 April, 1869	Ditto .....				15 Dec., 1868.	
Captain, Newington College Cadet Corps.	Frederick Henry Edwards	8 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....				8 Mar., 1873.	
Captain, Ulladulla Corps ...	Percy Hale Sheaffe .....	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....				4 May, 1869.	
Captain, Singleton Corps ...	George Thomas Loder ...	7 July, 1869	Ditto .....				9 April, 1869.	
Captain, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Charles Abram Wilson ...	7 July, 1870	Ditto .....				23 April, 1861.	
Captain, Goulburn Corps...	Francis Robert Louis Rossi	7 July, 1870	Ditto .....				Nil	28 Nov., 1871.
Captain, Sydney Grammar School Cadet Corps.	Albert Bythesea Weigall...	28 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....					1 May, 1849.
Captain, Engineer Corps ...	Edward Orpen Moriarty <sup>2</sup> ..	8 May, 1871	Ditto .....					12 Jan., 1870.
Captain, Richmond Corps...	William Hillier Holborrow	14 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....					30 May, 1866
Captain, Parramatta Corps	Henry James Byrnes .....	14 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....					15 June, 1871
Captain, Wollongong Corps	Percy Owen .....	27 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....					16 Nov., 1866
Captain, St. Leonards Company.	John William Guise .....	14 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....					21 Sept., 1871.
Captain, Paddington House School Cadet Corps.	John M'Guanne .....	21 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....					21 Sept., 1871.
Captain, Lyceum School, Cadet Corps.	Richard Stuart Cannon ...	21 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....					23 Jan., 1851.
Captain, No. 7 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Wilkins .....	11 May, 1872	Ditto .....					27 Sept., 1872.
Captain, Sanchie House School Cadet Corps.	John Fraser .....	27 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....					19 Nov., 1869.
Captain, Bathurst Corps ...	Alfred Paul .....	3 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....					20 Dec., 1867.
Captain, South Sydney Company.	John Briggs Hillier.....	4 April, 1873	Ditto .....					1 Sept., 1862.
Captain, Hawkesbury Corps	James Adam Dick .....	4 April, 1873	Ditto .....					27 Aug., 1866.
Captain Commanding Public School Cadet Corps.	William Henry Strong <sup>3</sup> ...	7 April, 1873	Ditto .....					20 Oct., 1868.
Captain, No. 8 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Stephen Dickson .....	10 June, 1873	Ditto .....					12 Sept., 1873.
Captain, Orange Corps.....	John Charles M'Lachlan...	12 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....					21 Oct., 1868.
Lieutenant, Penrith Corps	Philpot John Curran Robbins <sup>4</sup>	21 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....				11 Nov., 1870.	
Lieutenant, St. Leonards Company.	William Palmer Moore ...	14 April, 1871	Ditto .....				19 Oct., 1868:	
Lieutenant, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Cooper.....	5 Dec., 1871	Ditto .....				14 Feb., 1871.	
Lieutenant, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Humphrey Morris <sup>4</sup> ...	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....				17 Oct., 1868.	
	succeeded by John Warner M'Cutcheon	4 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....				19 Oct., 1865.	
Lieutenant, Balmain Company.	William Frederick Longfield.	17 May, 1871	Ditto .....				20 Oct., 1868.	
Lieutenant, Paddington & Surry Hills Company.	Thomas Field .....	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....				20 Dec., 1867.	
Lieutenant, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Johnson.....	23 May, 1870	Ditto .....				3 Oct., 1872.	
Lieutenant, South Sydney Company.	John Briggs Hillier <sup>4</sup> .....	12 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1862.				
	succeeded by William Burnett .....	9 June, 1873	Ditto .....	30 Jan., 1869.				
Lieutenant, Hawkesbury Corps.	James Adam Dick <sup>4</sup> .....	29 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	4 Nov., 1859.				
	succeeded by William Farmer Linsley...	4 April, 1873	Ditto .....	20 Oct., 1868.				
Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Highlanders.	Henry John Chisholm ...	12 April, 1869	Ditto .....	6 May, 1867.				
Lieutenant, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Stephen Dickson <sup>4</sup> .....	12 April, 1869	Ditto .....	7 July, 1867.				
Lieutenant, West Maitland Corps.	James Thomas Tegg .....	17 May, 1869	Ditto .....	4 July, 1868.				
Lieutenant, East Maitland Corps.	Trantham Moubray Mackay.	7 July, 1869	Ditto .....	9 April, 1869.				
Lieutenant, Glebe Company	John Mackintosh.....	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	19 Nov., 1869.				
Lieutenant, Singleton Corps	Henry Peter Stacey.....	9 July, 1869	Ditto .....	20 May, 1873.				
Lieutenant, Bathurst Corps	Alfred Paul <sup>4</sup> .....	4 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	11 July, 1869.				
	succeeded by Edwin Curtis .....	20 May, 1873	Ditto .....	19 Nov., 1869.				
Lieutenant, Ulladulla Corps	William Millard .....	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....	27 July, 1870.				
Lieutenant, Jamberoo Corps	David Lindsay Dymock ...	19 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....					
Lieutenant, Newcastle Corps	William Arnott .....	19 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....					

<sup>1</sup> To 9 April—Resigned.<sup>2</sup> To 3 December—Retired on his rank.<sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters in the Victoria Barracks.<sup>4</sup> Promoted.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.</b>							
<i>RIFLES—continued.</i>							
Lieutenant, Parramatta Corps.	Gilbert Hunter Smith.....	16 Dec., 1872	Governor and Executive Council				4 April, 1871.
Lieutenant, No. 1 Company, Highlanders.	Thomas M'Gregor .....	30 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....				14 Feb., 1871.
1st Lieutenant, Engineer Corps.	Thomas Rowe .....	28 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.				28 Mar., 1872.
2nd Lieutenant, Engineer Corps.	Edward Henry Arnheim...	28 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....				24 July, 1864.
Lieutenant, Kiama Corps...	John King .....	6 April, 1872	Ditto .....				19 Nov., 1869.
Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Alexander Cavanaugh	26 April, 1872	Ditto .....				7 July, 1870.
Lieutenant, No. 7 Company, Sydney Battalion.	James Churchill Fisher ...	3 Oct., 1872	Governor and Executive Council				3 Oct., 1872.
Lieutenant, Sydney Grammar School Cadet Corps.	Henry Charles Lennox Anderson.	4 April, 1873	Ditto .....				4 April, 1873.
Lieutenant, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Thomas Beilby Walcot ...	9 June, 1873	Ditto .....				28 Nov., 1868.
Lieutenant, Orange Corps	James Dalton .....	12 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....				12 Sept., 1873.
Ensign, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Sydney Cohen .....	11 May, 1872	Ditto .....				11 May, 1872.
Ensign, Balmain Company	George Bagot Stack.....	17 May, 1871	Ditto .....				14 Jan., 1863.
Ensign, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Walter D'Arrietta .....	8 Sept., 1870	Ditto .....				1 July, 1847.
Ensign, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Thomas Beilby Walcot <sup>1</sup> ...	28 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....				28 Nov., 1868.
Ensign, Hawkesbury Corps	William Farmer Linsley <sup>1</sup>	30 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....				30 Jan., 1869.
Ensign, South Sydney Company.	William Burnett <sup>1</sup> .....	3 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....				3 Oct., 1872.
	succeeded by						
	John Nobbs .....	9 June, 1873	Ditto .....				9 June, 1873.
Ensign, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Ferguson <sup>2</sup> .....	8 April, 1869	Ditto .....				8 April, 1869.
Ensign, West Maitland Corps.	William John Sloan .....	17 May, 1869	Ditto .....				17 May, 1869.
Ensign, Kiama Corps .....	Thomas Honey .....	6 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	Nil			6 April, 1872.
Ensign, Gerringong Corps	Alexander Campbell .....	19 Nov., 1869	Governor and Executive Council				19 Nov., 1869.
Ensign, East Maitland Corps.	George Middleton .....	12 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....				12 Jan., 1870.
Ensign, Ulladulla Corps ...	John Allan .....	12 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....				12 Jan., 1870.
Ensign, Glebe Company ...	James Clegg Vote <sup>3</sup> .....	5 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....				19 Nov., 1869.
Ensign, Newcastle Corps ...	John Dowse Langley <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1871	Ditto .....				1 Dec., 1871.
	succeeded by						
	Charles Frederick Stokes	18 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....				18 Dec., 1873.
Ensign, St. Leonards Company.	Henry Durham Russell <sup>5</sup> ...	17 May, 1871	Ditto .....				17 May, 1871.
Ensign, Jamberoo Corps ...	George Woods .....	14 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....				14 Feb., 1871.
Ensign, Paddington and Surry Hills Company.	George Bond Gough .....	17 May, 1871	Ditto .....				17 May, 1871.
Ensign, Bathurst Corps ...	Christopher Frederick Pendray <sup>6</sup>	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....				1 Aug., 1871.
Ensign, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion.	James Cranna .....	5 Dec., 1871	Ditto .....				5 Dec., 1871.
Ensign, Goulburn Corps ...	Walter Chisholm .....	23 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....				23 Jan., 1872.
Ensign, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion.	John Warner M'Cutcheon <sup>1</sup>	19 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....				
Ensign, Penrith Company	James Henry Thomas .....	6 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.				6 April, 1872.
Ensign, Goulburn Company	William John Joseph Dignam.	18 April, 1872	Ditto .....				18 April, 1872.
Ensign, No. 7 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Robert George .....	3 Oct., 1872	Governor and Executive Council				3 Oct., 1872.
Ensign, Parramatta Corps	William John Stephenson	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....				29 Jan., 1873.
Ensign, Singleton Corps ...	Albert John Gould .....	9 May, 1873	Ditto .....				9 May, 1873.
Ensign, Orange Corps .....	William Nathaniel Moulder	12 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....				12 Sept., 1873.
Ensign, No. 1 Company, Highlanders.	Alexander Fraser.....	4 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....				4 Dec., 1873.
Ensign, No. 2 Company, Highlanders.	Donald Fraser .....	4 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....				4 Dec., 1873.
Ensign, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Francis Augustus Wright	20 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....				20 Dec., 1873.
Captain and Adjutant, Sydney Battalion.	William Chatfield .....	3 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	100	0	0	1 Mar., 1851.*
Captain and Adjutant, Suburban Battalion.	Edward Joseph Webb <sup>7</sup> ...	21 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....			Nil	28 Dec., 1863.
	succeeded by						
Lieutenant and Adjutant, Suburban Battalion.	James Wilson <sup>8</sup> .....	7 April, 1873	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 April, 1868.

<sup>1</sup> Promoted. <sup>2</sup> To 12 July—Resigned. <sup>3</sup> To 6 August—Deceased. <sup>4</sup> To 24 February—Resigned. <sup>5</sup> To 5 December—Resigned. <sup>6</sup> To 31 July—Deceased.

<sup>7</sup> Resigned the Adjutantcy, 31 March.

<sup>8</sup> Allowed forage for a horse.

\* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.</b>					
<b>RIFLES—continued.</b>					
Captain, Suburban Battalion	Edward Joseph Webb.....	1 April, 1873	Governor and Executive Council		28 Dec., 1863.
Surgeon, Sydney Battalion	George Frederick Dansey	18 Dec., 1871	Ditto		21 May, 1867.
Surgeon, Suburban Battalion	Charles Kinnaird M'Kellar	30 Nov., 1872	Ditto		30 Nov., 1872.
Surgeon, Hawkesbury Corps	Henry Day	20 June, 1861	Ditto		20 June, 1861.
Surgeon, Western Battalion	Cosby William Morgan, M.D.	3 July, 1873	Ditto		31 May, 1867.
Assistant Surgeon, Sydney Battalion.	George John Pattison.....	23 Jan., 1872	Ditto		23 Jan., 1872.
Assistant Surgeon, Western Battalion.	William Foxton Hayley ...	3 July, 1873	Ditto		7 July, 1870.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, No. 1 Highlanders.	William John Anderson...	12 Jan., 1869	Ditto		12 Jan., 1869.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, No. 2 Highlanders.	James Smith.....	12 Jan., 1869	Ditto	Nil	12 Jan., 1869.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Bathurst Corps.	Cosby William Morgan, M.D. <sup>1</sup>	9 April, 1869	Ditto		31 May, 1867.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Singleton Corps.	Henry Glennie.....	13 July, 1869	Ditto		7 Feb., 1867.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Goulburn Corps.	William Foxton Hayley <sup>1</sup> ...	7 July, 1870	Ditto		7 July, 1870.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, East Maitland Corps.	John Pearce, L.R.C.S.I. ...	8 Sept., 1870	Ditto		8 Sept., 1870.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, West Maitland Corps.	Alexander Kinnear Morson	19 Aug., 1871	Ditto		22 Jan., 1869.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Penrith Corps.	William Smith Thomas ...	6 Sept., 1872	Ditto		6 Sept., 1872.
<b>ARTILLERY.</b>					
Commanding Artillery Brigade.	Major Patrick Lindsay Crawford Shepherd. <sup>2</sup>	29 Feb., 1868	Ditto	100 0 0	15 Jan., 1861.
Field Officers .....	Major Watson Wilson	4 Mar., 1871	Ditto		22 Aug., 1866.
	Major Mordaunt William Shipleay Clarke.	4 Mar., 1871	Ditto		22 Aug., 1866.
<b>Captains:—</b>					
No. 1 Battery.....	Francis Fahey .....	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto		19 Oct., 1868.
No. 3 " .....	Samuel Holt .....	6 July, 1869	Ditto		12 Feb., 1861.
No. 4 " .....	William Cooper .....	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto		5 Mar., 1867.
No. 5 " .....	William Gore Beverley ...	1 May, 1871	Ditto	Nil	17 April, 1861.
No. 6 " .....	Henry Deane .....	1 May, 1871	Ditto		5 Mar., 1867.
No. 7 " .....	Barcroft Capel Boake .....	26 April, 1872	Ditto		18 Mar., 1871.
No. 8 " .....	James Bromley Bamford <sup>3</sup>	7 Nov., 1871	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.		7 Nov., 1871.
No. 9 " .....	Frederick Wells .....	26 Oct., 1870	Governor and Executive Council		28 Mar., 1859.
No. 10 " .....	John Macdonald .....	26 Oct., 1870	Ditto		26 Oct., 1870.
Captain and Adjutant .....	Charles Arthur Walker Lett.	5 April, 1870	Ditto	100 0 0	8 May, 1860.
Captain (Supernumerary)...	John Hill <sup>4</sup> .....	4 May, 1870	Ditto		26 Mar., 1868.
<b>1st Lieutenants:—</b>					
No. 1 Battery.....	Robert Raymond Bailly <sup>5</sup>	5 Oct., 1871	Ditto		9 July, 1869.
	succeeded by				
No. 2 " .....	William Henry Simpson...	10 June, 1873	Ditto		18 Dec., 1871.
No. 4 " .....	Paul Talbot .....	9 June, 1864	Ditto		9 June, 1864.
No. 5 " .....	Edward Masters .....	5 April, 1870	Ditto		19 Oct., 1868.
No. 5 " .....	Arthur Bennett .....	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto		8 Sept., 1870.
No. 6 " .....	Thomas Benedict Frith ...	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto		1 Feb., 1869.
No. 7 " .....	Edward Kirchner.....	24 Oct., 1872	Ditto		26 April, 1872.
No. 8 " .....	Frederick Nixon .....	7 Nov., 1871	Ditto		7 Nov., 1871.
No. 9 " .....	Henry Houghton Burton Bradley.	5 Oct., 1871	Ditto		1 Aug., 1871.
No. 10 " .....	Thomas Michael Brown ...	7 Nov., 1871	Ditto		7 Nov., 1871.
<b>2nd Lieutenants:—</b>					
No. 1 Battery.....	James Stewart Paterson <sup>6</sup> ...	18 Dec., 1871	Ditto		1 Sept., 1857.
	succeeded by				
No. 2 " .....	William Henry Simpson <sup>1</sup>	20 Mar., 1873	Ditto	Nil	18 Dec., 1871.
	succeeded by				
No. 2 " .....	Henry Chapman .....	25 Nov., 1873	Ditto		11 Aug., 1873.
No. 3 " .....	William Anderson .....	17 Feb., 1872	Ditto		1 May, 1871.
No. 4 " .....	James Kirkaldy .....	30 Nov., 1872	Ditto		30 Nov., 1872.
No. 4 " .....	Richard Aldous Arnold ...	18 Mar., 1871	Ditto		3 Jan., 1867.
No. 5 " .....	John Cochrane Remington	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto		1 Aug., 1871.
No. 6 " .....	William Houston.....	26 April, 1872	Ditto		1 Mar., 1864.
No. 8 " .....	Charles Henry Myles .....	21 Nov., 1871	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.		21 Nov., 1871.
No. 9 " .....	Robert Allwood Nathan ...	2 Aug., 1871	Governor and Executive Council		2 Aug., 1871.
No. 10 " .....	Alexander Frederick Tooth <sup>7</sup>	7 Nov., 1871	Ditto		7 Nov., 1871.
<b>3rd Lieutenants:—</b>					
No. 1 Battery—	William Henry Simpson <sup>1</sup> ...	18 Dec., 1871	Ditto		18 Dec., 1871.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Chapman <sup>1</sup> .....	11 Aug., 1873	Ditto		11 Aug., 1873.
	succeeded by				
	Adam Mackinlay .....	25 Nov., 1873	Ditto		25 Nov., 1873.

<sup>1</sup> Promoted.<sup>2</sup> Allowed forage for a horse.<sup>3</sup> To 6 September.<sup>4</sup> To 19 July—Retired on his rank.<sup>5</sup> To 6 February—Resigned.<sup>6</sup> To 30 January—Resigned.<sup>7</sup> To 9 April—Resigned.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.</b>					
<b>ARTILLERY—continued.</b>					
Surgeon .....	James Charles Cox, M.D. <sup>1</sup>	16 June, 1868	Governor and Executive Council		27 May, 1861.
	succeeded by				
Assistant Surgeons.....	James Matthew Nolan ...	4 April, 1873	Ditto .....	Nil	21 May, 1869.
	Richard Ryther Steer	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1862.
	Bowker.				
	James Matthew Nolan <sup>2</sup> ...	21 May, 1869	Ditto .....		21 May, 1869.
	succeeded by				
	Patrick M'Donagh .....	9 June, 1873	Ditto .....		9 June, 1873.
<b>NAVAL BRIGADE.</b>					
Captain Commanding .....	Francis Hixson, R.N. <sup>3</sup> .....	1 May, 1863	Ditto .....	5/10 diem	1 Jan., 1863.
Commander .....	John Edward Irwin .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	4/ " "	23 June, 1863.
Clerk and Accountant .....	Alfred Hinton .....	1 May, 1863	Ditto .....	3/6 " "	14 May, 1855.
Lieutenants.....	Alfred Lewington.....	1 June, 1867	Ditto .....	4/10 diem each	9 June, 1865.
	Staunton Spain.....	1 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....		9 June, 1865.
	Quarton Levitt Deloitte ...	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....		9 June, 1865.
	Edmund Jones .....	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....		1 April, 1850.
	David Tait Allan .....	13 Oct., 1863	Ditto .....		1 Sept., 1858.
Sub-Lieutenants .....	Edward Charles Cracknell.	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1858.
	Victor Cohen .....	22 July, 1871	Ditto .....		1 July, 1867.
	George C. Elliott.....	1 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....		1 Sept., 1866.
	George M. Deloitte .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....		30 Sept., 1863.
	F. J. Jackson .....	11 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		11 Oct., 1869.
	Herbert Robert Cross .....	13 Oct., 1863	Ditto .....	13 Oct., 1863.	
	Philip B. Walker .....	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....	18 Feb., 1858.	
Surgeons .....	Gustavus A. Kopsch .....	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....	15 Mar., 1861.	
	Owen Spencer Evans .....	5 Oct., 1863	Ditto .....	21 Mar., 1861.	
Cadets.....	Samuel T. Knaggs .....	8 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	8 Feb., 1872.	
	Arthur E. Vyner <sup>4</sup> .....	13 May, 1869	Captain Commanding.....		13 May, 1869.
	Charles Cope .....	22 May, 1866	Ditto .....		22 May, 1866.
	Henry St. John Tucker ...	31 July, 1870	Ditto .....		31 July, 1870.
	William R. Oatley .....	11 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		11 Oct., 1869.
	J. S. M'Nab .....	11 May, 1870	Ditto .....		11 May, 1870.
	G. R. Raymond .....	5 April, 1871	Ditto .....		5 April, 1871.
	H. Gilfillan .....	5 April, 1871	Ditto .....		5 April, 1871.
	E. S. Green .....	5 April, 1871	Ditto .....		5 April, 1871.
	Mortimer W. Lewis.....	2 May, 1871	Ditto .....	Nil	2 May, 1871.
	John H. M'Kinley .....	30 June, 1871	Ditto .....		30 June, 1871.
	Alfred George Wilson.....	30 June, 1871	Ditto .....		30 June, 1871.
	C. G. J. Boyce .....	4 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....		4 Sept., 1871.
	Ernest A. Moon .....	29 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1871.
	Frederick P. Adams.....	29 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1871.
	W. Broomfield .....	27 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....		27 Aug., 1872.
	Rupert Bedford .....	15 April, 1873	Ditto .....		15 April, 1873.
	John Church .....	15 April, 1873	Ditto .....		15 April, 1873.
	Walter R. Dibbs .....	15 April, 1873	Ditto .....		15 April, 1873.
	William Dodds.....	9 June, 1873	Ditto .....	9 June, 1873.	
Gunnery Instructor, Sydney.	Joseph Reeve <sup>2</sup> .....	12 May, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	12 May, 1865.
Gunnery Instructor, Newcastle.	Joseph Dagwell .....	20 Oct., 1863	Ditto .....	52 0 0	20 Oct., 1863.
Warrant Officers (12) .....	.....	.....	Captain Commanding.....	18 0 0	each.
Petty Officers (12).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	"
A.B.'s (240) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	12 0 0	"
<sup>1</sup> Promoted to Principal Medical Officer, Permanent Staff. <sup>2</sup> Promoted. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>4</sup> To the 14th August—Resigned.					
<b>FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.</b>					
Trustees .....	Rev. Charles Badham, D.D.	10 Mar., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	26 May, 1839.
	Rev. William Branwhite Clarke, M.A.				15 Nov., 1858.*
	The Hon. William Bede Dalley.				14 May, 1846.
	William Augustine Duncan				
	Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D.				
	The Hon. Sir William Macarthur, Knt.				
	William Macleay, M.L.A.				
	The Hon. Robert Owen, M.L.C.				
	Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse, M.A. succeeded by				
	John Stewart, M.L.A.....				22 April, 1873
Librarian.....	Wm. John Stephens, M.A.	19 April, 1870	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 April, 1855.*
Assistant Librarians .....	Robert Cooper Walker <sup>1</sup> ...	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
	Doctor Richard Hawley ...	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
	Edward O'Brien .....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
Attendants (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Secretary .....	104 0 0	each.
Messenger and Cleaner (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	100 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Resides on the premises—Gives security to the amount of £300.   * Services not continuous.					

NEW SOUTH WALES.—1873.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.			
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>								
<b>AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.</b>								
Official Trustees.....	His Honor the Chief Justice The Honble. the Colonial Secretary. The Honble. the Colonial Treasurer. The Honble. the Attorney General. The Honble. the Solicitor General. The President of the Legislative Council. The President of the Medical Board. The Surveyor General..... The Auditor General..... The Colonial Architect... The Collector of Customs	—, 1853	The Governor.					
Crown Trustee .....	The Honble. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.							
Elective Trustees .....	The Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.G.S. Dr. George Bennett, F.Z.S., F.L.S. Captain Onslow, R.N..... Dr. Belisario..... W. J. Stephens, M.A..... William Macleay, F.L.S., M.L.A. Edward S. Hill, C.M.Z.S. Dr. James C. Cox, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S. A. W. Scott, M.A. .... Dr. George Fortescue .....							
Curator and Secretary .....	Gerard Krefft, F.L.S. <sup>1</sup> .....			1 May, 1864	Trustees, and approved by Governor and Executive Council.	500 0 0	15 June, 1860.	
Assistant Curator .....	George Masters .....			4 June, 1864	Trustees .....	200 0 0	4 June, 1864.	
Formatoseand Photographer and Articulator of Skeletons (1).	.....			.....	Ditto .....	150 0 0		
Taxidermist (1).....	.....			.....	Ditto .....	150 0 0		
Assistant Taxidermist and Carpenter (1).	.....			.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0		
Messenger and Doorkeeper (1).	.....			.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0		
Gardener (1).....	.....			.....	.....	25 0 0		
Officekeeper (1).....	.....			.....	.....	54 10 0		
<sup>1</sup> Resides on the premises.								
<b>AGENT FOR THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>								
Agent General for New South Wales (resident in London).	Sir Charles Cowper, K.C.M.G.	6 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	1,500 0 0	26 Aug., 1856. (Not continuous.)			
<b>SUPERANNUATION FUND COMMISSIONERS (To 31 MARCH.)</b>								
Superannuation Fund Commissioners.	Christopher Rolleston.....	2 May, 1864	Governor and Executive Council, in accordance with the Act 27 Vict. No. 11.	Nil	1 Jan., 1843.			
	Harold Maclean .....	6 June, 1870				Ditto .....	20 Mar., 1846.	
	Edward Orpen Moriarty...	23 May, 1865				Ditto .....		1 May, 1849.
	James Charles Cox, M.D.	2 May, 1864				Ditto .....		27 May, 1861.
	Philip Sydney Jones, M.D.	2 May, 1864				Ditto .....		2 May, 1864.
Togrant Certificates required to be produced in certain cases.								
<b>COMPILATION OF CENSUS (To 31 JANUARY.)</b>								
Compiler.....	George Foster Wise.....	21 June, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	— Feb., 1851.*			
Assisting Compiler.....	Charles Roberts .....	5 Sept., 1870	Ditto .....	250 0 0	22 Aug., 1867.			
Clerks .....	William Gallagher .....	7 Oct., 1871	Colonial Secretary .....	2 18 6	7 Oct., 1871.			
	William Jordan .....	12 Dec., 1871	Ditto .....	per week.				
	William Harmer .....	6 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	146 5 0	12 Dec., 1871.			
				per week.	— April, 1869.			
* Services not continuous.								

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>INSPECTOR OF KEROSENE FOR THE COLONY.</b>					
Inspector.....	Charles Watt .....	6 Sept., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	.....	.....
<b>COMMISSIONERS TO COLLECT EXHIBITS INTENDED FOR EXPOSITION AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF SELECTED SPECIMENS OF ART AND INDUSTRY, TO BE HELD IN LONDON IN MAY, 1873.</b>					
Commissioners .....	Michael Chapman <sup>1</sup> .....	} 10 Oct., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	.....	.....
	John Alger .....				
	Thomas Sutcliffe Mort .....				
	William Wallis .....				
	Capt. Gother Kerr Mann.....				
	Joseph Thompson .....				
	George Thornton.....				
	John Hay Goodlett.....				
	Edward Levi Montefiore.....				
	Andrew Garran .....				
	Robert Saddington .....				
	Charles Hadley Hayes.....				
	James Reading Fairfax.....				
	Hon. Geo. Alfred Lloyd <sup>2</sup> .....				
	Howard Reid .....				
	John Brown Watt .....				
	Benjamin Lee .....				
	Thomas Bawden .....				
	George Russell.....				
	John Smith .....				
	John Hurley.....				
	Hon. Sir Wm. Macarthur, Knt., M.L.C. ....	} 23 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	.....	.....
	Hon. Saul Samuel, M.L.C. <sup>3</sup>				
	John Smith, M.D. ....				
Secretary.....	Major Lowe .....				
	<sup>1</sup> Mayor of Sydney.	<sup>2</sup> Colonial Treasurer.	<sup>3</sup> Postmaster General.		
<b>COMMISSIONERS TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE WORKING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC CHARITIES, &amp;c., &amp;c.</b>					
Commissioners .....	William Charles Windeyer, M.A. ....	} 8 April, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	.....	.....
	Joseph Wearne, M.L.A.....				
	Michael Metcalfe.....				
	Samuel Goold .....				
	Richard Driver, M.L.A.....				
	Byre Goulborn Ellis .....				
	Charles Cowper, Junr.....				
<b>TO MAKE AND CARRY OUT THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS IN CONNEXION WITH THE PUBLIC FUNERAL OF THE LATE WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH.</b>					
.....	{ Richard Hill, M.P. ....	} 29 April, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	.....	.....
	Henry Halloran .....				
	Edmund Fosbery.....				

## PART VI.

## Administration of Justice—Attorney General

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

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\* Placed under the Supervision and Control of the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, 9 December, 1873.

NOTE.—The Under Secretary and Staff and the Parliamentary Draftsmen transferred to Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, but services to be available for Attorney General when requisite.



## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL.</b>					
Attorney General .....	(See page 10.)				
Solicitor General .....	(See page 10.)				
Under Secretary to the Crown Law Department.	William Edmond Plunkett <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	650 0 0	15 Nov., 1847.
Chief Clerk .....	Alexander Greville .....	1 Jan., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	1 Jan., 1848.*
2nd Clerk .....	Thomas Edwin Macnevin...	11 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	11 Feb., 1868.
3rd Clerk .....	Alexander B. Armstrong...	15 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
4th Clerk .....	James Joseph Reilly .....	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Oct., 1863.
Parliamentary Draftsmen...	Alexander Oliver, M.A. (Barrister-at-law.)	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
	Charles Jas. Manning, M.A. (Barrister-at-law.)	7 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 Jan., 1870.
Crown Solicitor .....	John Williams .....	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 June, 1859.
1st Clerk to ditto .....	John Benyon Jackson .....	22 Mar., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	19 May, 1856.
2nd Clerk to ditto .....	John James Lee .....	15 July, 1872	Ditto .....	300 0 0	15 Feb., 1845.
3rd Clerk to ditto .....	Michael Sheridan Harte .....	15 July, 1872	Ditto .....	300 0 0	20 July, 1859.
4th Clerk to ditto .....	Charles Richard Walsh .....	15 July, 1872	Ditto .....	175 0 0	15 July, 1872.
5th Clerk to ditto .....	Henry William Forster .....	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	100 0 0	15 Dec., 1870.
Messengers (2) .....			Attorney General .....	104 0 0	each.
Housekeeper (1) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	40 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.      * Services not continuous.					
<b>SUPREME COURT.</b>					
Chief Justice .....	(See p. 10.)				
1st Puisne Judge .....	(See p. 10.)				
2nd ditto .....	Peter Faucett .....	4 Oct., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	2,000 0 0*	16 Oct., 1863.†
3rd ditto .....	Peter Faucett .....	4 Oct., 1865	Ditto .....	1,000 0 0	16 Sept., 1856.†
Master in Equity .....	Arthur Todd Holroyd .....	11 May, 1866	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	4 Nov., 1837.
Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates.	David Bruce Hutchinson <sup>1</sup>	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	4 Nov., 1837.
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.	Robert Hall Owen <sup>2</sup> .....	6 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	400 0 0	1 Mar., 1871.
2nd ditto .....	James Alexander Read <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 Mar., 1857.
3rd ditto .....	Thomas Michael Slattery <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1872	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 Aug., 1864.†
4th ditto .....	Persse Rainsford <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1872	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Dec., 1872.
Custodian of Wills .....	Jonas Lander .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Chief Clerk, Equity Office...	Peter Campbell Curtis .....	9 Dec., 1872	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Sept., 1857.
2nd Clerk .....	William Henry Hargraves .....	9 Dec., 1872	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 Mar., 1865.
3rd ditto .....	Charles James Burns .....	1 Dec., 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
Associate to—					
Chief Justice .....	George Gipps Deas Thomson	1 June, 1871	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Oct., 1870.†
Mr. Justice Hargrave .....	J. Henry Williams <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
	succeeded by				
Mr. Justice Cheeke .....	Frederick Cameron Macarthur	1 July, 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1873.
Mr. Justice Faucett .....	George Ashwin Cheeke .....	22 June, 1865	Ditto .....	275 0 0	22 June, 1865.
	John Joseph Cope .....	1 June, 1871	Ditto .....	245 0 0	1 June, 1871.
Tipstaff to—					
Chief Justice .....	(1) .....		Chief Justice .....	132 0 0	
Mr. Justice Hargrave .....	(1) .....		Mr. Justice Hargrave .....	120 0 0	
Mr. Justice Cheeke .....	(1) .....		Mr. Justice Cheeke .....	120 0 0	
Mr. Justice Faucett .....	(1) .....		Mr. Justice Faucett .....	120 0 0	
Messenger to—					
Prothonotary .....	(1) .....		Prothonotary .....	114 0 0	
Master in Equity .....	(1) .....		Master in Equity .....	114 0 0	
Courtkeeper, King-street, Sydney.	(1) <sup>5</sup> .....		Chief Justice .....	114 0 0	
Do. Darlinghurst...	(1) <sup>6</sup> .....		Ditto .....	114 0 0	
Assistant do. do. ....	(1) .....		Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Courtkeeper, Goulburn...	(1) .....		Ditto .....	24 0 0	
Charwoman .....	(1) .....		Sheriff .....	26 0 0	
Watchman, Darlinghurst Court House.	(1) .....		Chief Justice .....	20 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £2,000. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>4</sup> To the 30 June.					
<sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters.      * Provided by Act 28 Vic. No. 7.      † Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—The sum of £1,650 is allowed annually for the travelling expenses of the Judges on Circuit.					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—*continued.*

## DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES COURT.

Judge .....	John Fletcher, Hargrave...	1 July, 1873	Governor and Executive Council by Commission .....	Nil	20 Jan., 1859.
Registrar .....	David Bruce Hutchinson...	1 July, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	4 Nov., 1837.
Deputy Registrar .....	Robert Hall Owen .....	1 July, 1873	Ditto .....	Nil	1 Mar., 1871.
Clerk .....	Thomas Michael Slattery...	1 July, 1873	Honorable Attorney General.....	Nil	23 Aug., 1864.

## SHERIFF.

Sheriff .....	Harold Maclean .....	16 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council by Commission, in pursuance of Act 7 Vic. No. 17	*800 0 0	20 Mar., 1846.
Under Sheriff .....	Temple Frederick Sinclair Nathan. <sup>1</sup>	13 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	450 0 0	23 July, 1849.*
Chief Clerk .....	William C. Uhr <sup>2</sup> .....	17 April, 1861	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1856.
Clerk in Charge of Prison Branch.	William Gore Beverley...	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	17 April, 1861.
2nd Clerk .....	John Robert Ennis .....	17 April, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	215 0 0	25 May, 1855.
3rd Clerk .....	David S. Kennedy .....	25 Sept., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	7 Nov., 1864.
4th Clerk and Accountant Prison Branch.	William Crane, junior.....	6 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 May, 1869.
Clerk .....	Frederick M. Edson .....	3 June, 1870	Ditto .....	100 0 0	3 June, 1870.
Messenger, Sydney (1) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	120 0 0	.....
Bailiffs:— <sup>3</sup>					
Sydney—					
Head Bailiff (1) .....	.....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	.....
Assistant Bailiffs (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	175 0 0	.....
Country Districts—					
Parramatta .....				200 0 0	.....
Maitland .....				200 0 0	.....
Muswellbrook .....				150 0 0	.....
Bathurst .....				150 0 0	.....
Goulburn .....				150 0 0	.....
Albury .....				150 0 0	.....
Armidale .....	(12) .....	.....	Ditto .....	150 0 0	.....
Tamworth .....				150 0 0	.....
Wagga Wagga .....				125 0 0	.....
Deniliquin .....				150 0 0	.....
Mudgee .....				150 0 0	.....
Yass .....				125 0 0	.....
				125 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £750. in lieu of forage for a horse.<sup>2</sup> To the 22 December.<sup>3</sup> Each Bailiff gives security to the amount of £500.

\* Allowed £25 per annum

\* This amount includes the sum of £150 for duties discharged by the Sheriff as Inspector of Prisons.

## INSOLVENT COURT.

Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.	George Hibbert Deffell ...	1 July, 1865	Governor and Executive Council by Commission, under Act 20 Vict. No. 24	1,000 0 0	25 Aug., 1856.
Registrar in Insolvency and Accountant.	Arthur Henry <sup>1</sup> .....	13 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	400 0 0	1 Dec., 1869.*
Chief Clerk .....	Francis George Austin <sup>2</sup> ...	1 June, 1846	Governor .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1844 to 31 Oct., 1844.*
2nd Clerk .....	Henry James Greville <sup>2</sup> ...	1 April, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	8 Jan., 1853.
3rd Clerk .....	Aubrey Murray Palmer Mowle.	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 May, 1864.
Bailiff and Messenger (1) <sup>3</sup> ...	.....	19 May, 1860	Ditto .....	165 0 0	.....
Court-keeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Chief Commissioner .....	104 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £750. Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking affidavits—Fees.<sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £150.<sup>3</sup> Commissioner of the Supreme Court Services not continuous.

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
<b>METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.</b>					
Judges.....	James Sheen Dowling.....	1 Oct., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
	George Bowen Simpson.....	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....	1,000 0 0	10 Feb., 1852.*
Registrar, Sydney .....	Alexander Charles Maxwell .....	1 Feb., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	24 Feb., 1843.
1st Clerk .....	James Lister Lawrence .....	1 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	325 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
2nd Clerk .....	John Alfred Lucas .....	1 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	250 0 0	3 April, 1861.
3rd Clerk .....	William John Halloran .....	1 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 Dec., 1865.
4th Clerk.....	Allan Rowling .....	1 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1871.
Bailiffs (4) .....	.....	.....	District Court Judges.....	{ 1 at 150 0 0 3 at 104 0 0	each.
Messenger (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	104 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	35 0 0	
Registrars—					
Maitland .....	Francis Henry Stephen .....	6 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1850.
Newcastle .....	George F. Scott .....	6 May, 1872	Ditto .....	50 0 0	18 June, 1863.
Singleton .....	William Dudding .....	1 May, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	4 April, 1847.
Parramatta .....	George Langley, J.P. ....	6 Mar., 1860	Ditto .....	78 0 0	1 Aug., 1837.
Windsor .....	William H. Thomas .....	17 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	78 0 0	12 April, 1864.
Campbelltown .....	Henry Arkell Smith .....	15 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	78 0 0	15 April, 1872.
Penrith .....	John Kingdon Cleeve, jun., J.P.	13 Jan., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	78 0 0	3 July, 1865.
Bailiffs (7) .....	.....	.....	District Court Judges.....	{ 1 at 100 0 0 1 at 60 0 0 1 at 50 0 0 3 at 35 0 0 1 at 40 0 0	each.
		<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel.	* Services not continuous.		
NOTE.—The following officers give security:—The Registrar, Sydney, £500; 1st, 2nd, and 4th Clerks, each £150; the 3rd Clerk, and the Registrars Country Districts, and the Bailiffs, each £250.					
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT.</b>					
Judge .....	Alfred M'Farland .....	7 Nov., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	30 May, 1861.
Registrars—					
Goulburn .....	Francis Robert Louis Rossi .....	11 Aug., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	24 Mar., 1859.
Berrima.....	Frederick Robertson Wilshire.	11 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.*
Wollongong .....	Alfred Allatson Turner .....	26 Mar., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	60 0 0	23 May, 1848.
Kiama .....	Henry Connell, jun., J.P. ....	1 June, 1863	Ditto .....	60 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Nowra .....	William Lovegrove .....	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Queanbeyan .....	Obadiah Willaus .....	1 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 Nov., 1864.
Cooma .....	Samuel Robinson .....	15 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	50 0 0	15 April, 1872.
Bombala .....	James Giles .....	9 Jan., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	40 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Bega .....	John Davis .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	35 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
Moruya .....	William Stewart Caswell .....	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto .....	30 0 0	7 June, 1847.
Eden .....	Christopher Dunkin Hays .....	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	20 0 0	7 Oct., 1864.
Braidwood .....	Ralph Clemenger .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	65 0 0	19 April, 1861.
Yass .....	Leopold Yates .....	1 June, 1870	Ditto .....	60 0 0	10 July, 1862.
Bailiffs (13) .....	.....	.....	Judge.....	{ 1 at 80 0 0 1 at 50 0 0 1 at 45 0 0 2 at 40 0 0 1 at 35 0 0 5 at 30 0 0 2 at 20 0 0	each.
			* Services not continuous.		
NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Registrars and Bailiffs, with two sureties each, jointly and severally, in the sum of £250.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT COURT.</b>					
Judge .....	Henry Ralph Francis <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	.....	1 July, 1861.
(Acting) .....	David Grant Forbes .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	1,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Registrars—					
Albury .....	Henry Sherman Elliott .....	1 June, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	1 Aug., 1857.
	succeeded by				
	Edward Brown, J.P. ....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	75 0 0	26 Aug., 1857.
Burrowa .....	William John Ebenezer Wotton.	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	30 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
Gundagai .....	Alfred Cyrus Spencer Rose	8 Aug., 1859	Ditto .....	50 0 0	12 Aug., 1855.
Tumut .....	Frederick Wheeler Vyner.	9 June, 1870	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
Wagga Wagga .....	Edwin Henry Tompson .....	15 Feb., 1864	Ditto .....	50 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.
Deniliquin .....	John Archer Broughton .....	1 Feb., 1865	Ditto .....	50 0 0	23 Jan., 1865.
Wentworth .....	Wm. Lisle Richardson .....	8 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....	30 0 0	11 Nov., 1862.
Hay .....	John Francis Blake .....	1 June, 1870	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Young .....	James Richard Edwards .....	26 Aug., 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.
Corowa .....	Reginald Hare .....	25 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.*
Grenfell .....	William Fox Parker .....	1 June, 1871	Ditto .....	30 0 0	26 April, 1862.
Bairnald .....	Richard Blunt Mitchell .....	5 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Mar., 1858.
Bailiffs (12) .....	.....	.....	Judge .....	4 at 40 0 0 1 at 35 0 0 4 at 25 0 0 2 at 20 0 0 1 †	each. " " "

<sup>1</sup> Absent on leave all the year without salary.  
 NOTE.—The Registrars and Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each. \* Services not continuous. † Sheriff's Officer.

<b>WESTERN DISTRICT COURT.</b>					
Judge .....	Joshua Frey Josephson .....	10 Sept., 1869	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	27 Oct., 1868.
Registrars—					
Bathurst .....	Louis Frederick Layard .....	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	1 Oct., 1868.
Hartley .....	George Henry Rowley .....	22 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	30 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Henry Neale .....	19 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	30 0 0	16 Aug., 1873.
Mudgee .....	George Leary .....	9 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	60 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
Dubbo .....	Luke M'Guinn .....	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.
Wellington .....	Frederick Marsh .....	14 May, 1862	Ditto .....	25 0 0	8 April, 1852.
Orange .....	William Tucker Evans .....	7 Feb., 1859	Ditto .....	30 0 0	20 April, 1851.
Forbes .....	Macnamara Russell .....	15 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	30 0 0	25 July, 1867.*
	succeeded by				
	Stephen Freeman .....	1 Sept., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	22 Oct., 1862.*
Carcoar .....	Edward J. C. North .....	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Bourke .....	Henry Charles Bobart .....	9 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	30 0 0	21 May, 1863.
Hill End .....	Alfred Heathcote .....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
Bailiffs (10) .....	.....	.....	Judge .....	1 at 50 0 0 2 at 45 0 0 2 at 40 0 0 1 at 35 0 0 3 at 30 0 0 1 at 25 0 0	each. " " " "

NOTE.—The following officers give security:—The Registrars and Bailiffs, in the sum of £250 each. \* Services not continuous.

<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT COURT.</b>					
Judge .....	Frederick William Meymott.	14 Dec., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	28 Aug., 1856.
(Acting) .....	Patrick Joseph Healey <sup>1</sup> .....	30 July, 1873	Ditto .....	1,000 0 0	30 July, 1873.
Registrar, Armidale .....	Robert Issell Perrott <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
	succeeded by				
Registrars—					
Narrabri .....	Sydney Blythe .....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	75 0 0	21 Oct., 1858.
Tamworth .....	Charles Edward Smith .....	9 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	20 0 0	25 Mar., 1851.
Murrurundi .....	John M'Donald .....	1 Mar., 1859	Ditto .....	50 0 0	6 Feb., 1851.
Muswellbrook .....	George Gray Brodie .....	1 May, 1859	Ditto .....	30 0 0	19 Mar., 1858.
Wingham .....	Timothy Foley .....	16 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Port Macquarie .....	Jasper Creagh .....	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 May, 1856.
	James Potts Ormiston .....	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 July, 1853.
	succeeded by				
	Robert Issell Perrott .....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
West Kempsey .....	John Bartholomew Casey .....	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto .....	30 0 0	21 April, 1853.
Grafton .....	James Page .....	18 June, 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	18 June, 1860.
Tenterfield .....	James Brisbane Graham .....	9 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Scone .....	James Thompson Wilshire .....	15 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	30 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.†
Glen Innes .....	George Martin .....	1 Oct., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	40 0 0	3 Mar., 1868.
Casino .....	Henry Edward Stratford .....	1 Nov., 1870	Ditto .....	30 0 0	3 Feb., 1863.
Inverell .....	Thomas Betteridge .....	1 June, 1873	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 May, 1866.
Bailiffs (13) .....	.....	.....	Judge .....	1 at 45 0 0 3 at 40 0 0 6 at 30 0 0 1 at 20 0 0 2*	each. " "

<sup>1</sup> To 20 August. <sup>2</sup> To the 30 Sept.—Appointed to Port Macquarie.  
 NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Registrars and Bailiffs, in the sum of £250 each. \* Sheriff's Bailiffs. † Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—continued.</b>						
<b>QUARTER SESSIONS.</b>						
Chairmen <sup>1</sup> :—						
Metropolitan and Coast District.	James Sheen Dowling .....	1 Oct., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil	1 Jan., 1851.	
	George Bowen Simpson .....	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....		10 Feb., 1852.*	
Southern District .....	Alfred M'Farland .....	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....		30 May, 1861.	
South-western District .....	Henry Ralph Francis <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1865	Ditto .....		1 July, 1861.	
(Acting) .....	David Grant Forbes <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1851.	
Western District .....	Joshua Frey Josephson .....	10 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....		27 Oct., 1868.	
Northern District .....	Fredk. William Meynott. ....	14 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....		28 Aug., 1856.	
(Acting) .....	Patrick Joseph Healey <sup>4</sup> .....	30 July, 1873	Ditto .....		30 July, 1873.	
Crown Prosecutors <sup>5</sup> :—						
Sydney .....	William John Foster .....	8 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....		500 0 0	11 July, 1859.
Metropolitan and Coast District (other places than Sydney).	Francis Edward Rogers <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	500 0 0	28 Jan., 1869.	
Southern District .....	Edward Lee <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.*	
(Acting) .....	Ernest Brougham Docker <sup>8</sup> .....	25 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	To 24 Aug., and again from 21 Sept. to 31 Dec., 500 0 0		
South-western District .....	William Hattam Wilkinson <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	500 0 0	22 Feb., 1860.	
Western District .....	Robert Macintosh Isaacs .....	13 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	500 0 0	22 Jan., 1866.*	
Northern District .....	Charles Edward Robertson Murray <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	1 Aug., 1864.	
Clerk of the Peace for the Colony. <sup>11</sup>	Archd. Colquhoun Fraser .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	600 0 0	11 Dec., 1854.	
Clerk .....	Francis Sheriff Isaacs .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.	
Assistant Clerk .....	William Richard Beaver .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.	
Messenger (1) .....				104 0 0		
<p><sup>1</sup> Also District Court Judges—The two first-named allowed 30s., the others £2 per diem travelling expenses when absent on duty. <sup>2</sup> Absent on leave all the year. <sup>3</sup> Acting for Judge Francis during his absence on leave. <sup>4</sup> To 20 August. <sup>5</sup> Each allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when absent on duty. <sup>6</sup> Acting for Mr. Wilkinson, who is temporarily officiating in the South-western District. <sup>7</sup> Absent on leave from 25 August to 31 December. <sup>8</sup> To 20 September. <sup>9</sup> Acting for Mr. Forbes, who is temporarily officiating as District Court Judge. <sup>10</sup> Acting for Mr. Rogers, who is temporarily officiating in the Metropolitan and Coast District. <sup>11</sup> Allowed 30s. per diem when travelling on duty—Gives security to the amount of £500. * Services not continuous.</p>						
NOTE.—The Crown Prosecutors are allowed to practise their professions privately.						
<b>CORONERS.</b>						
Sydney .....	Henry Shiell, J.P. <sup>1</sup> .....	11 July, 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	450 0 0	22 Nov., 1853.	
Clerk .....	George Mackay <sup>1</sup> .....	10 Nov., 1859	Governor and Executive Council,	150 0 0	10 Nov., 1859.	
Country Districts :—						
Adelong, Tumut, and Tumberumba.	Frederick Wheeler Vyner, J.P. ....	21 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Each allowed 20s. for each Inquest, and travelling expenses 9d. per mile one way.	1 Jan., 1865.	
Albury .....	Marcus Freeman Brownrigg .....	28 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....		9 Aug., 1860.	
Appin (See Campbelltown).						
Armidale .....	Lewis Markham .....	19 Nov., 1861	Ditto .....		19 Nov., 1861.	
Bathurst .....	Thomas Jarman Hawkins, J.P. ....	18 May, 1871	Ditto .....		18 May, 1871.	
Bellinger and Nambucca	Walter George Mason .....	19 July, 1872	Ditto .....		19 July, 1872.	
	succeeded by James Florence M'Carthy, P.M. ....	19 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....		1 Sept., 1871.	
Bega .....	John Shiels .....	27 June, 1871	Ditto .....		15 April, 1869.	
Bourke .....	Alexander Ogilvie Grant .....	3 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....		27 Jan., 1846.*	
Braidwood .....	John William Buckle Bunn .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....		8 Oct., 1862.	
Broulee and Moruya .....	William Stewart Caswell .....	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto .....	7 June, 1847.		
Brisbane Water .....	Charles Thomas Weaver, P.M., .....	11 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	22 Oct., 1838.*		
	succeeded by Henry Sherman Elliott, P.M. ....	27 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	1 Aug., 1857.		
Berrima .....	Charles Lindsay Nicholson, J.P. ....	25 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	25 Oct., 1866.		
Binalong and Burrows .....	William Douglas Campbell, J.P. ....	30 Nov., 1858	Ditto .....	30 Nov., 1858.		
Bombala .....	Joseph Davies Stafford .....	19 June, 1872	Ditto .....	19 June, 1872.		
Carcoar .....	James Spark, M.D. ....	27 June, 1871	Ditto .....	27 Oct., 1869.		
Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Appin.	Edward Palmer, J.P. ....	8 June, 1864	Ditto .....	8 June, 1864.		
Cooma .....	Benjamin Lipscomb .....	9 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council, by Commission.		9 May, 1872.	
Coonamble .....	Wm. Clifton Weston, J.P. ....	25 Mar., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		23 June, 1864.	
Deniliquin .....	Alfred Wm. Finch Noyes .....	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....		1 Feb., 1867.	
Dubbo .....	Walter Hugh Tibbitts, J.P. ....	3 Oct., 1859	Ditto .....		3 Oct., 1859.	
Dungog .....	Henry Gordon, C.P.S. ....	2 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		1 May, 1859.	
Forbes .....	John Fullerton Armstrong .....	27 April, 1871	Ditto .....		27 April, 1871.	
Goulburn .....	Augustine Matthew Betts .....	17 June, 1870	Ditto .....		17 June, 1870.	
Gundagai .....	Alfred C. S. Rose, P.M. ....	2 Sept., 1861	Ditto .....		12 Aug., 1855.	
<p><sup>1</sup> Allowed 9s. a mile travelling expenses one way only. * Services not continuous.</p>						

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

51

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—ATTORNEY GENERAL—CORONERS—continued.</b>					
<b>Country Districts :—</b>					
Gulgong .....	Thomas Alexander Browne, P.M.	26 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council, by Commission.		7 April, 1871.
Grafton .....	Alfred Lardner, M.D.	3 Dec., 1860	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		3 Dec., 1860.
Grenfell .....	Henry Hayes, J.P. succeeded by	17 June, 1872	Ditto .....		17 June, 1872.
Hartley .....	Robert Matteson Vaughn.	10 June, 1873	Ditto .....		10 June, 1873.
	George Henry Rowley, P.M. <sup>1</sup>	4 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....		6 Mar., 1860.
Hay .....	Joseph Ede Pearce .....	26 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....		24 July, 1862.
Inverell .....	Thomas Betteridge, P.M.	28 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....		1 May, 1866.
Kiama .....	Henry Connell, junr., J.P.	27 July, 1870	Ditto .....		21 Aug., 1844.
Manning River .....	William Allan .....	20 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....		20 Feb., 1871.
Menindee .....	Jas. Mair .....	19 July, 1872	Ditto .....		3 Oct., 1862.
M'Leay River .....	Wm. Henry Thornton, J.P.	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....		29 June, 1857.
Mudgee .....	Charles Edward Rowling.	7 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....		7 Jan., 1871.
Murrurundi .....	Henry Wheeler .....	6 Dec., 1858	Ditto .....		6 Dec., 1858.
Newcastle .....	Charles Boscawen Randaud, J.P. succeeded by	15 Mar., 1870	Ditto .....		15 Mar., 1870.
	Atkinson Alfred Patrick Tighe, J.P.	2 May, 1873	Ditto .....		29 Sept., 1868.*
Orange .....	George Towson, J.P.	31 May, 1871	Ditto .....		31 May, 1871.
Patrick's Plains .....	Hy. Glennie, J.P. (Surgeon)	7 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....		7 Feb., 1867.
Paterson and Maitland .....	Thomas Warwick Pearse.	8 April, 1870	Ditto .....		8 April, 1870.
Parramatta & Liverpool .....	John Ebenezer Bowden .....	23 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council, by Commission.		23 May, 1872.
Picton .....	John Macquarie Antill, J.P. succeeded by	15 Jan., 1853	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		15 Jan., 1853.
	John Wild, J.P.	13 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....		13 Oct., 1873.
Port Macquarie .....	Thomas Wellington Palmer, J.P.	2 April, 1868	Ditto .....		2 April, 1868.
	Thomas Nicholls, J.P.	14 Jan., 1861	Ditto .....		14 Jan., 1861.
Port Stephens (Stroud) .....	George Thomas Clarke, J.P.	12 Aug., 1848	Ditto .....		12 Aug., 1848.
Penrith .....	Andrew Morton .....	1 Jan., 1848	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1848.
Queanbeyan .....	William Edward Shaw .....	16 April, 1860	Ditto .....		16 April, 1860.
Raymond Terrace .....	Watson Augustus Steel .....	19 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....		19 Nov., 1872.
Rockley .....	Thomas Morton Richards.		Ditto .....		26 Nov., 1858.
Shoalhaven .....	Joseph Whitehead Lees, P.M.	4 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....		26 Nov., 1858.
Tambaroora .....	David Williamson Irving, P.M.	2 May, 1873	Ditto .....		24 June, 1861.
Tamworth .....	Charles Alfred Lee .....	12 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....		12 Sept., 1873.
Tenterfield .....	Thomas Arkell Smith .....	11 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....		1 Aug., 1871.
Trunkey and Tuena .....	John Valentine Wareham.	30 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....		19 Mar., 1863.
Ulladulla (Dowling) .....	Frederick Anslow Tompson	26 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....		26 Oct., 1872.
Wagga Wagga .....	Edmund Frederick Smith, B.A.	21 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....		21 Jan., 1864.
Wollongong .....	James Norton Brooks, P.M.	20 June, 1871	Ditto .....		1 June, 1853.
Woolloomi .....	Charles Wacey Adams .....	16 April, 1860	Ditto .....		16 April, 1860.
Walcha .....	Malcolm M'Taggart, P.M.	16 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....		9 April, 1860.
Walgett .....	George Fullerton, P.M.	18 May, 1871	Ditto .....		9 April, 1860.
Warialda .....	Charles Edward Smith .....	4 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....		18 May, 1871.
Wee Waa .....	William Lyle Richardson.	16 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....		25 Mar., 1851.
Wentworth .....	Robert Rygate .....	27 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....		11 Nov., 1862.
Wellington .....	James Bligh Johnston, J.P.	31 July, 1871	Ditto .....		27 Oct., 1869.
Windsor .....	Isidore Maurice Blake, J.P.	1 Jan., 1848	Ditto .....		31 July, 1871.
Yass .....	Robert Brown Armstrong.	5 April, 1870	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1848.
Young .....					5 April, 1870.

Each allowed 20s. for each Inquest, and travelling expenses 9d. per mile one way.

<sup>1</sup> Deceased.

\* Services not continuous.



## PART VII.

## Minister of Justice and Public Instruction,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL,  
FROM THE 9<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER.

## SUMMARY.

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NOTE:—As the new office was created towards the latter end of the year (9 December) the Departments under the Supervision and Control of the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction will be found in the Volume as placed under previous administrative arrangements.



**MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC  
INSTRUCTION.**

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>					
Minister of Justice and Public Instruction. Under Secretary and Staff...	George Wigram Allen ... See page 46.	9 Dec., 1873.	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	

## PART VIII.

## Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

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## COLONIAL TREASURER.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
<b>TREASURER.</b>						
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.	Provided in Schedule .....	(See p. 10.)				
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.	Geoffrey Eagar .....	1 Feb., 1872	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	800	0 0	27 Oct., 1859.*
Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts and Consulting Accountant to the Treasury.	James Thomson .....	1 Feb., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	650	0 0	17 May, 1855.
Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.	William Muir <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	460	0 0	20 Mar., 1854.
	succeeded by John James Eaton .....	1 May, 1873	Ditto .....	550	0 0	8 Mar., 1854.
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>						
Accountant .....	Francis Kirkpatrick .....	13 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	500	0 0	10 Nov., 1858.
Book-keeper .....	Arthur Willis .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	300	0 0	1 April, 1866.*
Clerks .....	Thomas Brennan .....	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	250	0 0	28 June, 1857.
	Charles Alexander Stewart .....	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	200	0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
	James Oatley, junr. ....	23 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	200	0 0	1 June, 1862.
	William Wells .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	200	0 0	— Jan., 1842.*
	Tom Dight Mackenzie .....	22 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	190	0 0	2 Mar., 1857.*
	Edwin Ernest Allen Oatley .....	4 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....	190	0 0	4 Dec., 1868.
	William B. Riley .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	150	0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
	Walter Keele .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	75	0 0	1 Feb., 1872.
	James W. Meikle .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	50	0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
<b>REVENUE BRANCH.</b>						
Receiver .....	William Newcombe .....	20 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	500	0 0	1 Feb., 1849.
First Clerk .....	John Henry Ogilvie Gore Power Ffrench. <sup>2</sup>	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	300	0 0	17 Mar., 1858.
	succeeded by R. Augustus Canter .....	9 June, 1873	Ditto .....	300	0 0	13 Feb., 1862.
Clerks .....	Charles Hart Townley Pinhey. <sup>3</sup>	22 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	275	0 0	7 Jan., 1862.
	Thomas Bain .....	9 June, 1860	Ditto .....	225	0 0	9 June, 1860.
				to 8 June.		
				275	0 0	from 9 June.
	Richard Augustus Canter <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	200	0 0	13 Feb., 1862.
	Victor Cohen .....	1 July, 1867	Ditto .....	165	0 0	1 July, 1867.
				to 8 June.		
				235	0 0	from 9 June.
	Philip Joseph Holdsworth .....	8 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	150	0 0	8 Mar., 1871.
				to 8 June.		
				200	0 0	from 9 June.
	Nicholas Lockyer .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	75	0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
	Sydney Richard Corkhill .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	75	0 0	1 Feb., 1872.
	Ernest Hanson .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	50	0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
<b>PAY BRANCH.</b>						
Paymaster .....	James Daniel Cronin .....	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto .....	500	0 0	18 Feb., 1854.
First Clerk .....	William H. Platt <sup>5</sup> .....	9 April, 1872	Ditto .....	333	0 0	22 Oct., 1851.
	succeeded by John Henry Ogilvie Gore Power Ffrench.	9 June, 1873	Ditto .....	350	0 0	17 Mar., 1858.
Clerks .....	James Hinchey .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	150	0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	Thomas W. Nicholl .....	1 July, 1867	Ditto .....	150	0 0	1 July, 1867.

<sup>1</sup> To 30 April.<sup>2</sup> Transferred to Pay Branch.<sup>3</sup> Transferred to Examining Branch.

Appointed First Clerk, Revenue Branch.

<sup>5</sup> To 30 April.

\* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

57

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—TREASURY—continued.</b>						
<b>EXAMINING BRANCH.</b>						
Examiner of Accounts .....	John James Eaton <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	400	0 0	8 Mar., 1854.
	succeeded by Charles Hart Townley Pinhey.	1 May, 1873	Ditto .....	400	0 0	7 Jan., 1862.
Clerk .....	Henry Lewis Roberts .....	6 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	165	0 0	4 Dec., 1867.
<b>CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.</b>						
Chief Clerk .....	George Houston Reid .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	325	0 0	18 July, 1864.
Clerks .....	Henry Jenkins Stanley Bowdler.	27 Sept., 1864	Ditto .....	250	0 0	20 Feb., 1854.
	Joseph Walford .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	50	0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
<b>RECORDS.</b>						
Chief Clerk .....	Arthur Wellesley Monday	11 April, 1856	Governor .....	350	0 0	8 April, 1856.
Clerk .....	Alfred Essex Evans .....	1 April, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	150	0 0	1 April, 1868.
Collector and Depositor of Public Monies.	Michael Bennis .....	1 July, 1864	Treasurer .....	175	0 0	1 Dec., 1856.
Messengers (2) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	150	0 0	each.
Housekeeper (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	75	0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Appointed Inspector of Public Revenues Collectors accounts.    <sup>2</sup> One allowed quarters, fuel, and light.    <sup>3</sup> Allowed £25 per annum for additional work—allowed quarters.

NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Under Secretary, £5,000; Receiver and Paymaster, £4,000 each; First Clerk, Revenue Branch, Mr. French, £1,000; Mr. Canter, £400; First Clerk, Pay Branch, £3,000; Clerks, viz.:—Messrs. Bain, Pinhey, and Cohen, each £400; Collector and Depositor of Public Monies, £1,500.

**STAMP DUTIES.**

Commissioners .....	Geoffrey Eagar (Honorary)	1 Feb., 1872	Governor and Executive Council, (See p. 56) ...	27 Oct., 1859.*
	William Hemming .....	16 April, 1866	by Commission.	
Accountant .....	Francis Spence <sup>1</sup> .....	23 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	500 0 0
	succeeded by David Hill .....	1 April, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0
Entry Clerk .....	David Hill .....	23 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	250 0 0
	succeeded by Richard N. Johnson .....	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0
Clerk .....	Richard N. Johnson .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0
	succeeded by Walter Moyse .....	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0
Junior Clerk .....	Walter Moyse .....	10 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	100 0 0
	succeeded by James Brunner .....	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....	50 0 0
Foreman of Stampers .....	Henry Martyn .....	1 July, 1865	Ditto .....	200 0 0
Stamper .....	William Foskett <sup>2</sup> .....	1 June, 1870	Ditto .....	120 0 0
Assistant Stamper (1) .....	.....	1 Aug., 1871	Treasurer .....	35 0 0
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	100 0 0
Officekeeper (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	45 0 0

<sup>1</sup> To the 8 February.

<sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

\* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The following officers give security for the amounts set opposite their respective names:—Mr. Hemming, £1,000; Messrs. Hill, Johnson, Moyse, Brunner, and Martyn, each £500; Mr. Foskett, £200; Messenger, £200.

**CUSTOMS.**

Collector of Customs .....	William Augustine Dun- can.	29 April, 1859	} Governor and Executive Coun- cil.	900 0 0	14 May, 1846.
		Re-appointed, 4 Jan., 1869			
Chief Clerk .....	William Norman Llewellyn	1 Jan., 1855	Governor .....	530 0 0	6 Jan., 1842.
2nd Clerk and Cashier .....	John Halford Maddocks .....	1 Jan., 1855	Ditto .....	530 0 0	15 Feb., 1843.
3rd Clerk .....	Henry John Rucker .....	1 Jan., 1855	Ditto .....	375 0 0	16 Jan., 1849.
4th ditto .....	Richard Kelly .....	1 Jan., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	17 Jan., 1854.
5th ditto .....	Robert Small .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	275 0 0	3 Aug., 1861.
6th ditto .....	Malcolm MacLaggart <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 April, 1860.
	succeeded by Charles Chatfield Pope .....	8 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 Mar., 1864.
7th ditto .....	Charles Chatfield Pope .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	225 0 0	9 Mar., 1864.
	succeeded by Louis Buchanan .....	8 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	225 0 0	25 Mar., 1867.
8th ditto .....	Louis Buchanan .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	205 0 0	25 Mar., 1867.
	succeeded by Michael D'Arcy .....	8 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	205 0 0	29 April, 1861.
9th ditto .....	Michael D'Arcy .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	200 0 0	29 April, 1861.
	succeeded by Frederick William Twine .....	8 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	24 Feb., 1868.
10th ditto .....	Frederick William Twine .....	1 June, 1870	Ditto .....	200 0 0	24 Feb., 1868.
	succeeded by Frank Alexander Eagar .....	8 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	30 April, 1868.
11th ditto .....	Frank Alexander Eagar .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	175 0 0	30 April, 1868.
	succeeded by William Henry Burton .....	8 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	175 0 0	8 Jan., 1873.
1st Landing Surveyor .....	Augustus Berney .....	21 Mar., 1860	} Ditto .....	500 0 0	5 Feb., 1855.
		Re-appointed, 4 Jan., 1869			
		1 April, 1866			
2nd ditto .....	Edmund Jones .....	1 April, 1866	} Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 April, 1850.
		Re-appointed, 4 Jan., 1869			

<sup>1</sup> To the 7th January; appointed Police Magistrate, Walgett.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>						
1st Landing Waiter .....	Arthur Irwin Ormsby.....	1 April, 1866	Governor and Executive Council	325	0 0	9 Feb., 1847.
2nd ditto.....	Thomas Godfrey .....	1 Sept., 1859	Ditto .....	325	0 0	8 Feb., 1858.
3rd ditto.....	William Richard T. Passmore.	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	300	0 0	22 Aug., 1853.
4th ditto.....	John Delappe Lankester...	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	275	0 0	25 Feb., 1859.
5th ditto.....	Thomas Thompson .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	275	0 0	13 May, 1853.
6th ditto.....	Samuel Levy .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	275	0 0	5 Mar., 1860.
7th ditto.....	Clunes Gordon Reid <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	225	0 0	29 Aug., 1859.
	succeeded by					
	George Lewis .....	16 June, 1873	Ditto .....	225	0 0	2 Jan., 1857.
8th ditto.....	George Lewis .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	225	0 0	2 Jan., 1857.
	succeeded by					
	John Newman Stubbin .....	16 June, 1873	Ditto .....	225	0 0	22 Dec., 1853.
9th ditto.....	John Newman Stubbin .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	225	0 0	22 Dec., 1853.
	succeeded by					
	John Cunningham .....	16 June, 1873	Ditto .....	225	0 0	16 May, 1853.
10th ditto.....	John Cunningham .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	225	0 0	16 May, 1853.
	succeeded by					
	Alexander Fraser.....	16 June, 1873	Ditto .....	225	0 0	22 July, 1853.
11th ditto.....	Alexander Fraser.....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	225	0 0	22 July, 1853.
	succeeded by					
	Charles Duberley.....	16 June, 1873	Ditto .....	225	0 0	11 Feb., 1862.
12th ditto.....	Charles Duberley.....	1 June, 1870	Ditto .....	225	0 0	11 Feb., 1862.
	succeeded by					
	William Beck .....	16 June, 1873	Ditto .....	225	0 0	19 Nov., 1853.
13th ditto.....	William Beck .....	1 June, 1870	Ditto .....	225	0 0	19 Nov., 1853.
	succeeded by					
	William Smyth .....	16 June, 1873	Ditto .....	225	0 0	3 Aug., 1864.
14th ditto.....	William Smyth .....	1 June, 1870	Ditto .....	225	0 0	3 Aug., 1864.
	succeeded by					
	Charles St. Julian, junr....	16 June, 1873	Ditto .....	225	0 0	1 April, 1860.
15th ditto.....	Charles St. Julian, junr....	1 June, 1870	Ditto .....	225	0 0	1 April, 1860.
	succeeded by					
	Nathaniel Neale .....	16 June, 1873	Ditto .....	225	0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
16th ditto.....	Nathaniel Neale .....	1 June, 1870	Ditto .....	225	0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
	succeeded by					
	David Howell .....	16 June, 1873	Ditto .....	225	0 0	16 July, 1869.
17th ditto.....	David Howell .....	16 July, 1869	Ditto .....	225	0 0	16 July, 1869.
	succeeded by					
	Alfred Green .....	16 June, 1873	Ditto .....	225	0 0	4 July, 1862.*
1st Tide Surveyor.....	Robert Mackreth Russell...	21 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	325	0 0	12 Feb., 1859.
2nd ditto.....	Robert Lawton Eames .....	17 April, 1868	Ditto .....	325	0 0	26 Aug., 1859.
Warehouse Keeper .....	Thomas Fancourt.....	30 May, 1859	Ditto .....	350	0 0	20 Dec., 1847.
1st Locker .....	Thomas Ball Eldershaw .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	225	0 0	14 Jan., 1856.
2nd ditto.....	Robert Brock .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	225	0 0	18 May, 1858.
3rd ditto.....	Thomas M'Koy .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	225	0 0	17 Jan., 1859.
4th ditto.....	Charles Kelly .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	225	0 0	18 Jan., 1856.
5th ditto.....	Frederick Huntley .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	225	0 0	6 July, 1859.
6th ditto.....	William Robertson <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	200	0 0	1 June, 1864.
	succeeded by					
	Thomas Brooks .....	22 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200	0 0	16 July, 1862.
7th ditto.....	Thomas Brooks .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	200	0 0	16 July, 1862.
	succeeded by					
	Robert Christison .....	22 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200	0 0	12 April, 1866.
8th ditto.....	Robert Christison .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	200	0 0	12 April, 1866.
	succeeded by					
	Christopher Warburton .....	22 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200	0 0	30 Oct., 1859.
9th ditto.....	Christopher Warburton .....	12 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....	200	0 0	30 Oct., 1859.
	succeeded by					
	Henry Ikin .....	22 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200	0 0	23 April, 1860.
10th ditto.....	Knox Ellis <sup>3</sup> .....	12 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....	200	0 0	15 May, 1857.*
	succeeded by					
	John Baxter .....	22 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200	0 0	6 Mar., 1865.
11th ditto.....	Henry Ikin .....	12 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....	200	0 0	23 April, 1860.
	succeeded by					
	John Borghurst Spencer...	22 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200	0 0	18 Dec., 1862.
12th ditto.....	John Baxter .....	12 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....	200	0 0	6 Mar., 1865.
	succeeded by					
	Samuel Harper.....	22 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200	0 0	14 Nov., 1862.
13th ditto.....	John Borghurst Spencer...	12 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....	200	0 0	18 Dec., 1862.
	succeeded by					
	Samuel Matthew Beard .....	22 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200	0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
14th ditto.....	Samuel Harper.....	12 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....	200	0 0	14 Nov., 1862.
	succeeded by					
	Anthony C. Donelan .....	22 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200	0 0	16 Aug., 1861.
15th ditto.....	Samuel Matthew Beard .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	200	0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
	succeeded by					
	Michael Fay .....	22 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200	0 0	15 Oct., 1861.
Acting Locker .....	Edward Chapman .....	22 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200	0 0	22 May, 1873.
Locker in the Tobacco Bond	William Robertson .....	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....	275	0 0	1 June, 1864.
Collector's Messenger (1) <sup>4</sup> ...	.....	.....	Collector of Customs.....	150	0 0	
Long Room ditto (1) ...	.....	.....	Ditto .....	135	0 0	

<sup>1</sup> To 8 June—Appointed an Inspector of Distilleries.<sup>2</sup> To 31 March—Appointed Locker in new Tobacco Bond.<sup>3</sup> To 10 March—Deceased.<sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

\* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

59

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>					
Warrant Officers (3) .....	.....	.....	Collector of Customs ..... { 2 at 1 at	130 0 0	each.
Boy Messengers (5) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	75 0 0	each.
Coxswains (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	50 0 0	each.
Boatmen (6) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	108 0 0	each.
Housekeeper (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Collector of Customs .....	96 0 0	each.
Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	60 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	114 0 0	
<b>OUT-PORT BRANCH.</b>					
<b>BOTANY BAY.</b>					
Coast Waiter .....	Michael MacDermott <sup>2</sup> .....	19 May, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	6 June, 1854.
Boatmen (4) .....	.....	.....	Coast Waiter .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>BROKEN BAY.</b>					
Coast Waiter .....	Albert Thomas Black .....	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	25 April, 1867.
Boatmen (4) .....	.....	.....	Coast Waiter .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	William R. Logan <sup>3</sup> .....	1 April, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	375 0 0	22 Feb., 1848.
Landing Waiter (Morpeth) .....	Thomas Trimble <sup>4</sup> .....	1 April, 1870	Ditto .....	300 0 0	18 Oct., 1859.
Tide Surveyor .....	Pierce Nihill <sup>5</sup> .....	19 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	250 0 0	11 July, 1861.
.....	succeeded by	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	William James Browne .....	20 May, 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	18 Aug., 1864.
.....	James E. Hannell .....	19 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
.....	William Henry Whyte .....	19 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Jan., 1869.
Warrant Officer (1) <sup>6</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	120 0 0	
Assistant to the officer at Morpeth (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	Governor .....	132 0 0	
Boatmen (3) .....	.....	.....	Sub-Collector .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>GRAFTON.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	Charles Travers Grant .....	1 Dec., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	10 Jan., 1859.
Landing Waiter (Clarence Heads) .....	Arthur Hood Pegus <sup>7</sup> .....	6 April, 1870	Ditto <sup>8</sup> .....	200 0 0	3 May, 1864.
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	Sub-Collector .....	120 0 0	
Boatmen (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>EDEN.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	George Plunkett Keon <sup>2</sup> .....	20 Sept., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	28 Dec., 1845.
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	Governor .....	132 0 0	
Wharfinger (1) <sup>9</sup> .....	.....	.....	Sub-Collector .....	20 0 0	
<b>RICHMOND RIVER.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	Frederick J. Eaton <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	Sub-Collector .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>TWEED RIVER.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	Thomas Carrick <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1871.
<b>OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.</b>					
Wollongong .....	Frederick Reynolds Cole .....	1 Sept., 1865	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1865.
Kiama .....	Henry Connell, jun. .....	11 July, 1864	Ditto .....	52 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Shoalhaven .....	William Lovegrove .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Macleay River .....	John Bartholomew Casey .....	25 May, 1864	Ditto .....	25 0 0	21 April, 1853.
Port Stephens .....	William Scott <sup>11</sup> .....	15 June, 1866	Ditto .....	52 0 0	15 June, 1866.
.....	succeeded by	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Charles A. Kepert .....	9 June, 1873	Ditto .....	52 0 0	9 June, 1873.
<b>BORDER BRANCH.</b>					
<b>MURRAY RIVER.</b>					
<i>Moama.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Charles Edward Gordon <sup>12</sup> .....	1 May, 1864	Ditto .....	400 0 0	4 May, 1853.
Assistant Officers of Customs .....	William Cahill <sup>13</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1872.
.....	Richard J. Griffin <sup>13</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1872.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	23 April, 1872	Colonial Treasurer .....	96 0 0	
<i>Albury.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	John Swyny <sup>12</sup> .....	4 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	18 Jan., 1859.
Clerk .....	Patrick Joyce <sup>13</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1872.
Assistant Officers of Customs .....	James Johnstone <sup>14</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1872.
.....	William A. Hunt <sup>15</sup> .....	13 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	200 0 0	12 July, 1852.*
Toll Keeper (1) <sup>16</sup> .....	.....	1 Feb., 1872	Sub-Collector .....	20 0 0	
<i>Howlong.</i>					
Officer of Customs .....	William A. Hunt <sup>14</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	12 July, 1852.*

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.<sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters.<sup>3</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for house rent.<sup>4</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for office rent.<sup>5</sup> To 19 May—Appointed Sub-Collector of Customs, Corowa.<sup>6</sup> To 13 August—Dismissed.<sup>7</sup> Allowed £60 per annum in lieu of quarters.<sup>8</sup> To 28 February—Office abolished.<sup>9</sup> Allowed £52 per annum in lieu of quarters.<sup>10</sup> Allowed £36 per annum in lieu of quarters.<sup>11</sup> To 31 January—Resigned.<sup>12</sup> Allowed quarters and £50 per annum for forage.<sup>13</sup> Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of quarters.<sup>14</sup> Allowed

£25 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £50 per annum for forage.

<sup>15</sup> Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £50 for forage—To 31 January—

Transferred to Howlong.

<sup>16</sup> To 14 June—Office abolished.

\* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>							
<b>BORDER BRANCH—continued.</b>							
<b>MURRAY RIVER—contd.</b>							
<i>Wentworth.</i>							
Sub-Collector .....	William L. Richardson <sup>1</sup> .....	18 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			11 Nov., 1862.
Searcher and Night-watch .....	Daniel Joseph M'Kenry <sup>2</sup> .....	3 Nov., 1864	Ditto .....	175	0	0	3 Nov., 1864.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	96	0	0	
<i>Swan Hill.</i>							
Sub-Collector .....	John Wyse <sup>3</sup> .....	18 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	250	0	0	1 Aug., 1862.
<i>Euston.</i>							
Sub-Collector .....	John O'Donnell <sup>3</sup> .....	18 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	250	0	0	17 April, 1862.
<i>Corowa.</i>							
Sub-Collector <sup>3</sup> .....	William James Browne <sup>4</sup> .....	18 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	250	0	0	18 Aug., 1864.
	succeeded by						
Messenger (1) .....	Pierce Nihill .....	20 May, 1873	Ditto .....	250	0	0	11 July, 1861.
	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	96	0	0	
<i>Tocumwall.</i>							
Sub-Collector .....	John Bruton <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	250	0	0	23 Aug., 1864.
<b>MARYLAND.</b>							
Sub-Collector .....	George L. Hill <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	250	0	0	13 April, 1869.
<b>INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES.</b>							
<b>WAGGA WAGGA.</b>							
Locker .....	John Green <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1857.
Acting Customs Officer .....	Edwin Harvy Tompson .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	25	0	0	29 Jan., 1864.
<b>BOURKE.</b>							
Locker .....	James Moloney <sup>7</sup> .....	21 May, 1872	Ditto .....	250	0	0	21 May, 1872.
Acting Sub-Collector .....	Alexander O. Grant .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	52	0	0	27 Jan., 1846.*
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for forage. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for office rent, and £50 per annum for forage. <sup>4</sup> To 19 May—Appointed Tide Surveyor, Newcastle. <sup>5</sup> Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £50 per annum for forage. <sup>6</sup> Allowed £78 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>7</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for house rent.    * Services not continuous.							
NOTE.—The following Officers give security:—Collector of Customs, £6,000; Sub-Collector, Newcastle, £1,000; 2nd Clerk and Cashier, Landing Surveyors, Landing Waiters (Landing Waiter, Clarence Heads, £200), Tide Surveyors, Warehouse Keeper, Sub-Collectors at Out-Stations, Coast Waiters, and Lockers, Wagga Wagga and Bourke, each £500; Chief Clerk, Clerks, Lockers, Searchers, and Assistant Officers of Customs, each £100; and the Officers of Customs, now designated Sub-Collectors, at Albury, Wentworth, Swan Hill, Euston, and Corowa, each £200.							
<b>COLONIAL DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR REFINERIES.</b>							
Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Sugar Refineries .....	Henry Lumsdaine .....	1 Dec., 1859	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	650	0	0	1 Dec., 1845.
Inspectors of Distilleries .....	Robert Blake .....	1 May, 1863	Governor, by Commission .....	400	0	0	1 Feb., 1840.
	George H. Barney .....	5 Oct., 1858	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	400	0	0	14 April, 1855.
	John Wye Weekes .....	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	400	0	0	9 June, 1863.
	Dalway Bell .....	18 May, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	350	0	0	1 June, 1867.
	George Waring .....	1 June, 1873	Ditto .....	350	0	0	29 April, 1862.*
	Clunes Gordon Reed .....	9 June, 1873	Ditto .....	350	0	0	29 Aug., 1859.
Inspector of Sugar Refineries .....	Henry R. Smith .....	9 June, 1863	Ditto .....	300	0	0	19 Jan., 1857.
	Thomas Cains Jamison .....	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	275	0	0	15 July, 1846.*
Cadet Clerk .....	Frederick Charles Rooke .....	1 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	75	0	0	1 Aug., 1870.
Night Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	100	0	0	
Gatekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Chief Inspector of Distilleries, &c.	80	0	0	
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	40	0	0	
* Services not continuous.							
NOTE.—The following officers give security for the amounts set opposite their respective names:—Chief Inspector, £1,000; Inspectors, £300 each.							
<b>STORE BRANCH OF THE TREASURY.</b>							
Superintendent of Stores .....	Lancelot Iredale Brennard <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	400	0	0	8 Jan., 1855.
Clerks .....	Andrew Miller Dick .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Jan., 1869.
	George O'Donnell .....	29 April, 1869	Ditto .....	125	0	0	29 April, 1869.
Assistant Clerk .....	James M'Veigh .....	4 July, 1873	Ditto .....	125	0	0	4 July, 1873.
Foreman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	125	0	0	
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	110	0	0	
Carter (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104	0	0	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house.							

NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, STAMPS, AND RAILWAY TICKETS.</b>					
Government Printer, and Inspector of Postage Stamps Superintendent.	Thomas Richards <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission	600 0 0	7 Feb., 1845.
Overseer	Charles Potter .....	17 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	22 Dec., 1851.
Accountant	Thomas Adams .....	9 Feb., 1860	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1842.
Foreman of Bookbinding Branch.	Edward Joseph Henfy <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Jan., 1860	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Foreman of Press Branch	Augustus Fredk. Furber .....	21 Aug., 1867	Ditto	300 0 0	5 Nov., 1860.
Sub-overseers	George Stephen Chapman .....	15 Nov., 1860	Ditto	275 0 0	12 Jan., 1852.
	Walter D'Arrietta .....	19 Jan., 1860	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1847.
	George Alfred Thrum .....	14 Mar., 1863	Ditto	240 0 0	— Nov., 1843.
	Peter Buchanan .....	1 Oct., 1863	Ditto	240 0 0	25 Feb., 1852.
	John Waterman .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto	230 0 0	2 July, 1859.
Publisher	John Stephen Lynch .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	240 0 0	25 July, 1851.
Clerks	George Kellick .....	23 April, 1856	Ditto	210 0 0	1 April, 1851.
(Sale) ...	Edward John Hawksley <sup>3</sup> .....	14 Mar., 1863	Ditto	200 0 0	12 Oct., 1857.
	succeeded by Charles Sydney Ormiston	2 May, 1873	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1856.
				to 1 May. 200 0 0 from 2 May.	
	Gilbert Johnston .....	1 June, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	1 June, 1870.
	Frederick Clinton Levinge	24 Dec., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	1 July, 1864.
Readers	Frederick Hosier .....	8 Oct., 1861	Ditto	210 0 0	4 May, 1853.
(Assistant) (1)	Frederick James Ironside	25 Nov., 1861	Ditto	210 0 0	— Aug., 1847.
Reviser	Joseph John Spruson .....	12 Aug., 1864	Ditto	200 0 0	12 Aug., 1864.
			Ditto	150 0 0	
			Ditto	180 0 0	
Compositors			Ditto	200 0 0	each.
(17)				10 at 180 0 0	"
(24)				12 at 150 0 0	"
Proofman			Colonial Treasurer	12 at 150 0 0	"
			Ditto	0 8 0	per diem, each.
Machinists			Ditto	0 8 0	per diem.
			Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	
Pressmen			Colonial Treasurer	150 0 0	each.
			Ditto	1 at 0 8 0	per diem.
Storekeeper			Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	each.
			Colonial Treasurer	1 at 0 9 0	per diem.
Bookbinders			Ditto	2 at 0 8 0	per diem, each.
			Ditto	0 8 0	per diem.
Publisher's Assistant		22 April, 1872	Governor and Executive Council	1 at 200 0 0	
Second Assistant			Ditto	2 at 180 0 0	each.
Third Assistant			Colonial Treasurer	5 at 150 0 0	"
Paper Ruler			Ditto	6 at 0 8 0	per diem, each.
Printer's Joiner			Ditto	150 0 0	
Engineer			Ditto	0 8 0	per diem.
Stereotyper, &c.			Ditto	0 7 0	"
Messenger			Ditto	0 8 0	"
Gatekeeper			Ditto	0 9 0	"
Night Watchman			Ditto	0 9 0	"
Office Cleaner			Ditto	275 0 0	
Folders and Sewers			Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	
			Ditto	70 0 0	
Improvers & Apprentices—			Colonial Treasurer	104 0 0	
Reading			Ditto	50 0 0	
Composing			Ditto	1 at 0 5 0	per diem.
Press			Ditto	1 at 0 3 6	"
Lithographing			Ditto		
Bookbinding			Ditto		
Paper-ruling			Ditto		
Folders and Sewers			Ditto		
Publishing			Ditto		
Stereotyping			Ditto		
Boy Messengers			Ditto		
STAMP BRANCH.					
Foreman	Abraham Western Chapman	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Printer	Edwin H. Reeve .....	6 April, 1869	Colonial Treasurer	150 0 0	31 Aug., 1863.
Second Printer	Allan Robertson .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto	8s. per diem	29 Oct., 1867.
Assistant	Simeon Atkinson <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	18 Aug., 1856.
Apprentices			Colonial Treasurer	1 at 0 6 0	per diem.
			Ditto	1 at 0 4 0	"
TICKET PRINTING.					
Foreman	James Ball .....	15 June, 1857	Commissioners under Railway Act	230 0 0	15 June, 1857.
Printer	James Huthnance .....	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.					
Photo-lithographer and Lithographic Printer.	John Sharkey .....	1 Jan., 1869	Colonial Treasurer	275 0 0	17 Aug., 1863.
Draftsman (1)			Ditto	150 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security as Inspector of Postage Stamps—himself in £500, with two sureties, each £250. <sup>2</sup> Gives security—Accountant, £500, with two sureties, each £250.  
<sup>3</sup> To 1 May—Resigned. <sup>4</sup> Resides on the premises.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	

**COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.**

**COLONIAL MILITARY STORES AND GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES.**

Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master.	Alexander Sinclair Paton <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	275	0	0	28 April, 1862.
Assistant Superintendent ...	Julien Thomas Blanchard <sup>2</sup>	1 April, 1871	Ditto	225	0	0	15 Dec., 1862.
Visiting Surgeon	Owen Spencer Evans	1 April, 1871	Ditto	25	0	0	21 Mar., 1861.
Clerks	William David May	1 April, 1871	Ditto	100	0	0	27 Sept., 1870.
	Robert Alleyne	1 Oct., 1872	Colonial Treasurer	100	0	0	1 Oct., 1872.
Foreman, Goat Island Magazine.	Thomas Rodgers <sup>3</sup>	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	145	0	0	30 Sept., 1868.
Foreman, Spectacle Island Magazine.	Thomas James Brady <sup>3</sup>	1 April, 1871	Ditto	145	0	0	9 May, 1871.
Foreman, Military Stores	Edward Newman <sup>4</sup>	1 April, 1871	Ditto	125	0	0	1 Nov., 1870.
Cooper (1) <sup>3</sup>				0	5	0	per diem.
Magazine Labourers (9) <sup>3</sup>							4 to 30 June each.
							5 fr. 1 July " "
Military Store and Barrack Labourers (6) <sup>3</sup>							4 to 30 June " "
Office-cleaner (1) <sup>5</sup>							5 fr. 1 July " "
Magazine Labourers, Newcastle (2) <sup>6</sup>							30 0 0 " "
							4 to 30 June per diem, each.
							5 fr. 1 July " "

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house, and £50 per annum for extra duties. Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>2</sup> Allowed a house; also fuel and light, and 1s. per diem in lieu of rations. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters; also fuel and light, and 1s. per diem in lieu of rations. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>6</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem in lieu of rations.

**HEALTH OFFICERS.**

**HEALTH OFFICERS:—**

Port Jackson	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne	20 July, 1852	Governor	530	0	0	11 May, 1848, to — Sept., 1849.*
Newcastle	Richard R. S. Bowker	21 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	50	0	0	1 Jan., 1862.
Twofold Bay	George Plunkett Keon	4 Aug., 1863	Ditto	Nil			28 Dec., 1845.

\* Services not continuous.

**EMIGRATION OFFICER.**

Emigration Officer, Port Jackson.	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne	17 Feb., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	70	0	0	11 May, 1848, to 19 Sept., 1849.*
Clerk	Michael Farrelly	26 Mar., 1863	Ditto	175	0	0	1 July, 1855.*

\* Services not continuous.

**QUARANTINE.**

Overseer of Stores, and Superintendent of Quarantine, Spring Cove, Sydney Harbour.	John Carroll <sup>1</sup>	16 Nov., 1841	Governor	150	0	0	16 Nov., 1841.
Boatmen (2) <sup>2</sup>			Colonial Treasurer	75	0	0	each.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters; also an allowance at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for serving out provisions during detention of vessels in quarantine. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters.

**SHIPPING MASTERS.**

SYDNEY.							
Shipping Master	William Edgar Shorter <sup>1</sup>	25 May, 1866	Governor and Executive Council	400	0	0	15 Nov., 1855.
Chief Clerk and Deputy Shipping Master.	James Flanagan <sup>1</sup>	23 April, 1868	Ditto	300	0	0	1 Jan., 1854.
Clerks	John Parker	1 June, 1862	Ditto	175	0	0	1 June, 1862.
	James Thorpe	25 Mar., 1867	Ditto	150	0	0	25 Mar., 1867.
	Richard Creagh	25 Mar., 1867	Ditto	150	0	0	25 Mar., 1867.
Director of Seamen (1)			Governor	125	0	0	
Seamen's Assistant and Messenger (1) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	125	0	0	
Officekeeper (1) <sup>3</sup>			Shipping Master	15	0	0	to 31 March.
				30	0	0	from 1 April.
SHIPPING MASTER, NEWCASTLE.							
Shipping Master	Clarence H. Hannell	10 Mar., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	10 Mar., 1863.
Clerk and Messenger (1)				100	0	0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security—himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

<sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel.

<sup>3</sup> Also Officekeeper, Water Police Office.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>					
President .....	Francis Hixon <sup>1</sup> .....	2 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	650 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Wardens .....	Henry Burns <sup>2</sup> .....	2 April, 1872	Elected by Shipowners .....	75 12	2 April, 1872.
	succeeded by				
	Archibald M'Lean .....	8 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	25 4	8 Oct., 1873.
	John Broomfield .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....	109 4	2 April, 1872.
	Hugh Fairclough .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....	109 4	2 April, 1872.
	John Brown Watt (Vice-President).	2 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	109 4	2 April, 1872.
	Thomas Watson .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....	109 4	— 1821.
	George Richard Dibbs .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....	109 4	2 April, 1872.
	W. J. Wilshire .....	9 April, 1872	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 May, 1855.
Secretary .....	Henry Broderick .....	15 April, 1872	Ditto .....	500 0 0	10 Feb., 1853.
Engineer Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner.	Richard Johnson .....	8 May, 1872	Ditto .....	300 0 0	11 Feb., 1862.
Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector.	Richard E. Pym, R.N. ....	23 April, 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	23 April, 1872.
Examiner in Navigation and Pilotage.	Thomas Birkinshaw .....	15 April, 1872	Ditto .....	175 0 0	15 April, 1872.
Examiner in Seamanship and Pilotage.	Alexander Bell .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....	50 0 0	20 Oct., 1859.
Inspector .....	.....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....	100 0 0	
Messenger (1) .....					
<b>CLARENCE RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	Patrick L. Fraser .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....	20 0 0	30 June, 1866.
Ship do. ....	George Greentree .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....	9 0 0	30 Nov., 1871.
	succeeded by				
	George Filton .....	8 Sept., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	6 0 0	8 Sept., 1873.
<b>MACLEAY RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	W. Fairweather .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	8 8 0	16 July, 1870.
Ship do. ....	A. Cockran .....	2 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	6 0 0	30 June, 1865.
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	J. P. Fraser .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....	10 10 0	14 Mar., 1865.
Ship do. ....	J. Brooks .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....	7 10 0	18 Feb., 1871.
<b>SHOALHAVEN.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	D. Kirkwood .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....		1 Nov., 1864.
Ship do. ....	J. Johnson .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....		23 Jan., 1866.
<b>PORT MACQUARIE.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	P. Fairweather .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....		16 July, 1870.
Ship do. ....	E. Kingsford .....	2 April, 1872	Ditto .....		26 June, 1858.
<b>MANNING RIVER.</b>					
Ship Surveyor .....	J. M'Donald .....	26 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	2 2 0	26 Nov., 1873.
<b>LOCAL MARINE BOARD—NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Harbour Master and Chairman.	David Tait Allan <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1858 and 1 July, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0 to 30 June. 450 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Sept., 1858.
Members .....	R. B. Wallace .....	4 July, 1873	Ditto .....	26 5 0	4 July, 1873.
	H. Cross .....	4 July, 1873	Ditto .....	26 5 0	4 July, 1873.
	Alexander Brown .....	4 July, 1873	Ditto .....	26 5 0	4 July, 1873.
	A. A. P. Tighe .....	4 July, 1873	Ditto .....	26 5 0	29 Sept., 1868.*
Secretary and Inspector .....	W. F. Wetherill .....	18 July, 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	18 July, 1873.
Inspector .....	Alexander Collins <sup>4</sup> .....	18 July, 1873	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 Mar., 1864.
<b>SYDNEY.</b>					
Harbour Master .....	John Richardson Myhill .....	1 July, 1864	Ditto .....	350 0 0	24 Jan., 1854.
Assistant Harbour Masters	Charles Harrold .....	10 Jan., 1859	Ditto .....	250 0 0	10 Jan., 1859.
	Alexander Bell .....	20 Oct., 1859	Ditto .....	250 0 0	20 Oct., 1859.
Clerk and Accountant .....	Alfred Hinton .....	20 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	250 0 0	14 May, 1855.
Clerk to Harbour Master .....	John Lawrence .....	21 Oct., 1864.	Ditto .....	175 0 0	21 Oct., 1864.
Boatswain (1) .....			Colonial Treasurer .....	150 0 0	
Boatmen (14) .....			Superintendent .....	108 0 0	
			{ 4 at	96 0 0	each.
			{ 10 at		
<b>LIGHT-HOUSE, SOUTH HEAD.</b>					
Superintendent .....	Joseph Siddins <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1846	Governor .....	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Lightkeepers (2) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....		Colonial Treasurer .....	96 0 0	each.
<b>HORNBY LIGHT-HOUSE.</b>					
Superintendent <sup>3</sup> .....	Henry Gibson <sup>7</sup> .....	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	28 Oct., 1840.
	succeeded by				
	Isaac Lee .....	18 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Lightkeepers (2) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....		Colonial Treasurer .....	96 0 0	each.

<sup>1</sup> Gives security—himself in £1,000, and two sureties in £500 each. <sup>2</sup> To the 11th September. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters.  
<sup>5</sup> Allowed £20 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light; also forage for a horse. <sup>7</sup> To 10 July—Deceased. \* Services not continuous.

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.</b>							
LIGHT-SHIP "BRAMBLE." Superintendent	John Robson <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	180	0	0	21 Oct., 1850.
Lightkeepers (4) <sup>2</sup>			Colonial Treasurer	96	0	0	each.
LIGHT-HOUSE, CAPE ST. GEORGE. Superintendent <sup>3</sup>	Isaac Lee <sup>4</sup> succeeded by	15 April, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	180	0	0	1 Mar., 1859.
Lightkeepers (2) <sup>5</sup>	Henry Gibson	18 Sept., 1873	Ditto Colonial Treasurer	180 96	0 0	0 0	8 May, 1858. each.
LIGHT-HOUSE, PORT STEPHENS. Superintendent	Henry Hoadley <sup>3</sup>	11 May, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	180	0	0	1 Mar., 1859.
Lightkeepers (2) <sup>5</sup>			Colonial Treasurer	96	0	0	each.
LIGHT-HOUSE, NEWCASTLE. Superintendent	Jesse Hannell <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	250	0	0	1 Jan., 1858.
Lightkeepers (2) <sup>5</sup>			Colonial Treasurer	96	0	0	each.
FORT DENISON. Lightkeeper (1) <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	96	0	0	
BARRENJUEY. Lightkeeper	George Mullhall <sup>5</sup>	9 July, 1868	Ditto	144	0	0	9 July, 1868.
Assistant ditto (1) <sup>5</sup>		1 June, 1871	Ditto	96	0	0	
WOLLONGONG. Assistant Lightkeepers (2) <sup>5</sup>		16 Jan., 1872	Ditto	96	0	0	each.
ULLADULLA. Lightkeeper	William Gambell <sup>5</sup>	1 Mar., 1872	Ditto	144	0	0	1 Mar., 1872.
NELSON'S BAY. Lightkeeper (1) <sup>5</sup>		1 April, 1872	Ditto	96	0	0	
Sea Pilots <sup>5</sup>	William May <sup>7</sup> succeeded by	1 May, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	704	9	3	1 May, 1871.
	Joseph Creer	1 Nov., 1873	Ditto	161	18	9	1 Nov., 1873.
	J. L. B. Brown <sup>8</sup>	25 May, 1871	Ditto	182	7	9	25 May, 1871.
	Robert Cork	16 Aug., 1867	Ditto	880	6	0	16 Aug., 1867.
	Alexander Coutts	16 Aug., 1867	Ditto	760	6	0	16 Aug., 1867.
	David Christison	1 Feb., 1868	Ditto	806	0	3	1 Feb., 1868.
	Andrew William Jack	20 Aug., 1870	Ditto	704	2	6	20 Aug., 1870.
TWOFOLD BAY. Harbour Master	Bourne Russell, junior <sup>2</sup>	1 Aug., 1860	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Aug., 1860.
Boatmen (3) <sup>2</sup>			Superintendent	96	0	0	each.
NEWCASTLE. Assistant Harbour Master	Alexander Collins <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	250	0	0	17 Mar., 1864.
Clerk to Harbour Master	Clarence Hannell <sup>2</sup>	10 Mar., 1863	Ditto	150	0	0	10 Mar., 1863.
Pilots <sup>2</sup>	James Taylor	9 Sept., 1858	Ditto	250	0	0	9 Sept., 1858.
	John Lott <sup>9</sup> succeeded by	1 April, 1864	Ditto	250	0	0	1 April, 1864.
	David Powell	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto	250	0	0	10 July, 1859.
	J. L. B. Brown <sup>10</sup> succeeded by	3 May, 1873	Ditto	250	0	0	25 May, 1871.
	G. Melville	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Aug., 1873.
Assistant Pilots <sup>2</sup>	David Powell <sup>11</sup> succeeded by	10 July, 1859	Ditto	175	0	0	10 July, 1859.
	J. Bain <sup>11</sup>	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto	175	0	0	12 May, 1873.
	Joseph Dagwell	21 Mar., 1864	Ditto	175	0	0	20 Oct., 1863.
	J. Bain <sup>11</sup> succeeded by	12 May, 1873	Ditto	144	0	0	12 May, 1873.
	Henry Newton	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto	144	0	0	1 Oct., 1873.
Carpenter (1) <sup>2</sup>			Colonial Treasurer	140	0	0	
Boatmen (18) <sup>2</sup>			Superintendent	96	0	0	each.
Pilot, Richmond River	George R. Easton <sup>2</sup>	1 April, 1855	Governor	175	0	0	1 April, 1855.
Boatmen (5) <sup>2</sup>			Superintendent	96	0	0	each.
Pilot, Clarence River	Francis Freeburn <sup>2</sup>	10 Jan., 1854	Governor	175	0	0	10 Jan., 1854.
Boatmen (4) <sup>2</sup>			Superintendent	96	0	0	each.
Pilot, Macleay River	John Burrows Garrard <sup>2</sup>	3 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	175	0	0	12 Nov., 1862.
Boatmen (4) <sup>2</sup>			Superintendent	96	0	0	each.
Pilot, Manning River	Joseph Bradley <sup>2</sup>	15 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	175	0	0	15 May, 1863.
Boatmen (4) <sup>2</sup>			Superintendent	96	0	0	each.
Pilot, Port Macquarie	Edward St. A. Kingsford <sup>2</sup>	26 June, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	175	0	0	26 June, 1858.
Boatmen (4) <sup>2</sup>			Superintendent	96	0	0	each.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.    <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters,    <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters and light; also forage for a horse.    <sup>4</sup> To 17 September—Appointed Superintendent, Hornby Light-house.    <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters and light.    <sup>6</sup> Paid by fees. These Pilots have to provide their own boats and boatmen.

<sup>7</sup> To 30 Sept.    <sup>8</sup> To 30 April.    <sup>9</sup> To 17 June.    <sup>10</sup> To 31 July—Appointed a Sea Pilot.    <sup>11</sup> To 30 Sept.—Promoted.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

65

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.</b>					
Pilot, Moruya.....	Robert Mossman Trant <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 April, 1871.
Boatmen (2) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Bellinger River .....	Thomas Stewart <sup>1</sup> .....	23 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	23 July, 1868.
Boatmen (4) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Tweed River .....	William M'Gregor <sup>1</sup> .....	17 June, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	17 June, 1870.
Boatmen (4) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Pilot, Wollongong.....	Robert Houslar <sup>2</sup> .....	2 July, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	2 July, 1867.
Boatman (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	.....
Pilot, Shoalhaven .....	John Craig <sup>2</sup> .....	10 Oct., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	10 Oct., 1872.
Boatmen (4) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	10 Oct., 1872	Superintendent .....	96 0 0	each.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Kiama.	T. Tullock.....	1 Sept., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	25 0 0	1 Sept., 1872.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Jerrington.	M. E. Robson .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	15 0 0	1 Sept., 1872.
Signal Master, Fort Phillip	George J. Moffitt <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 May, 1858.
Assistant .....	Charles Hanson <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1865	Colonial Treasurer .....	84 0 0	1 Mar., 1863.
Signal Master, South Head	James Graham <sup>3</sup> .....	10 Feb., 1852	Governor .....	180 0 0	15 Oct., 1847.
Junior Clerk <sup>3</sup> .....	Henry Gibson <sup>4</sup> .....	8 May, 1858	Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.	100 0 0	8 May, 1858.
.....	S. L. Moffitt .....	18 Sept., 1873	Colonial Treasurer .....	100 0 0	18 Sept., 1873.
Telegraph Operator, Port Stephens.	Henry Hoadley <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1868	Ditto .....	26 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Ditto, Nelson's Bay .....	William Glover <sup>2</sup> .....	21 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	52 0 0	21 Oct., 1869.
Ditto, Port Office .....	John Lawrence.....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	26 0 0	21 Oct., 1864.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters.    <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters and light.    <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.    <sup>4</sup> To 17 September—Appointed Superintendent, Light-house, Cape St. George.

## GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.

Inspector.....	Frederick Oatley <sup>1</sup> .....	27 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	21 June, 1849.
Assistant Inspector .....	Joseph Jager <sup>2</sup> .....	8 April, 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	8 April, 1867.
Engine-driver (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation.	120 0 0	.....
Labourer (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer.....	80 0 0	.....
Carter (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	80 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse. Gives security—Inspector, £500, with two sureties, each £250.    <sup>2</sup> Allowed a house.

## BOARD FOR INSPECTING AND MAINTAINING THE SUPPLY OF COLONIAL WARLIKE STORES.

President .....	Lieut.-Colonel John Soame Richardson.	1 Jan., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil	17 Feb., 1865.
Members.....	Major Patrick Lindsay Crawford Shepherd.	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....		15 Jan., 1861.
	Captain Francis Hixson .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1863.
	Captain Edward Orpen Moriarty.	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....		1 May, 1849.
	Alexander Sinclair Paton.....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....		28 April, 1862.
Secretary.....	Major George John Airey.....	24 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....		1 Aug., 1871.
	Julien Thomas Blanchard.....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....		15 Dec., 1862.

## IMPERIAL PENSION OFFICE.

Paymaster .....	George Evans Labertouche	1 Oct., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1872.
Clerk .....	Percy Edward Williams.....	1 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Oct., 1872.

NOTE.—The Paymaster is allowed quarters in the old Commissariat building—he gives security to the amount of £1,000. The Clerk gives security to the amount of £250.



## PART IX.

## Secretary for Lands,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

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## SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>LANDS.</b>					
Secretary for Lands .....	James Squire Farnell .....	14 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	14 May, 1872.
Under Secretary .....	William Wilberforce Stephen.	1 Oct., 1870	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	800 0 0	1 July, 1852.
Chief Clerk .....	Abram Orpen Moriarty .....	1 July, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	10 Jan., 1846.
Clerks .....	Henry Ludlow Osborne Rich .....	9 Oct., 1856	..... Ditto .....	400 0 0	25 Oct., 1851.
	William Blackman .....	14 June, 1859	..... Ditto .....	400 0 0	14 June, 1859.
	Charles Alton Thurlow .....	1 Jan., 1867	..... Ditto .....	350 0 0	9 July, 1857.
	Gerard Edgar Herring .....	1 April, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	350 0 0	— April, 1854.*
	Lindsay G. Thompson.....	1 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	8 Feb., 1853.
	Thomas Godbee <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	..... Ditto .....	300 0 0	13 Dec., 1860.
	Charles Edward Neate .....	1 Jan., 1867	..... Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
	Thomas Hector Johnson.....	25 Mar., 1862	..... Ditto .....	250 0 0	25 Mar., 1862.
				to 30 Sept.	
				300 0 0	
				from 1 Oct.	
	Charles Edward Phillips.....	1 Jan., 1868	..... Ditto .....	250 0 0	10 Jan., 1859.
	Charles A. Brown <sup>2</sup> .....	13 Oct., 1862	..... Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 Oct., 1862.
	William Conway Edwards <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	..... Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
	Faithful William Croft .....	1 Jan., 1867	..... Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 Feb., 1863.
	George Charles Tompson .....	1 Jan., 1867	..... Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
	Stephen Freeman <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1865	..... Ditto .....	200 0 0	22 Oct., 1862.*
	succeeded by				
	M. Russell <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1873	..... Ditto .....	200 0 0	25 July, 1867.
	Henry Stephen Harper .....	1 Jan., 1867	..... Ditto .....	200 0 0	2 Oct., 1863.
				to 30 Sept.	
				250 0 0	
				from 1 Oct.	
	John Wiseman .....	1 Jan., 1867	..... Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 April, 1863.
	Edward Patterson .....	1 Jan., 1867	..... Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
	Henry A. Fitzpatrick .....	18 July, 1870	..... Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 Oct., 1866.
	Frederick Williams .....	1 Jan., 1867	..... Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 Jan., 1865.
	Charles J. Oliver .....	1 Oct., 1873	..... Ditto .....	200 0 0	27 Mar., 1866.
	Frank Williams .....	1 Jan., 1867	..... Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
				to 30 Sept.	
				200 0 0	
				from 1 Oct.	
	Thomas Banks .....	11 Feb., 1867	..... Ditto .....	150 0 0	11 Feb., 1867.
	Edmund Bell .....	1 Mar., 1871	..... Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 Aug., 1868.
	John G. Blaxland .....	1 Mar., 1871	..... Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	Robert Henry Ormiston .....	1 Aug., 1871	..... Ditto .....	150 0 0	18 Jan., 1871.
	John Edwards .....	1 May, 1872	..... Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 May, 1872.
	Thomas E. L. Newman .....	1 July, 1869	..... Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	Harry Oswald Robertson .....	1 July, 1869	..... Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	Charles L. C. Badham .....	16 Sept., 1872	..... Ditto .....	150 0 0	9 Aug., 1870.
	John Ritchie <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1862	..... Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
	Theodore Horton .....	1 Sept., 1873	..... Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Aug., 1871.
	John L. King .....	20 Aug., 1873	..... Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1870.
Extra Clerks .....	John L. King (promoted)	16 Aug., 1870	..... Ditto .....	6/ per diem	16 Aug., 1870.
	James Tompson .....	1 July, 1869	..... Ditto .....	6/ "	1 July, 1869.
	Harris Curry .....	14 Nov., 1871	..... Ditto .....	6/ "	14 Nov., 1871.
	W. N. Tunks .....	1 Oct., 1872	..... Ditto .....	6/ "	29 Aug., 1872.
	G. H. Smithers .....	1 Jan., 1873	..... Ditto .....	6/ "	22 Oct., 1868.
	F. D. A. Korff .....	10 Nov., 1871	..... Ditto .....	6/ "	10 Nov., 1871.
Cadets .....	F. M. Callaghan <sup>6</sup> .....	14 Jan., 1873	..... Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Oct., 1866.
	N. Wallis .....	12 Oct., 1872	..... Ditto .....	50 0 0	12 Oct., 1872.
	E. H. Ray .....	1 Oct., 1873	..... Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Oct., 1873.
	M. Lackey .....	1 Dec., 1873	..... Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1873.
Temporary Clerks .....	M. Nepean .....	17 Aug., 1872	..... Ditto .....	7/6 per diem	17 Aug., 1872.
	T. C. Binny .....	1 Oct., 1872	..... Ditto .....	7/6 per diem	1 Oct., 1872.
				to 30 April.	
				200 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
	W. Macdonald .....	23 Nov., 1871	..... Ditto .....	7/6 per diem	23 Nov., 1871.
	C. O. Helm .....	1 Feb., 1873	..... Ditto .....	7/6 "	1 Feb., 1873.
	W. Henry <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1872	..... Ditto .....	7/6 "	1 Oct., 1872.
	M. Young <sup>8</sup> .....	10 Mar., 1873	..... Ditto .....	7/6 "	10 Mar., 1873.
	Charles H. Horsley <sup>9</sup> .....	16 June, 1873	..... Ditto .....	10/6 "	16 June, 1873.
	F. L. Oliver <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1872	..... Ditto .....	7/6 "	1 Jan., 1855.
	F. J. Keene .....	30 Oct., 1872	..... Ditto .....	7/ "	30 Oct., 1872.
				to 31 July.	
				7/6 "	
				from 1 Aug.	
	E. Lambton <sup>11</sup> .....	25 Nov., 1872	..... Ditto .....	6/ "	25 Nov., 1872.
	E. Weller <sup>12</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1872	..... Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Aug., 1872.
	G. H. Halligan <sup>13</sup> .....	23 Sept., 1872	..... Ditto .....	75 0 0	23 Sept., 1872.

<sup>1</sup> To 30 Sept.—Transferred to Occupation of Lands Department. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for extra duties connected with the Church and School Estates.  
<sup>3</sup> To 31 August—Appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions, Forbes. <sup>4</sup> To the 30 Sept. <sup>5</sup> To 19 Aug.—Deceased. <sup>6</sup> To 18 Nov.—Resigned. <sup>7</sup> To 19 Feb.—Resigned.  
<sup>8</sup> To 31 July. <sup>9</sup> To 7 July. <sup>10</sup> To 31 January. <sup>11</sup> To 7 June. <sup>12</sup> To 30 Sept.—Transferred to Stock Branch. <sup>13</sup> To 31 July.

\* Services not continuous.





## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEYOR GENERAL—continued.</b>					
3rd Class Draftsmen— <i>continued.</i>	Edward Macfarlane .....	6 Aug., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	22 Nov., 1865.
	William Baker .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
	Goodwin Robert Packer ..	19 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 Nov., 1868.
	Stanley Lees Peyton .....	19 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 Nov., 1868.
	John James Walters .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1868.
	Arnold Wellesley Love .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1866.
	Maurice O'Connell Blake <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 June, 1869.
	Michael Canty .....	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
	Harry Hare .....	28 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1870.
	Arthur John Burnell .....	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	Louis George Jullien Bennett.	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	29 June, 1863.
	John Gordon Smith Robinson.	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
	William Henry Hall .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
	Horace Plunkett Rich .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	G. J. Day .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
	A. Gall .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 June, 1871
	Charles Edward Rennie ..	16 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 Sept., 1872.
	G. Cansdell .....	16 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	18 Sept., 1872.
Lithographic Engraver .....	George William Sharp .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Oct., 1866
Engraver's Assistant .....	Neil Macdonald .....	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1871.
Description Writers .....	Henry Whiteside Graham ..	1 April, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	220 0 0	1 Sept., 1860.
	Richard G. Underwood ..	12 Jan., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1860.
	Mordant Alister Maclean ..	1 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	100 0 0	16 July, 1870.
Lithographic Printers .....	John Eccles .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	285 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	John James Slade .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	Robert T. Smith .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
Assistant Pressman .....	Peter Ford .....	17 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....	75 0 0	17 Oct., 1871.
Assistant Draftsman, Leasing Branch.	Reginald George Spencer Bransby.	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
Plan Moulder .....	William H. Walker .....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
Supernumerary Draftsmen	Charles Edward Rennie <sup>2</sup> ..	17 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	100 0 0	17 Sept., 1872.
	G. Cansdell <sup>2</sup> .....	18 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	75 0 0	18 Sept., 1872.
	A. J. Hare .....	24 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	75 0 0	24 Sept., 1872.
	M. J. Callaghan <sup>3</sup> .....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	75 0 0	15 Oct., 1872.
	N. B. Riley <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Nov., 1872.
	J. G. Martyn <sup>3</sup> .....	12 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	75 0 0	12 Feb., 1873.
	J. T. Keating .....	1 May, 1873	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 May, 1873.
	J. Dawson <sup>3</sup> .....	1 May, 1873	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 May, 1873.
	R. W. Langstaff .....	16 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	75 0 0	16 Nov., 1873.
	A. F. Bentley .....	16 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	75 0 0	16 Nov., 1873.
	C. W. Laing .....	16 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	75 0 0	16 Nov., 1873.
	J. J. Callachor .....	16 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	75 0 0	16 Nov., 1873.
Custodian of Plans .....	William Macintosh <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
	succeeded by				
	Clement Tremaine Rodd ..	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 Mar., 1867.
Clerk in Charting Branch.	Edward Stack .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Chief Clerk and Account- ant.	John Frederick Landers <sup>5</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	400 0 0	13 Feb., 1855.
Clerks .....	John Davidson .....	19 May, 1856	Governor .....	300 0 0	19 May, 1856.
	Thomas Evans <sup>6</sup> .....	1 July, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	28 Sept., 1863.
	Herbert Croft .....	1 Nov., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 April, 1866.
	Frederick E. Barnes .....	5 May, 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	5 May, 1866.
	Henry P. Baly .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	Charles Herman Burton Primrose.	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	22 Aug., 1872.
	F. G. Hack .....	24 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....	75 0 0 to 23 Sept.	24 Mar., 1873.
				6/- per diem from 24 Sept.	
Supernumerary Clerk .....	A. L. Meare .....	24 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....	50 0 0 to 23 Sept.	24 Mar., 1873.
				75 0 0 from 24 Sept.	
Messengers 3) .....				100 0 0	each.
Housekeepers (2) .....				36 0 0 1 at	
				26 0 0 1 at	
Fees:—					
LICENSED SURVEYORS					
Licensed Surveyors .....	*J. Armstrong .....	22 Sept., 1859	Minister for Lands .....	524 13 11	
	*W. Anderson .....	13 Sept., 1864	Ditto .....	29 14 7	
	*H. C. Allport .....	3 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....	1,271 6 4	
	J. H. Balmain .....	12 July, 1872	Ditto .....	1,078 1 5	
	*J. Barling .....	13 June, 1865	Ditto .....	887 8 0	
	*W. D. Biden .....	7 June, 1867	Ditto .....	992 4 5	
	*W. H. Binsted .....	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	1,315 5 4	
	*H. Berry .....	7 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	945 7 1	
	*W. E. Bennett .....	7 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	359 14 9	
	W. Berthou .....	25 July, 1873	Ditto .....	180 2 6	

<sup>1</sup> Employed in District Survey Office, Armidale, all the year—Allowed £3 5s. per month for quarters. <sup>2</sup> Promoted. <sup>3</sup> To 15 November—Appointed Field Assistant. <sup>4</sup> To 29 September—Resigned. <sup>5</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>6</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100.

\* Specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEYOR GENERAL—continued.</b>							
Licensed Surveyors— <i>continued.</i>	E. J. Burgess	25 July, 1873	Minister for Lands	Fees:— 230 12 2			
	*R. Barling	16 April, 1869	Ditto	553 10 7			
	E. H. Barton	12 July, 1872	Ditto	1,207 12 1			
	R. Brock	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto	1,427 3 11			
	J. H. Burnside	3 May, 1854	Governor	351 11 3			
	*G. W. Commins	21 May, 1862	Minister for Lands	1,928 9 9			
	*W. H. Christie	9 Nov., 1863	Ditto	924 3 9			
	*J. B. Combes	31 Dec., 1863	Ditto	539 12 5			
	*W. J. Conder	18 Jan., 1865	Ditto	1,385 17 10			
	*J. S. Clements	25 May, 1866	Ditto	1,008 19 3			
	*J. F. Capper	16 April, 1869	Ditto	1,077 1 0			
	*R. J. Cooper	15 Jan., 1869	Ditto	1,092 15 8			
	*T. W. Conolly	22 July, 1870	Ditto	455 0 11			
	T. J. Chamberlain	19 Jan., 1872	Ditto	1,587 5 0			
	*W. Christie	14 July, 1871	Ditto	1,015 9 10			
	*J. S. Chard <sup>1</sup>	19 Jan., 1872	Ditto	608 17 6			
	*W. Cowley	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto	784 10 5			
	*J. W. Cook	3 Feb., 1871	Ditto	18 18 0			
	W. Creed	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto	1,327 10 4			
	*H. A. Crouch	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto	608 2 3			
	*G. L. Dowe	13 May, 1864	Ditto	1,319 14 0			
	W. Drummond	11 Feb., 1868	Ditto	618 11 6			
	J. C. Duffy	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto	399 18 6			
	*E. R. Deane	22 Sept., 1859	Ditto	560 10 0			
	*W. R. Davidson, junr.	16 April, 1869	Ditto	94 6 3			
	F. W. Darby	17 Nov., 1857	Ditto	413 10 1			
	*W. Edwards	27 Jan., 1859	Ditto	1,377 5 6			
	J. Evans	15 Jan., 1869	Ditto	1,120 10 6			
	A. Elliott	3 Feb., 1871	Ditto	689 0 4			
	*F. G. Finley	31 Oct., 1865	Ditto	828 11 9			
	H. Fisher	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto	563 13 11			
	*A. Francis	6 April, 1861	Ditto	234 18 7			
	G. Faithful	12 July, 1872	Ditto	683 2 11			
	*M. Gardiner	6 Aug., 1869	Ditto	313 0 0			
	B. C. Garland	3 Feb., 1871	Ditto	756 3 5			
	T. H. H. Goodwin	22 July, 1870	Ditto	652 10 8			
	H. Greenland	19 Jan., 1872	Ditto	176 10 10			
	C. Gould	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto	115 11 6			
	J. J. Gleeson	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto	410 0 10			
	C. Gardiner	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto	299 16 2			
	*J. Hall	9 Jan., 1854	Governor	546 6 11			
	*E. Herborn	1 Feb., 1858	Minister for Lands	1,061 5 8			
	*J. Heady	20 Nov., 1860	Ditto	896 19 4			
	C. Harper	19 Nov., 1862	Ditto	1,003 1 8			
	*E. Hallen	16 April, 1863	Ditto	24 19 0			
	*J. J. Higgins	28 Nov., 1865	Ditto	1,122 0 5			
	*C. Haylock	18 Jan., 1867	Ditto	628 5 8			
	*R. A. Hyndman <sup>2</sup>	7 Oct., 1863	Ditto	175 5 4			
	*R. Handcock	6 Aug., 1869	Ditto	691 19 9			
	H. Haege	22 Nov., 1872	Ditto	464 14 9			
G. Hedgeland	14 July, 1871	Ditto	610 11 6				
*P. H. Henderson	23 Feb., 1872	Ditto	115 5 0				
*E. A. Harris	14 July, 1871	Ditto	413 19 0				
H. Hosie	21 Sept., 1859	Ditto	1,300 18 9				
C. Jenkins	13 Dec., 1859	Ditto	232 5 7				
*E. J. H. Knapp, junr.	9 June, 1858	Governor	700 8 11				
A. P. Lindo	16 May, 1855	Ditto	867 11 11				
W. A. Lipscombe	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto	566 3 7				
G. Loder	12 July, 1872	Minister for Lands	644 19 10				
*J. H. Lucas	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto	518 16 0				
*J. F. Loxton	12 July, 1872	Ditto	481 7 3				
A. J. Liddell	12 July, 1872	Ditto	18 0 0				
A. Lisle	12 July, 1872	Ditto	653 6 2				
*J. F. Mann	20 Mar., 1848	Governor	591 4 6				
*E. P. Mann	31 Aug., 1859	Minister for Lands	604 6 4				
*R. R. Machattie	11 Dec., 1862	Ditto	513 12 5				
*D. M. Maitland, junr.	24 Feb., 1865	Ditto	1,008 9 7				
*H. O. McCormack	10 Dec., 1863	Ditto	341 10 8				
*W. Mylecharane	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto	593 2 2				
*A. Macpherson	28 Nov., 1865	Ditto	391 16 7				
*R. H. Mathews	22 July, 1870	Ditto	2,737 14 5				
*G. Melrose	6 April, 1861	Ditto	255 14 6				
*A. Menzies	12 July, 1872	Ditto	298 13 9				
A. Macarthy	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto	372 9 7				
*R. L. Murray	3 Feb., 1871	Ditto	465 16 6				
J. Macharg	16 Aug., 1872	Ditto	1,184 6 3				
H. H. More	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto	704 8 0				
*J. M'Culloch	16 June, 1857	Ditto	608 5 7				
A. M'Glashan	18 Jan., 1867	Ditto	522 17 9				
*R. M'Donald	22 July, 1870	Ditto	724 7 9				
*J. M. M'Donald	12 July, 1872	Ditto	912 12 0				

\* Specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

<sup>1</sup> Employed on Trigonometrical Survey of the Harbour, from 21 May to 30 November.<sup>2</sup> Resigned.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEYOR GENERAL—continued.</b>					
Licensed Surveyors— <i>continued.</i>	C. J. Mc'Master .....	25 July, 1873	Minister for Lands.....	231 10 9	
	*J. Neill .....	12 Feb., 1855	Governor .....	978 15 0	
	*W. Orr .....	13 Aug., 1867	Minister for Lands.....	1,089 13 11	
	*G. M. Pitt, junr. ....	1 Feb., 1859	Ditto .....	503 17 4	
	*A. J. Pechey.....	13 Dec., 1859	Ditto .....	729 2 6	
	*A. J. Park .....	16 April, 1869	Ditto .....	885 15 10	
	*J. M. Pears .....	13 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	335 16 4	
	R. F. Peebles .....	25 July, 1873	Ditto .....	50 15 3	
	*F. H. Reuss, junr. ....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	147 4 0	
	E. F. Rowe .....	19 Oct., 1865	Ditto .....	516 9 5	
	W. H. Readett.....	16 June, 1860	Ditto .....	761 4 6	
	J. J. Robertson .....	19 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	395 15 7	
	*P. M. Rotton .....	9 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	83 11 7	
	*F. Russell .....	12 July, 1872	Ditto .....	872 11 8	
	J. M. Simpson .....	21 May, 1858	Ditto .....	451 8 4	
	*W. B. Simpson .....	18 April, 1859	Ditto .....	1,304 2 7	
	*G. T. Seecombe .....	28 Nov., 1865	Ditto .....	312 9 10	
	E. Sawtell.....	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	1,344 11 1	
	*T. H. Smith .....	15 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	551 9 7	
	*G. H. Sheaffe .....	6 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	841 12 0	
	*E. Sharp .....	1 July, 1858	Ditto .....	520 12 0	
	*W. Shoobert.....	22 July, 1870	Ditto .....	711 9 3	
	*J. L. Spark .....	16 April, 1869	Ditto .....	328 14 3	
	E. Sanderson .....	24 Nov., 1855	Governor .....	402 6 1	
	H. H. Sutherland .....	29 Jan., 1873	Minister for Lands.....	442 10 0	
	*A. Schleicher .....	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	1,040 1 10	
	F. P. Solling .....	25 July, 1873	Ditto .....	246 10 0	
	J. B. Thompson .....	10 May, 1858	Ditto .....	708 5 0	
	*J. M. Tarves.....	27 July, 1866	Ditto .....	1,106 0 11	
	*V. F. Tozer .....	16 April, 1869	Ditto .....	573 17 7	
	*J. Vernon .....	14 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	1,048 11 7	
	*W. T. Verge.....	12 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	91 1 9	
	*E. S. Wyndham .....	25 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	740 1 11	
	*V. Williams .....	25 May, 1866	Ditto .....	656 4 11	
	*C. S. Wilkinson .....	16 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	384 16 4	
	*T. E. Wener.....	22 Nov., 1859	Ditto .....	719 19 7	
TOTAL.....				£86,023 9 11	

NOTE.—Licensed Surveyors:—The area measured by these officers, during the year 1873, amounted to 1,170,224 acres 1 rood and 25½ perches, at a cost of £86,023 9s. 11d. viz.:—Lands for Auction Sale, 302,429 acres 3 roods 20 perches; Government and Public purposes, 6,337 acres 1 rood 25½ perches; Conditional purchases, 576,804 acres 3 roods and 7 perches; Improved or Appraised Lands, 50,465 acres 9½ perches; Mineral Leases, 179,489 acres 2 roods and 3 perches; Roads and other linear measurements, 50,407 acres 3 roods; Volunteer Land Orders, 4,290 acres; 4,002 special reports were also furnished and included in the above cost. Plans of 9 run surveys, and parts of the boundaries of 20 others, representing about 649 miles of survey, effected at the cost of the lessees, have been furnished by the Licensed Surveyors to the Government, free of charge. These surveys will be useful to the Department in the completion of outlying Counties.

\* Specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

**AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS.**

Districts—	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
Albury .....	Edward Brown .....	1 July, 1862	Minister for Lands.....	50 0 0	26 Aug., 1857.
Armidale .....	Sydney Blythe.....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 Oct., 1858.
Balrarnald .....	R. B. Mitchell .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1858.
Bathurst .....	James Byrn Richards .....	1 May, 1853	Ditto .....	* .....	1 Mar., 1824.
Bega .....	J. Davis .....	8 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
Berrima.....	F. R. Wilshire .....	15 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Bombala .....	James Giles .....	22 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Boorowa .....	William J. E. Wotton .....	24 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
Braidwood .....	Ralph Clemenger.....	1 July, 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	19 April, 1861.
Brisbane Water (Gosford) .....	Thomas Cade Battley .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 Aug., 1843.
Broulee (Moruya) .....	Albert James Manton.....	23 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1859.
Bourke .....	H. C. Bobart .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 May, 1863.
Camden.....	John Benson Martin .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1852.
Campbelltown .....	H. A. Smith .....	23 April, 1872	Ditto .....	* .....	15 April, 1872.
Carcoar .....	E. J. C. North.....	9 May, 1865	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Cassilis .....	John Morris .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 Oct., 1854.
Casino (Richmond River) .....	H. E. Stratford .....	8 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 Feb., 1863.
Cooma .....	S. Robinson .....	23 April, 1872	Ditto .....	50 0 0	15 April, 1872.
Coonamble .....	Frederick William Edwards .....	8 Nov., 1863	Ditto .....	50 0 0	28 Oct., 1863.
Cowra .....	John Arkins .....	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Deniliquin.....	John Archer Broughton .....	1 Feb., 1865	Ditto .....	50 0 0	23 Jan., 1865.
Dubbo .....	Luke M'Guinn.....	14 Nov., 1861	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.
Dungog .....	Henry Gordon .....	1 June, 1859	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1859.
Dowling .....	J. V. Wareham .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	19 Mar., 1863.
Eden .....	C. D. Hays .....	10 July, 1865	Ditto .....	50 0 0	7 Oct., 1864.
Forbes .....	M. Russell <sup>1</sup> .....	23 April, 1872	Ditto .....	50 0 0	25 July, 1867.†
	succeeded by				
	Stephen Freeman.....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	50 0 0	22 Oct., 1862.†
Grafton.....	W. H. H. Becke .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 June, 1853.
Glen Innes .....	George Martin .....	1 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 Mar., 1868.
Goulburn .....	Charles S. Alexander .....	12 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 Feb., 1861.
Gundagai .....	Alfred Cyrus Spence Rose .....	1 July, 1871	Ditto .....	50 0 0	12 Aug., 1855.
Grenfell.....	W. F. Parker .....	16 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	50 0 0	26 April, 1862.†

<sup>1</sup> Exchanged appointments with W. Freeman, of the Lands Department.

\* Paid by commission: see foot-note, p. 73.

† Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS—continued.</b>					
Hartley .....	George H. Rowley <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1871	Minister for Lands .....	50 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
	succeeded by:				
	T. H. Neale .....	22 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	50 0 0	16 Aug., 1873.
Inverell .....	T. Betteridge .....	22 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1866.
Kiama .....	Henry Connell, junior, J.P. .....	1 June, 1863	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Liverpool .....	J. Redshaw .....	23 July, 1869	Ditto .....	10 0 0	23 July, 1869.
M'Leay River (West Kempsey) .....	John B. Casey .....	April, 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 April, 1853.
Maitland .....	Cornelius Delohery .....	27 April, 1871	Ditto .....	* .....	23 July, 1860.†
Moama .....	George Maunsell .....	20 Nov., 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
Molong .....	Thomas J. Finch .....	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
Mudgee .....	George Leary .....	22 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
Murrurundi .....	George Gray Brodie .....	1 Nov., 1858	Ditto .....	50 0 0	19 Mar., 1858.
Muswellbrook .....	Timothy Foley .....	7 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Mitchell .....	James Mair .....	15 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
Newcastle .....	Henry Baker .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	* .....	1 May, 1852.
Orange .....	William Tucker Evans .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	20 April, 1851.
Oxley .....	J. F. Blake .....	26 July, 1870	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Parramatta .....	George Langley, J.P. .....	24 Sept., 1860	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 Aug., 1837.
Paterson .....	Robert Studdert .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	12 June, 1840.
Penrith .....	John Kingdon Cleeve .....	28 July, 1868	Ditto .....	* .....	3 July, 1865.
Port Macquarie .....	James Potts Ormiston, J.P. <sup>1</sup> .....	23 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1853.
	succeeded by				
	Robert Issell Perrott .....	30 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
Port Stephens (Stroud) .....	Thomas Laman .....	1 Mar., 1861	Ditto .....	50 0 0	13 April, 1859.
Queanbeyan .....	Obadiab Willans .....	13 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 Nov., 1864.
Raymond Terrace .....	H. J. Bolding .....	22 Feb., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	22 Feb., 1866.
Rylstone .....	William W. Armstrong .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1854.
Scone .....	James T. Wilshire .....	23 April, 1872	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.†
Shoalhaven .....	William Lovegrove .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Singleton .....	William Dudding .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	4 April, 1847.
Sofala .....	Hugh Bridson .....	1 Aug., 1860	Ditto .....	50 0 0	13 June, 1856.
Sydney .....	P. J. Hogan .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Mar., 1858.
Tambaraora .....	Joseph Whitehead Lees .....	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	50 0 0	26 Nov., 1858.
Tamworth .....	John M'Donald .....	19 Aug., 1858	Ditto .....	50 0 0	6 Feb., 1851.
Tenterfield .....	James Brisbane Graham .....	22 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Tumut .....	F. W. Vynner .....	22 July, 1870	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
Twced River (Byangum) .....	James Bray .....	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
Wagga Wagga .....	Edwin Harvy Tompson .....	7 Feb., 1864	Ditto .....	50 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.
Warialda .....	R. H. Fitzsimons .....	23 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	5 Jan., 1852.
Walcha .....	George Augustus Buckland .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	50 0 0	12 June, 1857.
Walgett .....	Malcolm M'Taggart .....	8 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	50 0 0	9 April, 1860.
Wee Waa (Narrabri) .....	Charles Edward Smith .....	1 May, 1859	Ditto .....	50 0 0	25 Mar., 1851.
Wellington .....	Frederick Marsh .....	10 May, 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 April, 1852.
Wentworth .....	William Lyle Richardson .....	28 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....	50 0 0	11 Nov., 1862.
Windsor .....	W. H. Thomas .....	22 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	30 0 0	12 April, 1864.
Wingham (Manning River) .....	Jasper Creagh .....	1 April, 1858	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1856.
Wollongong .....	Alfred Allatson Turner .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	30 0 0	23 May, 1848.
Wollombi .....	James Norton Brooks .....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Yass .....	Leopold Yates .....	26 July, 1870	Ditto .....	50 0 0	10 July, 1862.
Young .....	James Richard Edwards .....	1 April, 1862	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.

<sup>1</sup> Deceased.

\* Paid by commission, see foot-note below.

† Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The Crown Lands Agents, except Sydney, gives security as follows:—Where the collections amount to £10,000 and upwards, £1,000; £5,000 and under £10,000, £500; £1,000 and under £5,000, £250; under £1,000, £100.

N.B.—Each of the Crown Land Agents, excepting those hereafter named, is allowed a commission of 2 per cent. on all collections in any one year over £2,500 up to 15,000. Those at Bathurst, Campbelltown, Maitland, Newcastle, and Penrith, allowed commission at the rate of 5 per cent. up to £2,000, 2½ per cent. over £2,000 up to £10,000, and 1 per cent. over the latter amount.

## OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Head Quarters:—					
Officer in Charge .....	Albert Owen Pretious .....	8 Sept., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	10 April, 1854.
Clerks .....	Gordon Mansfield .....	1 Oct., 1860	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 Mar., 1860.
	Thomas Jewell Oliver <sup>1</sup> .....	10 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	225 0 0	9 July, 1857.
	Edmund O'Dwyer .....	8 May, 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 May, 1862.
	Charles Nicholson Jewel Oliver <sup>2</sup> .....	27 Mar., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	27 Mar., 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Godbee .....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Dec., 1866.
	George Morgan .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
	Frederick William Vincent .....	14 June, 1866	Ditto .....	125 0 0	22 Mar., 1848.*
	Henry Charles Taylor .....	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	100 0 0	19 April, 1872.
	Edwin Canrobert Landers .....	3 July, 1872	Ditto .....	52 0 0	3 July, 1872.
	Hubert Plunkett Rich .....	24 July, 1871	Ditto .....	52 0 0	24 July, 1871.
Draftsmen .....	Eccleston Du Faur .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	450 0 0	20 Aug., 1863.
	Francis Gerard .....	26 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	225 0 0	19 July, 1867.
	Henry Samuel Walker .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 June, 1868.
	Crummer.				
Crown Land Ranger, County of Cumberland.	George Cobham Watson <sup>3</sup> .....	26 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 Oct., 1872.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Chief Commissioner .....	75 0 0	.....
Officekeeper (1) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	36 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> In receipt of a pension of £75 per annum from Imperial Funds, "Convict Service." <sup>2</sup> To 30 September—Appointed to Lands Department. <sup>3</sup> Allowed forage for a horse from 1 October. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—OCCUPATION OF LANDS—continued.</b>							
<b>COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS, PASTORAL DISTRICTS.</b>							
Districts:—							
Darling .....	Charles George Norman Lockhart. <sup>1</sup>	11 June, 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	500	0	0	27 Feb., 1849.
Wellington and Bligh.....	Silvanus Brown Daniel <sup>2</sup>	7 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	450	0	0	17 Mar., 1859.
New England, Clarence, and Macleay.	Thomas Warre Harriott <sup>2</sup>	7 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	450	0	0	7 Mar., 1862.
Albert .....	John Chadwick Woore <sup>1</sup>	1 June, 1863	Ditto .....	450	0	0	7 Mar., 1862.
Liverpool Plains and Gwydir.	Robert Barrington Dawson <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	450	0	0	7 Feb., 1854.
Murrumbidgee .....	Thomas Lake Crommelin <sup>1</sup>	11 June, 1868	Ditto .....	450	0	0	5 Oct., 1863.
Lachlan .....	John Sedley Futter <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	450	0	0	11 June, 1868.
Warrego .....	Daniel Alexander Byrne <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	450	0	0	9 May, 1861.
Monaro .....	William Vaughan May Cooke. <sup>1</sup>	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	400	0	0	1 May, 1867.
Crown Land Bailiffs (6)...	.....	.....	Minister for Lands.....	180	0	0	each.
Campkeepers (9) .....	.....	.....	District Commissioners .....	40	0	0	„
				<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>2</sup> Provided with quarters.			
<b>GOLD FIELDS.</b>							
<b>WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>							
Commissioner in Charge ...	Whittingdale Johnson <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	500	0	0	10 July, 1849.*
Assistant Commissioner ...	Ernest A. Sharpe.....	22 July, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	22 July, 1873.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Edward J. R. Farr <sup>2</sup> .....	18 July, 1870	Ditto .....	300	0	0	21 Dec., 1862.
Clerks .....	Patrick Anderson.....	18 April, 1872	Ditto .....	200	0	0	18 April, 1872.
	W. E. Henry .....	2 May, 1873	Ditto .....	150	0	0	2 May, 1873.
Charting Clerk .....	C. E. Winn .....	1 Jan., 1873	Minister for Lands.....	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1873.
Mining Surveyors .....	J. G. M. Sharpe .....	1 Jan., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	
	W. R. Davidson <sup>2</sup> .....	13 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	200	0	0	13 Sept., 1864.
	W. Anderson <sup>2</sup> .....	13 May, 1872	Ditto .....	200	0	0	16 April, 1869.
				<sup>1</sup> Allowed £80 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £100 in lieu of forage; also, £68 for offices, and £15 for cleaning same. <sup>2</sup> Mining Registrar—paid by fees.			
				* Services not continuous.			
<b>BOARD FOR REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO REWARDS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF NEW GOLD FIELDS IN THE WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>							
Chairman .....	(Vacant.)						
Members.....	John Nepean M'Intosh ...	— Dec., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	Nil			— Dec., 1861.
	Josh. Walford .....	— Dec., 1861	Ditto .....	Nil			— Dec., 1861.
<b>SOUTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>							
Commissioner in Charge ...	George O'Malley Clarke <sup>1</sup> ...	1 July, 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	500	0	0	1 Jan., 1854.
Clerk .....	John Richard Neate <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	225	0	0	1 April, 1862.
				<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters; also, £100 per annum in lieu of forage for two horses. <sup>2</sup> Mining Registrar—Paid by fees.			
<b>NORTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>							
Commissioner in Charge ...	James Buchanan <sup>1</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	500	0	0	6 Jan., 1852.*
Clerk and Accountant .....	Henry Watson Powell ...	1 Jan., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	19 Mar., 1872.
Clerk .....	Edward Marriott <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	200	0	0	12 Aug., 1862.*
				<sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum in lieu of quarters and forage for two horses. <sup>2</sup> Mining Registrar—Paid by fees.      * Services not continuous.			
<b>BOARD FOR REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO REWARDS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF NEW GOLD FIELDS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>							
Chairman .....	James Buchanan <sup>1</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil			6 Jan., 1852.*
Members.....	George Western .....	21 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....				21 Dec., 1864.
	Alexander M'Leod .....	21 Dec., 1864	Ditto .....				21 Dec., 1864.
				<sup>1</sup> Gold Commissioner. (See above.)      * Services not continuous.			
<b>COURT OF APPEAL IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>							
Chairman .....	James Buchanan .....	19 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil			6 Jan., 1852.*
Members.....	John Danvers Leece .....	9 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....				9 Jan., 1865.
	Charles Coleby.....	15 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....				15 Dec., 1865.
				† Services not continuous.			

NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—GOLD FIELDS—continued.</b>						
<b>GOLD COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE GOLD-MINING REGULATIONS OF 21 MARCH, 1872.</b>						
<b>WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>						
Gold Fields:—						
Sofala, The Upper and Lower Turon, Wattle Flat, and Palmer's Oakey Creek.	Hugh Bridson, P.M. ....	23 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	Nil	13 June, 1856.	
Lachlan, Currajong, and Grenfell.	Frederick Dalton, P.M. ...	22 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....		15 May, 1860.	
Meroo, Hargraves, Windeyer, Chambers Creek, and Tambaroora.	Joseph Whitehead Lees, P.M.	22 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....		26 Nov., 1858.	
Gulgong, Two-mile Flat, and Merrendee.	T. A. Browne, P.M.....	22 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....		7 April, 1871.	
Tuena and Trunkey Creek	T. A. Smith, P.M. ....	22 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....		1 Aug., 1871.	
Belubula River, Canowindra, Cowra, Wood's Flat.	E. J. C. North, C.P.S.....	22 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....		1 May, 1865.	
Ophir and Cargo .....	John Tom Lane, P.M.....	22 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1867.	
Stony Creek, Burrendong, and Buckinbah.	Henry M'Crummin Keightley, P.M.	22 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....		10 July, 1854.	
<b>SOUTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>						
Gold Fields:—						
Braidwood, Araluen, Little River, Major's Creek, and Shoalhaven.	H. Burne, P.M. ....	22 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	Nil	25 May, 1847.	
Adelong, Tumut, and Tumberumba.	F. W. Vyner, P.M.....	22 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1865.	
Nerrigundah (Gulf Creek) and Mogo.	W. S. Caswell, P.M. ....	16 Aug., 1872	Governor and Executive Council		7 June, 1847.	
Nerrimunga and Shoalhaven River.	J. J. Allman, P.M. ....	16 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....		1 June, 1829	
Ditto (Acting).....	W. Sheppard, J.P. ....	13 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....		13 Sept., 1872.	
Black Range, Corowa, and Ouranee.	M. F. Brownrigg, P.M. ...	16 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....		9 Aug., 1860.	
Kiandra and Crackenback.	R. Dawson, P.M.....	16 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....		12 Jan., 1847.	
Gundagai and Mutta Mutama.	A. C. S. Rose, P.M.....	16 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....		12 Aug., 1855.	
Delegate .....	W. V. M. Cooke, C.C.L....	26 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		1 May, 1867.	
<b>NORTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>						
Gold Fields:—						
Denison Diggings and Moonan Brook.	John Garrett, P.M.....	23 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	Nil	4 Jan., 1860.	
Nundle, Hanging Rock, Bowling Alley Point, and Barraba.	D. W. Irving, P.M.....	23 April, 1872	Ditto .....		24 June, 1861.	
Little River .....	Charles A. Sinclair, P.M....	23 April, 1872	Ditto .....		13 Mar., 1855.	
Boorook, Boonoo Boonoo, Timbarra.	G. W. F. Addison, P.M....	23 April, 1872	Ditto .....		14 April, 1858.	
Solferino (Washpool) .....	J. G. King, P.M.....	23 July, 1872	Governor and Executive Council		24 Nov., 1861.	
Upper Bingera and Lower Bingera.	G. Fullarton, P.M. ....	23 July, 1872	Ditto .....		18 May, 1871.	
<b>MINING REGISTRARS.</b>						
<b>WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>						
Bathurst .....	E. Farr .....		Minister for Lands .....	Paid by Fees.		
Bourke .....	H. C. Bobart .....		Ditto .....			
Carcoar .....	Sergeant Woods .....		Ditto .....			
Cowra .....	John Arkins .....		Ditto .....			
Curragong .....	H. H. Cooke .....		Ditto .....			
Forbes .....	S. Freeman .....		Ditto .....			
Gulgong .....	W. R. Davidson .....		Ditto .....			
Hargraves .....	J. Chiplin .....		Ditto .....			
Hartley .....	T. H. Neale .....		Ditto .....			
Mudgee .....	George Leary .....		Ditto .....			
Molong .....	T. J. Finch .....		Ditto .....			
Mitchell's Creek.....	W. Roche .....		Ditto .....			
Orange .....	W. T. Evans .....		Ditto .....			
Oberon .....	D. M'Cartie .....		Ditto .....			
Rockley .....	T. C. Cromie .....		Ditto .....			
Sofala .....	Sergeant W. C. Casey.....	19 April, 1872	Ditto .....			
Stony Creek .....	M. Hanley .....		Ditto .....			
Tambaroora .....	W. Anderson .....		Ditto .....			
Trunkey .....	J. O'Connor .....		Ditto .....			
Tuena .....	S. J. Cotter .....		Ditto .....			
Toogong .....	J. T. Cleeve .....		Ditto .....			
Windeyer .....	T. Breen .....		Ditto .....			
Wellington .....	F. Marsh .....		Ditto .....			
Wyagdon .....	H. E. Ferris .....		Ditto .....			

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.</b>					
<b>MINING REGISTRARS—continued.</b>					
<b>NORTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>					
Armidale.....	Edward Marriott.....	.....	Minister for Lands.....	} Paid by Fees.	
Ballina.....	Henry Bassmann.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Barraba.....	John Flanagan.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Bingera.....	Michael Doyle.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Casino.....	H. E. Stratford.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Dalmorton.....	J. H. Kennedy.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Dungog.....	Henry Gordon.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Glen Innes.....	George Martin, C.P.S.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Grafton.....	W. H. H. Becke, C.P.S.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Inverell.....	Thos. Betteridge, P.M.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Kempsey (West).....	J. B. Casey, C.P.S.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Lunatic.....	Richard Synge.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Maitland.....	C. Delohery, C.P.S.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Nundle.....	Thomas King.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Oban (Acting).....	Thomas Clarke.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Scone.....	J. T. Wilshire, C.P.S.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Solferino.....	William Campbell.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Tamworth.....	John M'Donald, C.P.S.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Tenterfield.....	J. B. Graham, C.P.S.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Walcha.....	G. A. Buckland, C.P.S.....	.....	Ditto.....		
<b>SOUTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.</b>					
Adelong.....	K. Egan.....	4 Mar., 1870	Ditto.....	} Paid by Fees.	
Araluen.....	T. W. Smith.....	20 Dec., 1872	Ditto.....		
Black Range.....	J. C. W. Crommelin.....	30 July, 1872	Ditto.....		
Braidwood.....	R. Clemenger, C.P.S.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Burrangong.....	J. R. Neate.....	13 April, 1869	Ditto.....		
Delegate (Bombala).....	H. C. Hogarth.....	12 Sept., 1873	Ditto.....		
Emu Creek.....	W. F. Parker, C.P.S.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Gundaroo.....	C. Walmesley.....	22 Mar., 1872	Ditto.....		
Gundagai.....	A. C. S. Rose, P.M.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Gulf Creek.....	W. J. Foster.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Kiandra.....	S. P. R. Kentish.....	17 Aug., 1869	Ditto.....		
Major's Creek.....	J. Heazlett.....	7 Oct., 1870	Ditto.....		
Mongarlowe.....	W. Stafford.....	7 Oct., 1870	Ditto.....		
Mogo.....	A. Lumsdaine, C.P.S.....	.....	Ditto.....		
Nanama.....	L. Yates, C.P.S.....	7 Feb., 1873	Ditto.....		
Nerrimungah.....	H. Adair.....	13 Sept., 1872	Ditto.....		
Reedy Flat.....	J. Hoben.....	25 April, 1873	Ditto.....		
Ten-mile Creek.....	P. Brislan.....	25 July, 1873	Ditto.....		
Tumut.....	H. Hilder.....	20 Dec., 1872	Ditto.....		
Tumbarumba.....	H. M. Langford (Acting).....	11 Nov., 1872	Ditto.....		
<b>COAL FIELDS.</b>					
Examiner of Coal Fields and Keeper of Mining Records.....	John Mackenzie <sup>1</sup> .....	22 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	600 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
Inspector of Collieries.....	Thomas Lewis.....	1 July, 1864 18 Feb., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed forage for a horse, and £50 for house-rent, and fuel.					
<b>BOTANIC GARDENS, ETC.</b>					
Director.....	Charles Moore <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1848	Secretary of State.....	400 0 0	1 Feb., 1848.
Clerk and Librarian.....	Andre Nilson.....	1 Nov., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Westman.....	1 May, 1873	Ditto.....	150 0 0	1 May, 1873.
Overseer (Temporary).....	John Duff <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto.....	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Bailiff and Keeper of Aviary (1).....	.....	.....	Director.....	108 0 0	
Seedsman, &c. (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	0 8 0	per diem.
Carpenter (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	0 8 0	"
Propagator (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	0 7 0	"
Gardeners, &c. (16).....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	0 6 0	" each.
<b>GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.</b>					
Overseer.....	Augustus Kloster <sup>3</sup> .....	1 May, 1869	Secretary for Lands.....	130 0 0	1 May, 1869.
Bailiff.....	John Meads <sup>3</sup> .....	1 May, 1864	Director.....	120 0 0	1 May, 1864.
Workmen (12).....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	0 6 0	per diem each.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house; also fuel, and half forage for a horse.    Gives security to the amount of £400. <sup>2</sup> Allowed a house and fuel. <sup>3</sup> Allowed a house.					
<b>MEDICAL ATTENDANT TO ABORIGINES.</b>					
District— New England.....	Charles V. Adams.....	1 Oct., 1854	Governor.....	20 0 0	1 Oct., 1854.
<b>SHEEP DIRECTORS.</b>					
Districts:— Albury.....	{ Thomas Mitchell..... James M'Laurin..... Samuel Watson..... James Mitchell..... G. H. Greene..... }	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District..... }	Nil.	

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SHEEP DIRECTORS— <i>continued.</i>					
Districts :—	H. A. Thomas .....				
Armidale .....	Edwin Cordeaux Bloomfield .....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
	C. D. Fenwick .....				
	John Gill .....				
	Sydney Darby .....				
	J. F. Maguire .....				
Balranald .....	S. H. Officer .....	28 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....		
	G. A. Mein .....				
	William Walker .....				
	John Bertram .....				
	Henry Rotton .....				
Bathurst .....	Charles M'Phillamy .....	28 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....		
	William Dale .....				
	John Newel Gilmour .....				
	John Mackinnon .....				
Berrima .....	D. Morrice .....	18 Mar., 1873	{ Secretary for Lands, on nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
	W. J. Cordeaux .....				
	R. Carter .....				
	Francis Thompson .....				
	W. Hindmarsh .....				
	Thomas James .....				
Booligal .....	Murdo Jaffrey .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	Andrew Broad .....				
	W. A. Brodribb .....				
	W. B. Haines .....				
	Wickstedt Barton .....				
Bourke .....	William J. Henderson .....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
	Edward H. Acres .....				
	Thomas M'Nevin .....				
	Robert M. Hughes .....				
	Thomas Stewart .....				
Braidwood .....	James M'Auley .....	18 Mar., 1873	{ Secretary for Lands, on nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
	W. Flanagan .....				
	R. Maddrell .....				
	J. W. Bunn .....				
	James Little .....				
Breewarrina .....	James Govan .....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
	C. B. Mackay .....				
	J. F. Tulloch .....				
	Henry Hammond .....				
	W. W. Richardson .....				
Cannonba .....	John Brown .....	18 Mar., 1873	{ Secretary for Lands, on nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
	John Egan .....				
	W. H. Clements .....				
	Edward Kater .....				
	Thomas Rothery Icely .....				
Carcoar .....	Nathaniel Connelly, jun. .....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
	William Glasson .....				
	Wm. Montague Rothery .....				
	Thomas Henry West .....				
	Alexander Campbell .....				
Casino .....	W. C. Bundock .....	18 Mar., 1873	{ Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
	H. Barnes .....				
	G. Sparke .....				
	C. Edwards .....				
	David Watt .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	Eben Orr .....				
	succeeded by				
Coonabarabran .....	Herbert Kelly .....	23 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....		
	J. L. Brown .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	James Thompson .....				
	succeeded by				
	William Murdock Ronald .....	14 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....		
	D. M'Master .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	W. G. Zeal .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	W. H. Suttor .....				
	succeeded by				
Condobolin .....	Joseph Holt .....	11 July, 1873	Ditto .....		
	Daniel O'Sullivan .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	W. F. Ricketson .....	11 July, 1873	Ditto .....		
	Thomas S. Parker .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	W. L. Watt .....				
	Henry Wallace .....				
Cooma .....	David Ryrie .....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
	John Cosgrove .....				
	William Jardine .....				
	William C. Herbert .....				
	James Richmond .....				
Corowa .....	Ross Ramsay .....	28 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....		
	Edward Townsend .....				
	Alexander Sloane .....				
	Alexander Anderson .....				



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
Districts :—	SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SHEEP DIRECTORS— <i>continued.</i>				
Deniliquin.....	George Peppin..... William Officer..... Robert Landale..... Thomas Brown..... P. A. Jennings..... Edward Flood.....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
Dubbo.....	Duncan M'Killop..... R. G. B. Gaden..... Joseph Penzer..... David Donald Baird..... Hyam Moses Joseph..... Ronald Campbell.....	8 April, 1873	{ Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
Eden.....	Henry T. Edwards..... Donald Mackay..... Henry Wren..... Hanbury Clements..... W. Martin.....	28 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....		
Forbes.....	succeeded by Samuel Henry Smith..... Josiah Strickland..... Reginald Dowling.....	11 July, 1873 18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
Glen Innes.....	succeeded by Edward Fratscher..... John West..... Peter C. Campbell..... William W. Fraser..... Colin Fletcher..... William Collins..... William B. Christian..... William Small..... T. H. Smith.....	11 July, 1873 18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
Grafton.....	Thomas Hewitt..... W. H. Ralston..... J. S. Pearson..... F. R. L. Rossi..... A. Gibson..... R. C. Cooper..... William Dunlop..... Robert J. Sheriff <sup>1</sup> ..... William Macansh.....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
Goulburn.....	James Osborne..... William Boote..... W. O. Windeyer..... Angus Rankin..... F. A. Chambers..... M. E. Maher..... John Clark..... William Lang..... D. M. Larly..... John F. Doyle..... John Wyndham..... John Nowlan..... W. C. Hetherington..... M. S. Christian..... Frederick Brown..... Frederick White..... R. J. Traill.....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
Gundagai.....	succeeded by Charles F. Clive..... Joseph Cooper..... James B. Bettington..... N. Sadlier..... Anbert Loughnan..... Francis Martin..... Duncan M'Rae..... M. Jaffrey..... J. M'Neven..... F. Lane..... H. C. Wall..... F. J. Smith..... C. Icely..... R. King..... O. P. Clayton..... James Hooke..... A. W. Bucknell..... C. E. Doyle..... Richard W. Cox..... James Atkinson..... George Rouse..... Samuel A. Blackman..... N. P. Bayley..... C. Morgan..... Frank Jenkins..... Robert Mitchell..... Henry Douglass..... Thomas Baker.....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep .....	Nil	
Hay.....	John Clark..... William Lang..... D. M. Larly..... John F. Doyle..... John Wyndham..... John Nowlan..... W. C. Hetherington..... M. S. Christian..... Frederick Brown..... Frederick White..... R. J. Traill.....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
Maitland.....	John Wyndham..... John Nowlan..... W. C. Hetherington..... M. S. Christian..... Frederick Brown..... Frederick White..... R. J. Traill.....	18 Mar., 1873	{ Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
Merriwa.....	succeeded by Charles F. Clive..... Joseph Cooper..... James B. Bettington..... N. Sadlier..... Anbert Loughnan..... Francis Martin..... Duncan M'Rae..... M. Jaffrey..... J. M'Neven..... F. Lane..... H. C. Wall..... F. J. Smith..... C. Icely..... R. King..... O. P. Clayton..... James Hooke..... A. W. Bucknell..... C. E. Doyle..... Richard W. Cox..... James Atkinson..... George Rouse..... Samuel A. Blackman..... N. P. Bayley..... C. Morgan..... Frank Jenkins..... Robert Mitchell..... Henry Douglass..... Thomas Baker.....	14 Oct., 1873 18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
Menindie.....	Charles F. Clive..... Joseph Cooper..... James B. Bettington..... N. Sadlier..... Anbert Loughnan..... Francis Martin..... Duncan M'Rae..... M. Jaffrey..... J. M'Neven..... F. Lane..... H. C. Wall..... F. J. Smith..... C. Icely..... R. King..... O. P. Clayton..... James Hooke..... A. W. Bucknell..... C. E. Doyle..... Richard W. Cox..... James Atkinson..... George Rouse..... Samuel A. Blackman..... N. P. Bayley..... C. Morgan..... Frank Jenkins..... Robert Mitchell..... Henry Douglass..... Thomas Baker.....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
Molong.....	Charles F. Clive..... Joseph Cooper..... James B. Bettington..... N. Sadlier..... Anbert Loughnan..... Francis Martin..... Duncan M'Rae..... M. Jaffrey..... J. M'Neven..... F. Lane..... H. C. Wall..... F. J. Smith..... C. Icely..... R. King..... O. P. Clayton..... James Hooke..... A. W. Bucknell..... C. E. Doyle..... Richard W. Cox..... James Atkinson..... George Rouse..... Samuel A. Blackman..... N. P. Bayley..... C. Morgan..... Frank Jenkins..... Robert Mitchell..... Henry Douglass..... Thomas Baker.....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
Moree.....	Charles F. Clive..... Joseph Cooper..... James B. Bettington..... N. Sadlier..... Anbert Loughnan..... Francis Martin..... Duncan M'Rae..... M. Jaffrey..... J. M'Neven..... F. Lane..... H. C. Wall..... F. J. Smith..... C. Icely..... R. King..... O. P. Clayton..... James Hooke..... A. W. Bucknell..... C. E. Doyle..... Richard W. Cox..... James Atkinson..... George Rouse..... Samuel A. Blackman..... N. P. Bayley..... C. Morgan..... Frank Jenkins..... Robert Mitchell..... Henry Douglass..... Thomas Baker.....	8 April, 1873	Ditto .....		
Mudgee.....	Charles F. Clive..... Joseph Cooper..... James B. Bettington..... N. Sadlier..... Anbert Loughnan..... Francis Martin..... Duncan M'Rae..... M. Jaffrey..... J. M'Neven..... F. Lane..... H. C. Wall..... F. J. Smith..... C. Icely..... R. King..... O. P. Clayton..... James Hooke..... A. W. Bucknell..... C. E. Doyle..... Richard W. Cox..... James Atkinson..... George Rouse..... Samuel A. Blackman..... N. P. Bayley..... C. Morgan..... Frank Jenkins..... Robert Mitchell..... Henry Douglass..... Thomas Baker.....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
Narandera.....	Charles F. Clive..... Joseph Cooper..... James B. Bettington..... N. Sadlier..... Anbert Loughnan..... Francis Martin..... Duncan M'Rae..... M. Jaffrey..... J. M'Neven..... F. Lane..... H. C. Wall..... F. J. Smith..... C. Icely..... R. King..... O. P. Clayton..... James Hooke..... A. W. Bucknell..... C. E. Doyle..... Richard W. Cox..... James Atkinson..... George Rouse..... Samuel A. Blackman..... N. P. Bayley..... C. Morgan..... Frank Jenkins..... Robert Mitchell..... Henry Douglass..... Thomas Baker.....	18 Mar., 1873	{ Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		

<sup>1</sup> Acting as Inspector from 25 February.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.</b>					
Districts:—	E. Hunt .....				
Narrabri .....	D. M. Fraser .....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
	C. W. Lloyd .....				
	A. J. Doyle .....				
	J. Mosely .....				
Picton .....	J. M. Antill .....	18 Mar., 1873	{ Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
	E. H. Woodhouse .....				
	J. N. Oxley .....				
	W. Fowler .....				
Pilliga .....	R. L. Jenkins .....	28 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....		
	George Loder .....				
	William Evans .....				
	Walter Cozens .....				
Port Macquarie .....	James Leslie .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	Thomas G. G. Dangar .....				
	G. T. Tingcombe .....				
	W. D. Scott .....				
Port Stephens .....	L. Lindsay .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	T. W. Palmer .....				
	T. G. Wilson .....				
	J. Andrews .....				
Queanbeyan .....	J. Higgins .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	J. Barling .....				
	A. T. Laurie .....				
	A. Laurie .....				
Singleton .....	Thomas Rutledge .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	Andrew Cunningham .....				
	William Davis .....				
	Charles Massey .....				
Sydney .....	L. W. De Salis .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	George Loder .....				
	John Brown .....				
	W. G. M'Alpine .....				
Tamworth .....	John Alford .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	J. C. T. M'Donnell .....				
	John Lackey .....				
	Richard Hill .....				
Urana .....	J. B. Rundle .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	Charles M'Kay .....				
	Edward Flood .....				
	Joshua Dowe .....				
Walgett .....	John Gill .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	Andrew Loder .....				
	Robert Pringle .....				
	P. G. King .....				
Wagga Wagga .....	Hugh Thompson .....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
	Godfrey B. M'Kinnon .....				
	Charles M. Lloyd .....				
	William Faid .....				
Warialda .....	F. R. Murphy .....	18 Mar., 1873	{ Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep .....		
	C. W. Doyle .....				
	G. A. Murray .....				
	C. B. Mackay .....				
Wentworth .....	J. Corrigan .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	T. Britten .....				
	T. W. Hammond .....				
	W. O. Windeyer .....				
Windsor .....	John Cox .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	E. M. Westby .....				
	G. D. Wilson .....				
	D. Capel .....				
Yass .....	Frank Wyndham .....	8 April, 1873	Ditto .....		
	A. A. Adams .....				
	G. H. Gordon .....				
	J. Dight .....				
Young .....	Thomas C. Brooke .....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
	W. Crozier .....				
	Robert Macfarlane .....				
	Duncan M'Pherson .....				
Young .....	D. H. Cudmore .....	18 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....		
	J. K. Cleeve .....				
	E. K. Cox .....				
	J. D. Single .....				
Young .....	Andrew Town .....	28 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....		
	J. K. Lethbridge .....				
	J. F. Gray .....				
	Robert Kennedy .....				
Young .....	N. R. Bernard .....	28 Feb., 1873	{ Elected by Sheep-owners of the District .....		
	John M'Bean .....				
	Alfred Barber .....				
	George Campbell .....				
Young .....	W. D. Campbell .....	28 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....		
	John Pring .....				
	Alexander Mackay .....				
	William Allan .....				

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.</b>					
<b>SHEEP INSPECTORS.</b>					
Chief Inspector of Sheep...	Alexander Bruce <sup>1</sup> .....	27 Jan., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	24 Dec., 1861.
Clerk to do. ....	Theodore Horton.....	13 May, 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Aug., 1871.
	succeeded by Edwd. Christopher Weller	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1872.
Messenger (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
Officekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....
Inspectors for the Districts of—					
Albury .....	Norman P. Lockhart .....	29 Mar., 1867	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors.	350 0 0	22 Mar., 1862.
Armidale .....	Arthur Joseph Maister .....	10 June, 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 June, 1873.
Balranald .....	John M'Leod .....	18 April, 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Bathurst .....	T. L. P. Croaker .....	3 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 Sept., 1867.
Bourke .....	James Horsfall .....	7 May, 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 Sept., 1864.
	succeeded by Thomas Wade Foot.....	16 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	16 Dec., 1873.
Braidwood.....	James Alcorn .....	14 June, 1867	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 June, 1867.
Carcoar .....	George Rowlands .....	22 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 May, 1864.
Cooma .....	Stewart Ryrie .....	7 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 Aug., 1868.
Coonabarabran.....	John Kennedy .....	8 Mar., 1870	Ditto .....	150 0 0	8 Mar., 1870.
Corowa .....	Ephraim Howe .....	18 April, 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	18 April, 1867.
Deniliquin.....	Robert Tupholme .....	29 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Dubbo .....	John S. Brown.....	18 April, 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 July, 1863.
Eden .....	John Thomas Tresilian { and 18 April, 1867 }	28 Dec., 1861	Ditto .....	200 0 0	28 Dec., 1861.
Forbes .....	W. Whitten Davis .....	14 July, 1871	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 July, 1871.
Glen Innes .....	Charles Bruce Lowe .....	13 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 Jan., 1871.
Goulburn .....	Frederick M. Charteris <sup>3</sup> .....	7 May, 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 June, 1864.
Grafton .....	Thomas S. Swindells .....	4 Feb., 1870	Ditto .....	50 0 0	4 Feb., 1870.
Gundagai .....	Angelo Centauri .....	16 Aug., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	5 April, 1862.
Hay .....	John Fairbairn .....	7 May, 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	6 April, 1864.
Maitland .....	Thomas Burness .....	21 June, 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	2 Jan., 1865.
Menindie .....	John Norton Wilkinson .....	22 Nov., 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	11 Jan., 1867.
Merriwa .....	John Roper .....	9 April, 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	9 April, 1868.
Mudgee .....	Robert Wood .....	11 May, 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	11 May, 1869.
Narrabri .....	J. W. Jones .....	20 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	8 Sept., 1865.
Port Macquarie .....	John Ducat .....	8 June, 1869	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 June, 1869.
Singleton .....	Edward Alford .....	9 April, 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	22 Sept., 1865.
Sydney .....	Geo. S. Yeo <sup>4</sup> .....	10 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	250 0 0	17 Nov., 1865.
Tamworth.....	Thomas Dowe .....	26 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	26 Oct., 1872.
Upper Murray .....	Gordon Bruce .....	22 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 July, 1866.
Wagga Wagga .....	C. J. Brentnall .....	30 July, 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 Sept., 1864.
Warialda .....	F. W. Ridley .....	18 April, 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	15 Mar., 1864.
Wentworth .....	Andrew M'Clymont.....	18 April, 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Windsor .....	George Alfred Cleeve .....	14 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	250 0 0	14 Feb., 1868.
Yass .....	Thomas Turner .....	20 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1864.
Young .....	Charles C. Wildash.....	28 April, 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1864.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse, and £1 per diem travelling expenses when actually on duty; allowed £25 per annum as Chief Inspector under "Imported Stock Act of 1871"—allowed 12 months' leave of absence from 1 March. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> Allowed 12 months' leave of absence from 15 February. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for keeping the Quarantine yards, and £25 per annum as Inspector under "Imported Stock Act of 1871."

NOTE.—Inspectors with salaries of £100 and under allowed £2 10s. for postage and stationery; the other Inspectors, except Sydney, allowed £5, except the one at Dubbo, who receives £7 10s.

N.B.—All the Inspectors are Deputy Registrars of Brands, with an allowance of £25 per annum, excepting the Chief Inspector, who receives an allowance of £50 per annum.

**CATTLE INSPECTORS.**

District of Sydney .....	Geo. S. Yeo <sup>1</sup> .....	29 May, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	{ 17 Nov., 1865. 28 Dec., 1861. 2 Jan., 1865.
" Eden .....	John T. Tresilian <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto .....		
" Newcastle .....	Thomas Burness <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Jan., 1866	Ditto .....		

<sup>1</sup> See Sheep Inspectors (above).**CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES.**

Agent for the Church and School Estates.	William Newcombe .....	20 Dec., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1849.
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**COURT OF CLAIMS.**

President .....	Arthur Todd Holroyd.....	20 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil	{ 16 Sept., 1856.* 1 Aug., 1861. 22 Feb., 1860. 1 Sept., 1859.
Commissioners .....	William Owen .....	1 Aug., 1861	Ditto .....		
Secretary.....	Wm. Hattam Wilkinson... Wm. George Pennington	30 Sept., 1864 1 Sept., 1859	Ditto .....		

\* Services not continuous.

**BOARD FOR OPENING TENDERS FOR RUNS.**

Members.....	{ Philip Francis Adams..... Henry Halloran <sup>1</sup> .....	17 Mar., 1868 4 Feb., 1870	Governor and Executive Council Ditto .....	Nil	{ 19 Sept., 1857. 1 May, 1827. 20 May, 1835. 1 July, 1852.
(Acting)	{ William Goodman .....	31 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....		
	{ Wm. Wilberforce Stephen	1 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....		

<sup>1</sup> Absent on leave from 1 September.

## PART X.

## Secretary for Public Works,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

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## SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>					
Secretary for Public Works	John Sutherland .....	15 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	1,500 0 0	27 Oct., 1868.*
Under Secretary.....	John Rae <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Jan., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Chief Clerk .....	Gerald Halligan .....	1 Oct., 1859	Ditto .....	500 0 0	13 May, 1848.
Clerks .....	William Forde .....	1 May, 1872	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
	Milton Sydney Love .....	1 May, 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1868.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....
Housekeeper (1).....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200.			* Services not continuous.		
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>					
Commissioner.....	John Rae .....	15 May, 1872	Governor and Executive Council	(See above)	1 Jan., 1854.
Chief Clerk .....	Charles Augustus Goodchap	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	400 0 0	7 Jan., 1854.
Accountant .....	Albert H. Hall <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1870	Ditto .....	400 0 0	5 July, 1860.
Cashier .....	J. T. Bryant <sup>2</sup> .....	6 Nov., 1869	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Dec., 1864.
Bookkeeper.....	John Vernon .....	21 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1869.
Clerks .....	Henry Percy G. Williams	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	250 0 0	15 Jan., 1861.
	Albert Samuel Thomas .....	9 Nov., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 Nov., 1863.
Record Clerk .....	L. P. Iredale .....	12 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	4 Mar., 1867.
Assistant Cashier .....	J. R. Neale .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Ticket and Stationery Clerk	David M <sup>c</sup> Lachlan.....	12 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	156 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
Statistical Clerk .....	Joseph J. Keele .....	4 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	150 0 0	9 Sept., 1869.
Copying Clerk .....	Louis Moody <sup>3</sup> .....	9 July, 1872	Secretary for Public Works .....	150 0 0	9 July, 1872.
	..... succeeded by	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lyon J. Marks .....	10 Nov., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	Feb., 1870.
Assistant Ticket Clerk .....	Eugene Lewis .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	75 0 0	10 Jan., 1870.
Land Valuator .....	Thomas Cowlshaw .....	29 April, 1859	Ditto .....	500 0 0	29 April, 1859.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Commissioner for Railways .....	50 0 0	.....
Office-keeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	30 0 0	.....
<i>Engineer-in-Chief's Branch.</i>					
Engineer-in-Chief .....	John Whitton <sup>4</sup> .....	27 Mar., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	1,500 0 0	27 Mar., 1856.
Chief Draftsman .....	John William Drewett .....	11 June, 1856	Commissioners under Railway Act	500 0 0	11 June, 1856.
Chief Clerk.....	William Henry Quodling.....	8 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	400 0 0	8 Oct., 1857.
Clerks .....	Robert Joseph Sheridan .....	4 Feb., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	4 Feb., 1861.
	John Patrick Finegan .....	7 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
	Arthur William Tompson.....	23 May, 1871	Ditto .....	150 0 0	23 May, 1871.
	Arthur Robert Monday .....	20 May, 1872	Secretary for Public Works .....	100 0 0	20 May, 1872.
	.....	.....	.....	to 31 July.	.....
	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	from 1 Aug.	.....
	Edward James Lambton.....	8 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	25 Nov., 1872.*
	George Thirlwell Wilkinson	11 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	11 Nov., 1873.
Draftsman .....	Henry Barker .....	1 July, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	16 Sept., 1867.
Temporary Draftsmen .....	George William Alfred Bayley.	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....	425 0 0	1 Sept., 1867.
	George Cotton Clark .....	1 Sept., 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1867.
	Edward Robins Thomas.....	14 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 Nov., 1866.
	E. J. Burgess <sup>5</sup> .....	9 Dec., 1872	Secretary for Public Works .....	200 0 0	9 Dec., 1872.
	Henry Davies .....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.
	Edward Alfred Bayley .....	4 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	4 Aug., 1873.
	James Williams .....	9 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 Sept., 1873.
	Hugh Snell Chauncey.....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.
	.....	.....	.....	to 23 Sept.	.....
	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	from 24 Sept.	.....
	Edward Gjedstead .....	23 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 Dec., 1873.
	Macnamara Russell .....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	300 0 0	25 July, 1867.*
District Engineers .....	William Burton Wade <sup>6</sup> .....	1 June, 1873	Ditto .....	500 0 0	8 Feb., 1859.
	Kenneth Mackenzie <sup>7</sup> .....	8 Mar., 1865	Ditto .....	500 0 0	2 Sept., 1863.
	Thomas Rhodes Firth <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....	500 0 0	3 Mar., 1863.
Engineers in charge of Trial	Thomas Rhodes Firth <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	500 0 0	3 Mar., 1863.
Surveys <sup>8</sup> .....	William Burton Wade <sup>9</sup> .....	14 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	500 0 0	8 Feb., 1869.
Surveyors <sup>10</sup> .....	Robert Stelling Barker .....	9 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	300 0 0	9 Oct., 1872.
	Herbert Palmer .....	1 June, 1872	Ditto .....	300 0 0	19 Sept., 1867.*
	George Alfred Tillett .....	25 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	300 0 0	3 Sept., 1863.*
	George Jamieson .....	20 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	300 0 0	31 May, 1861.*
	.....	.....	.....	to 30 June.	.....
	.....	.....	.....	350 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	from 1 July.	.....
	Thomas Kennedy.....	3 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 July, 1861.*
	.....	.....	.....	to 30 June.	.....
	.....	.....	.....	350 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	from 1 July.	.....

<sup>1</sup> Absent on leave from March to 31 December. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £3,000. <sup>3</sup> To 31 August. <sup>4</sup> Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 40s. per diem travelling expenses when absent from home on duty. <sup>5</sup> To 14 July—Resigned. <sup>6</sup> Allowed 8s. per diem in lieu of forage for two horses, and £100 for travelling expenses. <sup>7</sup> Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse—gives security to the amount of £100. To 30 September. <sup>8</sup> Appointed a Surveyor. <sup>9</sup> Allowed 30s. per annum when in the Field. <sup>10</sup> Appointed District Engineer. <sup>11</sup> Each allowed £200 per annum in lieu of equipment when in the Field, except Mr. Quodling, who receives 20s. per diem. \* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>							
<i>Engineer-in-Chief's Branch—continued.</i>							
Surveyors—continued .....	Thomas Watson .....	10 Jan., 1873	Secretary for Public Works .....	300	0	0	1 April, 1867.*
	William J. Fitzgerald .....	16 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	300	0	0	16 Jan., 1873.
	Frank Cowley .....	8 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	250	0	0	8 Feb., 1873.
				to 31 July			
				300	0	0	
				from 1 Aug.			
	Michael Herbert .....	1 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 Mar., 1873.
	Kenneth Mackenzie .....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	350	0	0	8 Mar., 1865.
	Alfred Francis .....	7 May, 1873	Ditto .....	300	0	0	7 April, 1862.*
	Charles Mayse .....	5 June, 1873	Ditto .....	300	0	0	5 June, 1873.
	Ralph Donkin .....	16 May, 1873	Ditto .....	300	0	0	16 May, 1873.
	George Melrose .....	22 April, 1873	Ditto .....	300	0	0	31 May, 1861.*
				to 30 June			
				350	0	0	
				from 1 July			
	Henry Hardy .....	20 April, 1873	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 Feb., 1867.
	R. A. Hyndman .....	14 July, 1873	Ditto .....	300	0	0	14 July, 1873.
	George Cowdery .....	15 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	350	0	0	24 Nov., 1862.*
	William Hogan .....	15 July, 1873	Ditto .....	250	0	0	15 July, 1873.
	Frederick Walsh .....	16 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	300	0	0	16 Oct., 1873.
	R. D. Stephens .....	13 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	300	0	0	13 Nov., 1873.
	Henry Quodling .....	10 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....	350	0	0	5 Feb., 1861.*
	Nicholas Price Carver .....	5 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....	250	0	0	5 Dec., 1873.
	George Robinson .....	22 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....	52	0	0	22 Dec., 1873.
Cadet .....	William Mason .....	1 Jan., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	700	0	0	11 June, 1856.
Assistant Engineer in charge of Permanent Way and Works, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways.	George Bewick .....	7 June, 1863 and 1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	450	0	0	19 Aug., 1858.
Superintendent of Way and Works, Great Northern Railway.	William Scott .....	1 Sept., 1860 and 1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	400	0	0	29 Sept., 1856.
Locomotive Foreman, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways.	Joseph Lewton .....	17 Mar., 1859 and 1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	300	0	0	5 Aug., 1858.
Inspector of Way and Works, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways.	James Duffy .....	18 Jan., 1862 and 1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	275	0	0	18 Jan., 1862.
Inspector of Way and Works, Great Northern Railway.	Thomas Boag .....	23 Nov., 1860 and 1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	350	0	0	23 Nov., 1860.
Locomotive Foreman, Great Northern Railway.							
<i>Traffic Branch—Great Southern, Great Western, and Richmond Railways.</i>							
Traffic Manager .....	Richard Moody .....	1 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	500	0	0	12 Aug., 1857.
	succeeded by						
	Donald Vernon .....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	500	0	0	— Aug., 1859.
Station-masters:—							
Sydney (Goods) .....	Thomas Carlisle .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	250	0	0	9 May, 1862.
„ (Coaching) .....	Alexander Crawford .....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	250	0	0	20 Dec., 1864.
Newtown .....	McVey Napier Falconer .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	200	0	0	12 Dec., 1859.
Petersham .....	Richard Herbert .....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	150	0	0	13 Mar., 1870.
Ashfield .....	George Bonamy .....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Jan., 1863.
Burwood .....	Samuel A. M'Kenzie .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	175	0	0	7 Aug., 1858.
Homebush .....	Andrew Moodie .....	29 Aug., 1862	Ditto .....	175	0	0	18 Mar., 1856.
Haslem's Creek .....	William Simpson .....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	130	0	0	15 Oct., 1872.
Parramatta Junction .....	James Higgs .....	1 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 July, 1863.
Fairfield .....	Samuel Crook .....	13 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	140	0	0	1 Sept., 1869.
Liverpool .....	George Davies .....	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	175	0	0	1 Dec., 1867.
Campbelltown .....	Patrick Dwyer .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	200	0	0	31 Mar., 1857.
Menangle .....	John Beeston .....	1 July, 1863	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 July, 1863.
Picton .....	Thomas M. Giblin .....	25 May, 1867	Ditto .....	200	0	0	25 May, 1867.
Mittagong .....	George J. Roberts .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	13 July, 1868.
Bowral .....	James Octavius Bradley .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	130	0	0	1 Feb., 1872.
Sutton Forest .....	Thomas Parkes .....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 April, 1867.*
Marulan .....	William Jarvis .....	1 June, 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	20 Dec., 1864.
Goulburn .....	John Norman .....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 Nov., 1869.
Parramatta .....	Edward Woodgate .....	1 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	250	0	0	27 Nov., 1857.
Seven Hills .....	George Woodall .....	1 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	130	0	0	1 Aug., 1872.
Blacktown .....	John Collins .....	1 Dec., 1863	Ditto .....	225	0	0	1 Dec., 1863.
Rooty Hill .....	Samuel Pass .....	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	140	0	0	10 Dec., 1867.
South Creek .....	James Watsford .....	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	140	0	0	25 Aug., 1871.
Peurith .....	George Evans .....	19 May, 1873	Ditto .....	175	0	0	1 July, 1870.
Mount Victoria .....	Marmaduke Arthur Hornidge.	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	175	0	0	1 April, 1872.
Bowenfels .....	Thomas M'Coy .....	1 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Aug., 1869.
Wallerawang .....	John B. Goold .....	1 Mar., 1870	Ditto .....	250	0	0	6 Oct., 1858.
Rydal .....	John R. Thomson .....	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 July, 1872.

\* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The Station-masters give security for the due performance of their duties. Each of the Station-masters allowed a house, or an allowance in lieu thereof.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>							
<i>Traffic Branch—Great Southern, Great Western, and Richmond Railways—continued.</i>							
<i>Station-masters—continued.</i>							
Tarana .....	George Evans <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Oct., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	1 July, 1871.
	succeeded by						
	John M'Nab .....	19 May, 1873	Ditto .....	150	0	0	19 May, 1873.
Macquarie Plains.....	Joseph Middleton .....	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	250	0	0	26 Sept., 1856.
Raglan .....	Edward Higgs .....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1867.
Riverstone .....	William Titterton .....	12 Feb., 1870	Ditto .....	130	0	0	12 Feb., 1870.
Mulgrave .....	George Robert Henson .....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	130	0	0	15 Oct., 1872.
Windsor .....	David Scotland.....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	225	0	0	22 July, 1869.
Richmond.....	Charles Morris.....	7 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	150	0	0	7 Aug., 1868.
Goods' Clerk, Goulburn	Richard R. Ewan.....	20 July, 1863	Ditto .....	200	0	0	20 July, 1863.
Inspector, Western Line	Edward Higgs <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 July, 1863.
	succeeded by						
	Henry E. Chipp .....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Oct., 1873.
1st Clerk, Manager's Office	Alexander Richardson <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	300	0	0	1 Jan., 1873.
	succeeded by						
	Harry Richardson .....	1 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	200	0	0	— Jan., 1872.
<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>							
Traffic Manager .....	John Higgs .....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	500	0	0	1 Oct., 1873.
Assistant do. ....	John Higgs (to 30 Sept.).....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	400	0	0	10 Oct., 1855.
Cashier .....	Thos. Henry M'Clelland <sup>4</sup> .....	5 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	150	0	0	— Aug., 1866.
	succeeded by						
	Frederick R. Neild .....	1 June, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	5 April, 1872.
Wharfinger, Newcastle .....	William T. A. Smith .....	1 Sept., 1870	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1870.
<i>Station-masters:—</i>							
Newcastle .....	Edmund Herald .....	16 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 May, 1872.
Honeysuckle Point .....	William B. Smith .....	17 April, 1871	Ditto .....	150	0	0	— Nov., 1864.
Waratah .....	George Mattingly .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	150	0	0	19 May, 1869.
				to 31 May			
				175	0	0	
				from 1 June			
Hexham .....	James Wallace <sup>5</sup> .....	20 May, 1869	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Nov., 1867.
	succeeded by						
	William Morse.....	26 June, 1873	Ditto .....	150	0	0	14 June, 1869.
East Maitland .....	John Golder <sup>6</sup> .....	16 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	200	0	0	20 Feb., 1860.
	succeeded by						
	James Wallace .....	1 June, 1873	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Nov., 1867.
High-street .....	Denis A. Garvan .....	5 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	150	0	0	5 April, 1872.
West Maitland.....	George T. Ferris .....	16 Oct., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	— May, 1865.
Wollombi Road .....	Thomas Crothers .....	19 May, 1869	Ditto .....	130	0	0	19 May, 1869.
Lochinvar .....	Frederick R. Neild <sup>7</sup> .....	5 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	150	0	0	5 April, 1872.
	succeeded by						
	William Badcock.....	1 June, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	— Aug., 1868.
Branxton .....	James Burns .....	16 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	150	0	0	— Feb., 1859.
Singleton .....	William W. Verdon.....	17 April, 1871	Ditto .....	175	0	0	— July, 1859.
Camberwell .....	William Badcock <sup>8</sup> .....	8 Mar., 1870	Ditto .....	130	0	0	— Aug., 1868.
	succeeded by						
	James Tait Manson.....	1 June, 1873	Ditto .....	130	0	0	19 May, 1869.
Muswellbrook .....	James John Robertson .....	17 April, 1871	Ditto .....	200	0	0	7 July, 1860.*
Morpeth .....	William Wilkinson .....	1 June, 1865	Ditto .....	225	0	0	24 Mar., 1862.
Scone .....	George Brackenreg .....	16 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	175	0	0	— July, 1860.
Aberdeen .....	John M'Lean .....	1 Jan., 1872	Commissioner for Railways .....	120	0	0	1 Jan., 1872.
Murrurundi .....	Frederick W. Cox .....	16 Oct., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	250	0	0	21 April, 1864.
Porter in charge, Wallsend	John Henry Walker .....	1 June, 1873	Commissioner for Railways .....	£2 8s.	3 <sup>p</sup>	week	— May, 1863.
<i>Traffic Audit Branch.</i>							
Traffic Auditor .....	Donald Vernon <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	400	0	0	18 Jan., 1860.
	succeeded by						
	William Vero Read .....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	400	0	0	26 Sept., 1855.
Clerks .....	John Seale .....	1 May, 1867	Ditto .....	200	0	0	— Jan., 1863.
	William R. Row .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	190	0	0	— April, 1870.
	Samuel D. Hancox .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	150	0	0	— Jan., 1870.
				to 31 Oct.			
				170	0	0	
				from 1 Nov.			
	Henry Richardson <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	170	0	0	— June, 1866.
	Walter Oakes .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	135	0	0	— July, 1866.
				o 31 Oct.			
				150	0	0	
				from 1 Nov.			
	Thomas Underwood .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	156	0	0	— Dec., 1867.
	Charles Alfred Neale .....	1 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	135	0	0	— Aug., 1868.
	James H. Lovett .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	100	0	0	— Dec., 1864.
	James Williams .....	1 Jan., 1873	Commissioner for Railways .....	50	0	0	25 Sept., 1872.
	T. H. M'Clelland.....	1 June, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	— Aug., 1866.
	Hampton Slatyer .....	16 July, 1873	Commissioner for Railways .....	75	0	0	16 July, 1873.
	William Bateman .....	5 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....	26	0	0	5 Mar., 1873.

<sup>1</sup> To 19 May.<sup>2</sup> To 30 September—Appointed to Raglan.<sup>3</sup> To 30 September—Appointed Storekeeper.<sup>4</sup> Appointed Clerk, Traffic Audit Branch.<sup>5</sup> To 31 May—Appointed to East Maitland.<sup>6</sup> To 7 January.<sup>7</sup> To 31 May—Appointed Cashier.<sup>8</sup> To 31 May—Appointed to Lochinvar.<sup>9</sup> To 30 September—Appointed Traffic Manager, Sydney.<sup>10</sup> To 31 October.

NOTE.—Each of the Station-masters allowed a house, or an allowance in lieu thereof; they also give security for the due performance of their duties. The Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway, gives security to the amount of £1,000, and the Cashier for £300.

<sup>p</sup>Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<i>Store Branch.</i>					
Storekeeper <sup>1</sup>	William Vero Read <sup>2</sup>	1 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	26 Sept., 1855.
	succeeded by				
	Alexander Richardson	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
Assistant Storekeeper	Henry Fligg	1 April, 1861	Ditto	250 0 0	3 Feb., 1859.
Book-keeper	Michael Seale	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto	180 0 0	— Dec., 1862.
Clerks	Henry Augustus Chapman	9 Aug., 1869	Ditto	156 0 0	— April, 1864.
	William Henry Neale	11 Oct., 1872	Ditto	156 0 0	15 Mar., 1870.
	Charles Alfred Neale <sup>3</sup>	— Sept., 1869	Ditto	125 0 0	— Aug., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Carruthers	1 Dec., 1873	Ditto	125 0 0	
Junior Clerk	Thomas De Courcy	19 April, 1869	Ditto	52 0 0	19 April, 1869.
	<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500.		<sup>2</sup> To 30 September—Appointed Traffic Auditor.		<sup>3</sup> To 1 November.
<b>ROADS.</b>					
Commissioner and Engineer	William Christopher Bennett <sup>1</sup>	1 Nov., 1862	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	900 0 0	18 Jan., 1854.*
Assistant Engineer	Gustave A. Morel <sup>2</sup>	13 June, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	5 Jan., 1863.
Chief Clerk and Cashier	Francis John Wickham <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	325 0 0	20 May, 1860.
Accountant	Patrick Henry Flynn <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	300 0 0	17 July, 1856.
Clerk in Charge of Trustee Roads.	George Cook Eames	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	300 0 0	21 July, 1863.
Clerks	Henry De Boos	1 May, 1872	Ditto	225 0 0	1 April, 1864.
	Owen Carroll <sup>4</sup>	1 June, 1870	Ditto	200 0 0	11 July, 1868.
	Wilfred Francis Eddrup Beuzeville. <sup>4</sup>	20 May, 1872	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
Cadets	William Henry Payten	5 Jan., 1872	Ditto	109 10 0	15 Nov., 1871.
	Henry Manning	25 Aug., 1873	Ditto	75 0 0	1 July, 1865.
	William T. Jones	25 Aug., 1873	Ditto	52 0 0	25 Aug., 1873.
	Horace Mann	17 Dec., 1870	Ditto	52 0 0	17 Dec., 1870.
	Thomas R. Steel	22 Feb., 1873	Ditto	52 0 0	22 Feb., 1873.
	Edward Allman	4 Mar., 1873	Ditto	52 0 0	4 Mar., 1873.
	Charles H. Slayter	4 Mar., 1873	Ditto	52 0 0	4 Mar., 1873.
Draftsman	William Bullen	1 May, 1872	Ditto	250 0 0	7 Aug., 1868.*
Superintendent at Sydney	Frederick Wells <sup>5</sup>	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto	400 0 0	28 Mar., 1859.
Road Superintendents	Ernest Anthony Nardin <sup>6</sup>	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	400 0 0	19 Mar., 1860.
	Patrick Dooner <sup>7</sup>	27 Jan., 1867	Ditto	400 0 0	9 June, 1863.
	Edwin Joseph Statham <sup>6</sup>	21 July, 1869	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.*
	Frederick A. Franklyn <sup>6</sup>	20 Sept., 1870	Ditto	400 0 0	1 April, 1867.*
	William Snell Chauncey <sup>6</sup>	19 April, 1860	Ditto	400 0 0	19 April, 1860.
	James B. Meldrum <sup>6</sup>	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto	375 0 0	29 April, 1863.
	Alexander C. Bayley <sup>6</sup>	26 Dec., 1862	Ditto	375 0 0	6 June, 1856.*
	John Gordon <sup>8</sup>	1 Aug., 1867	Ditto	375 0 0	17 Feb., 1864.
	Edward T. Whiteside <sup>7</sup>	1 July, 1870	Ditto	375 0 0	1 June, 1868.
	Arthur Pepys Wood <sup>7</sup>	5 May, 1869	Ditto	375 0 0	31 July, 1861.
	Percy Scarr <sup>7</sup>	15 Oct., 1867	Ditto	375 0 0	15 Oct., 1867.
	David Houson <sup>9</sup>	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto	375 0 0	13 Jan., 1863.
	Stephen A. Donnelly <sup>10</sup>	20 Feb., 1867	Ditto	300 0 0	20 Feb., 1867.
				to 2 Sept.	
				375 0 0	
				from 3 Sept.	
	Adalbert Weber <sup>11</sup>	16 July, 1860	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Mar., 1855.*
	Peter Doyle <sup>11</sup>	1 April, 1868	Ditto	300 0 0	6 May, 1855.
	Patrick Murray <sup>11</sup>	22 Jan., 1867	Ditto	300 0 0	15 May, 1863.
	George Philben <sup>11</sup>	1 July, 1867	Ditto	300 0 0	13 Nov., 1861.
	James A. Duffy <sup>11</sup>	1 July, 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	26 July, 1864.
				to 2 Sept.	
				300 0 0	
				from 3 Sept.	
	Robert Donaldson <sup>11</sup>	20 Dec., 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	28 Nov., 1866.
	William T. Bundock <sup>11</sup>	13 Aug., 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	10 Nov., 1863.
	George Earngey <sup>11</sup>	1 May, 1869	Ditto	250 0 0	24 Mar., 1868.
	Alexander C. Bell <sup>11</sup>	1 May, 1868	Ditto	250 0 0	21 Jan., 1867.
	Andrew J. Liddell <sup>12</sup>	1 Mar., 1873	Ditto	250 0 0	21 Aug., 1871.
	Alexander L. Patison <sup>11</sup>	3 Sept., 1873	Ditto	250 0 0	3 Sept., 1873.
Cadets in the Field	George Holloway <sup>13</sup>	10 July, 1867	Ditto	156 0 0	23 June, 1864.
				to 3 Dec.	
				250 0 0	
				from 4 Dec.	
	James T. Atchison <sup>14</sup>	1 April, 1867	Ditto	156 0 0	1 April, 1867.
	William Patten <sup>14</sup>	6 June, 1868	Ditto	156 0 0	6 June, 1868.
	William H. Higman <sup>14</sup>	17 Mar., 1873	Ditto	156 0 0	1 Mar., 1871.
	Vincent G. Dowling	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	10/- per diem	1 Jan., 1870.
				to 10 Dec.	
				15/- per diem	
				from 11 Dec.	
	Thomas Magner	6 Mar., 1872	Ditto	12/- per diem	1 Feb., 1864.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum for equipment, and 30s. per diem when travelling on duty—Gives security to the amount of £600. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 20s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>5</sup> Receives £150 per annum travelling allowance. <sup>6</sup> Receives £150 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>7</sup> Receives £150 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>8</sup> Receives £150 per annum travelling allowance. <sup>9</sup> Receives £150 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £1,000—To 2 September—Resigned. <sup>10</sup> Receives £125 per annum travelling allowance to 2 September; afterwards £150 per annum—Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>11</sup> Receives £125 per annum travelling allowance—Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>12</sup> Receives £125 per annum travelling allowance. <sup>13</sup> Receives £80 per annum travelling allowance to 3 December; afterwards £125 per annum—Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>14</sup> Receives £80 per annum travelling allowance. \* Services not continuous.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>					
<b>COLONIAL ARCHITECT.</b>					
Colonial Architect	James Barnett <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	4 Aug., 1860.
1st Clerk of Works	William Coles <sup>2</sup>	26 Oct., 1857	Ditto	600 0 0	1 Oct., 1854.
Clerks of Works	Mortimer Wm. Lewis, jun.	16 Nov., 1843*	Governor	500 0 0	1 Oct., 1837, to 15 Nov., 1839. 16 Nov., 1843.
	John M'Crackan	21 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	21 Aug., 1860.
	Edmond S. V. Spencer	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto	400 0 0	4 Jan., 1867.
Foreman of Works	Edwin Colley	1 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	250 0 0	23 April, 1867.
Draftsmen	Alfred Cook	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	24 April, 1854.
	Louis Robertson	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	200 0 0	21 June, 1860.
	Alfred G. Edwards	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	150 0 0	28 Jan., 1864.
Chief Clerk	Henry Chapman	1 Aug., 1856	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Dec., 1837.
Clerks	James M'Shane	18 June, 1859	Ditto	300 0 0	18 June, 1859.
	John Thomas Neale	1 Sept., 1864	Ditto	250 0 0	9 Mar., 1861.
	George Bagot Stack	19 May, 1865	Ditto	150 0 0	14 Jan., 1863.
	James Forsythe	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto	100 0 0	27 Feb., 1869.
Cadets	James Peattie	15 Sept., 1865†	Ditto	100 0 0	15 Sept., 1865.
	A. Leckie Elphinstone	27 Aug., 1873	Minister for Public Works	Nil	27 Aug., 1873.
Messenger (1)			Colonial Architect	100 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	40 0 0	
Boatman (1)			Ditto	100 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed forage for a horse—Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>2</sup> Allowed forage for a horse. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. * From this date to 30 June, 1850, the salary was charged to the Votes for Works on which employed.    † Received pay from 1 January, 1868.					
<b>FITZ ROY DRY DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND.</b>					
Shipwright Carpenter and Foreman of Dock.	Samuel Hayes <sup>1</sup>	6 May, 1872	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	6 May, 1872.
Clerk and Storekeeper	William F. Lloyd <sup>2</sup>	14 Mar., 1873	Secretary for Public Works	144 0 0	14 Mar., 1873.
Engineer Mechanic	John Doran <sup>1</sup>	15 July, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	15 July, 1861.
Fireman (1) <sup>1</sup>			Secretary for Public Works	108 0 0	
Watchman <sup>1</sup>			Ditto	6s. per diem.	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house and fuel. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters.					
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.</b>					
<b>ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.</b>					
Engineer-in-Chief	Edward Orpen Moriarty	10 Oct., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	1,100 0 0	1 May, 1849.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Joseph Barling <sup>1</sup>	21 Aug., 1871	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
Clerk, Bookkeeper, and Cashier.	Samuel Steel <sup>2</sup>	17 May, 1870	Ditto	225 0 0	17 May, 1870.
Examiner	James Kingsbury <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto	200 0 0	5 Nov., 1863.
Record Clerk	John Bibb	21 April, 1873	Secretary for Public Works	10s. per diem	20 Aug., 1868.
Junior Clerk	Samuel Burrows	— Oct., 1871	Ditto	75 0 0	15 Nov., 1870.
Chief Surveyor and Draftsman.	Ottomar Rossbach	1 July, 1866	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	12 Sept., 1860.
Draftsmen	Francis T. Rose	15 Dec., 1859	Ditto	300 0 0	15 Dec., 1859.
	John Skinner	17 July, 1867	Ditto	275 0 0	19 Feb., 1863.*
Cadets	C. A. Atchison	8 May, 1873	Secretary for Public Works	52 0 0	8 May, 1873.
	William K. Oatley	8 May, 1873	Ditto	52 0 0	8 May, 1873.
	Timothy Coghlan	16 April, 1873	Ditto	50 0 0	16 April, 1873.
	Gerald H. Halligan	15 July, 1873	Ditto	52 0 0	23 Sept., 1872.
Temporary Draftsmen	Alfred Goldsmith	16 Oct., 1871	Ditto	150 0 0	15 Aug., 1871.
				to 2 March. 200 0 0 fr. 3 March.	
Messenger (1)	John G. Laing	13 Nov., 1872	Ditto	144 0 0	13 Nov., 1872.
Officekeeper (1) <sup>5</sup>			Engineer-in-Chief	75 0 0	
Assistant Engineer	William Anderson	1 Jan., 1873	Secretary for Public Works	25 0 0	
Clerk and Timekeeper, Kiama (1). <sup>6</sup>			Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	3 Dec., 1858.
Murray, Murrumbidgee, & Darling Rivers—District Engineers			Secretary for Public Works	0 10 0	per diem.
Superintendent	Merion H. Moriarty <sup>7</sup>	21 May, 1866	Governor and Executive Council	530 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
	Charles Berthon <sup>7</sup>	1 Dec., 1871	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Surveyor	James M. Byrnes	8 Aug., 1866	Secretary for Public Works	£1 per diem	8 Aug., 1866.
Assistant Surveyors	William A. Rae <sup>8</sup>	1 Sept., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	365 0 0	19 July, 1865.
Assistant District Engineer, Murray River.	Thomas W. Keele <sup>9</sup>	9 Mar., 1871	Secretary for Public Works	273 15 0	9 Mar., 1871.
Clerk and Timekeeper	Henry Hardy <sup>10</sup>	22 Jan., 1872	Ditto	13s. per diem	1 Feb., 1867.
	John Hawke <sup>11</sup>	17 Feb., 1871	Ditto	14s. 3d. "	17 Feb., 1871.
	succeeded by T. M. Perrott <sup>11</sup>	17 Nov., 1873	Ditto	14s. 3d. "	17 Nov., 1873.
<sup>1</sup> From 21 April—Appointed Acting Accountant for Railways during absence of Accountant from the Colony on leave, with an additional allowance at the rate of £100 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>3</sup> Allowed a house and fuel—Gives security to the amount of £200. <sup>4</sup> Absent on leave from 1 January to 29 February. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>6</sup> To 20 April—Appointed Record Clerk. <sup>7</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>8</sup> Allowed rs. 6d. per diem in lieu of rations—Gives security to the amount of £200—To 13 December—Resigned. <sup>9</sup> Allowed rs. 6d. per diem in lieu of rations. <sup>10</sup> Allowed rs. 6d. per diem in lieu of rations to 17 April—Transferred to Railway Department. <sup>11</sup> Allowed rs. 6d. per diem in lieu of rations—To 16 November.    * Services not continuous.					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—continued.</b>						
<b>ENGINEERS DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>						
Resident Engineer, Clarence River.	Edward Bell <sup>1</sup>	1 Dec., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	550	0 0	1 Dec., 1872.
Assistant Engineer, Hunter River.	Cecil Darley <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto	450	0 0	1 Oct., 1867.
Ballast-master	Henry W. Bohle	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto	200	0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Boatman to Ballast-master (1).				96	0 0	
Clerk of Works, Darling Harbour Wharf.	James Hoey	15 Dec., 1871	Ditto	250	0 0	15 Dec., 1871.
Assistant Registrar of Gauges, Nepean River.	J. P. Josephson William H. Higman <sup>3</sup> succeeded by C. J. Robinson	28 Oct., 1872 1 Mar., 1871 12 Mar., 1873	Secretary for Public Works Ditto Ditto	6s. per diem 104 0 0 104 0 0		28 Oct., 1872. 1 Mar., 1871. 12 Mar., 1873.
Blackwattle Bay— Inspector (1) Bridge-opener (1) Glebe Island Bridge— Overseer (1)			Ditto Ditto Ditto	12s. per diem 120 0 0 10 0 0		per diem.
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300—To 4 August—Resigned. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>3</sup> To 11 March.						
<b>STEAM DREDGE "HUNTER."</b>						
Engineer and Master	John Thomas Frazer <sup>1</sup>	1 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	300	0 0	1 July, 1862.
Mate (1)				144	0 0	
Smith (1)				168	0 0	
Carpenters (2)				144	0 0	each.
Stoker (1)				144	0 0	
Engine-man (1)				120	0 0	
Striker (1)				120	0 0	
Coxswain (1)				120	0 0	
Seamen (3)				104	0 0	"
Cook (1)				104	0 0	"
Night-work— 2nd Mate (1) Stoker (1) Engine-man (1) Coxswains (2) Seamen (2)				144 0 0 144 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 104 0 0		"
Steam Tug, "Cyclops"— Master (1) Engineer (1) Stoker (1) Seamen (2)				168 0 0 168 0 0 120 0 0 104 0 0		"
Night Crew— Engineer (1) Stoker (1) Seamen (3)				168 0 0 120 0 0 104 0 0		"
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.						
<b>STEAM DREDGE "HERCULES."</b>						
Engineer and Master	Adam Howitt <sup>1</sup>	1 May, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	250	0 0	1 May, 1870.
Mate (1)				156	0 0	
Engineer (1)				144	0 0	
Stoker (1)				120	0 0	
Carpenter (1)				120	0 0	
Coxswains (2)				120	0 0	each.
Blacksmith (1)				156	0 0	
Striker				104	0 0	
Seamen (3)				104	0 0	"
Watchman (1)				104	0 0	"
Cook (1)				104	0 0	"
Boy (1)				60	0 0	"
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.						
<b>STEAM DREDGE "PLUTO."</b>						
Engineer and Master <sup>1</sup>	David S. Kirkwood <sup>2</sup> succeeded by Alexander Halkett	1 June, 1865 21 Jan., 1873	Governor and Executive Council Ditto	250	0 0	1 Nov., 1864. 23 Sept., 1872.
Mate (1)				250	0 0	
Carpenter (1)				144	0 0	
Blacksmith (1)				144	0 0	
Engineer (1)				144	0 0	
Striker (1)				116	0 0	
Stoker (1)				96	0 0	
Seaman (1)				108	0 0	
Puntman (1)				96	0 0	
Coxswain (1)				96	0 0	
Steam Tug "Pearl"— Master (1) Engineer (1) Stoker (1) Deck hand (1)				120 0 0 144 0 0 144 0 0 108 0 0 96 0 0		
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>2</sup> To 20 January.						

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—continued.</b>					
<b>STEAM DREDGE "VULCAN."</b>					
Engineer and Master.....	A. B. Portus <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
Smith (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	168 0 0	.....
Mate (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Carpenters (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	each.
Second Engineer (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Stoker (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Hammermen (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	"
Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	.....
Seamen (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	"
Night work—					
Second Mate (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Engine Driver (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Stoker (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Coxswains (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	each.
Deck hands (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	"
Steam Tug "Dooribang" <sup>2</sup> —					
Master (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	168 0 0	.....
Engineer (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	168 0 0	.....
Stoker (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Tug "Ajax"—					
Master (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	216 0 0	.....
Engineer (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0	.....
Stokers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	each.
Deck hands (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	"
		<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.			<sup>2</sup> Lost on North Shore of Newcastle Harbour—31 July, 1873.
<b>STEAM DREDGE "SAMSON."</b>					
Engineer and Master.....	John Laing <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
Mate (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	168 0 0	.....
Engineman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Fireman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Coxswains (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	each.
Seaman (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	"
Breaksman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	.....
Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	.....
Blacksmith (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	156 0 0	.....
Hammerman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	.....
Night work—					
Second Mate (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Coxswains (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	each.
Second Engineman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	168 0 0	.....
Carpenter (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Second Foreman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Steam Tug "Thetis"—					
Master (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	216 0 0	.....
Engineer (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0	.....
Stokers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	each.
Seamen (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	"
Night crew—					
Second Engineer (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	192 0 0	.....
Mate (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	168 0 0	.....
Stoker (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
		<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.			
<b>STEAM DREDGE "FITZ ROY."</b>					
Engineer and Master.....	James Rorison <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 May, 1870.
Mate (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Carpenter (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Engineman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	108 0 0	.....
Seamen (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0	each.
Stoker (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	108 0 0	.....
Blacksmith (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	156 0 0	.....
Striker (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0	.....
Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
		<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.			
<b>STEAM DREDGE "TITAN."</b>					
Engineer and Master <sup>1</sup> .....	Alexander Halkett <sup>2</sup> .....	23 Sept., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	23 Sept., 1872.
	succeeded by				
	D. S. Kirkwood .....	21 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
Mate (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Engineman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	116 0 0	.....
Fireman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	108 0 0	.....
Blacksmith (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	108 0 0	.....
Seaman (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0	each.
Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
Striker (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0	per diem.
		<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.			<sup>2</sup> To 20 January.

## PART XI.

## Postmaster General,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

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POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POST OFFICE.</b>					
Postmaster General .....	Saul Samuel <sup>1</sup> .....	5 Dec., 1872	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	950 0 0	27 Oct., 1859.*
Secretary .....	Stephen Harbord Lambton	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	650 0 0	6 Sept., 1852.
Accountant .....	Charles Nightingale .....	1 April, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	1 May, 1852.
Superintendent of Mail Branch.	William Buchanan .....	26 June, 1865	Ditto .....	450 0 0	6 May, 1852.
Chief Clerk .....	James Dalgarno <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	375 0 0	22 Oct., 1860.
Cashier .....	Asher Australia Day .....	1 April, 1867	Ditto .....	375 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Clerks .....	Wallace A. Ring .....	1 April, 1862	Ditto .....	300 0 0	20 Jan., 1854.
	William Alexander Abbott	21 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	300 0 0	16 Mar., 1859.
	Benjamin C. Bradshaw ..	1 Jan., 1854	Governor .....	300 0 0	8 Feb., 1853.
	Charles B. Cuttriss .....	21 Mar., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	21 Jan., 1858.
	Edwin T. Sayers .....	1 Jan., 1861	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 Mar., 1860.
	George P. Unwin .....	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 May, 1861.
	John T. M'Mahon .....	17 April, 1862	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
	Pierce Goold .....	1 Dec., 1871	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 April, 1864.
	Wyndham J. Davies .....	15 May, 1862	Ditto .....	250 0 0	15 May, 1862.
	Thomas Y. Harle .....	10 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	225 0 0	10 Oct., 1862.
	John Thompson .....	1 April, 1863	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 April, 1863.
	Gervas J. Ward .....	14 April, 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 April, 1862.
	Alfred C. Button .....	1 Mar., 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 July, 1857.
	George Barnett .....	3 July, 1865	Ditto .....	200 0 0	3 July, 1865.
	Henry Gale .....	17 April, 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	5 Dec., 1856.*
	Thomas H. Balderstone ..	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1856.
	Joseph Clarke .....	24 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Feb., 1866.
	Richard H. Crakanthorp ..	5 May, 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	5 May, 1865.
	William E. Hope .....	26 June, 1865	Ditto .....	175 0 0	26 June, 1865.
	Henry Murdoch .....	20 Dec., 1866	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 May, 1862.*
	Frederick H. D. Pegus <sup>3</sup> ..	16 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
	Charles T. Crouch .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	17 Oct., 1867.
	Andrew Porter .....	1 May, 1867	Ditto .....	175 0 0	4 Mar., 1858.
	Charles Clarke .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	175 0 0	24 Sept., 1866.
	William Henry Hunt <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	27 April, 1867.
	Ion B. Bossley <sup>4</sup> .....	16 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	28 Aug., 1861.*
	Samuel M. M. Dennis .....	16 Mar., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 June, 1868.
	William B. Foster .....	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Mar., 1868.
	Robert R. Iredale .....	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Mar., 1869.
	Frederick G. Davies .....	4 April, 1871	Ditto .....	132 0 0	1 June, 1870.
				to 31 July.	
				150 0 0	
				from 1 August.	
	Neil C. O'Neill .....	19 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	132 0 0	26 April, 1870.
				to 31 July.	
				150 0 0	
				from 1 August.	
	Henry Evans .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	132 0 0	1 April, 1869.
	Robert Edwards .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	132 0 0	19 Mar., 1868.
	Edward S. Tribe .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	132 0 0	26 April, 1871.
	John G. Lackey .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	132 0 0	26 April, 1871.
	Charles J. Booty .....	25 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	100 0 0	8 Aug., 1870.
				to 31 July.	
				132 0 0	
				from 1 August.	
	A. J. Arndell .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	22 Oct., 1872.
				to 31 July.	
				132 0 0	
				from 1 August.	
	A. J. Blake .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	16 Sept., 1872.
	John de B. Carr .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	10 Jan., 1873.
	Edwin Lloyd .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.
	James H. Ross .....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	20 Jan., 1873.
	E. S. Flynn .....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	28 Nov., 1872.
Postal Inspectors .....	Gabriel de Milhau <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	300 0 0	11 Oct., 1866.
	Vickers Moyses <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Stampers and Sorters (13)	.....	.....	.....	{ 4 at 150 0 0	each.
Letter Carriers— <sup>7</sup>	.....	.....	.....	{ 9 at 132 0 0	"
Sydney (41) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 6 at 144 0 0	"
	.....	.....	.....	{ 14 at 132 0 0	"
	.....	.....	.....	{ 9 at 120 0 0	"
	.....	.....	.....	{ 12 at 108 0 0	"
Country (23) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 22 at 120 0 0	"
	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 108 0 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Absent on duty from 24 May to 31 December, as Commissioner in connection with the Pacific Mail Service. <sup>2</sup> Absent on duty from 24 May to 31 December, as Secretary to the Postmaster General in England—(See previous foot note). <sup>3</sup> To the 11 December—Resigned. <sup>4</sup> To the 31 July—Appointed an Official Postmaster. <sup>5</sup> Receives £100 per annum equipment allowance, and 30s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>6</sup> Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for two horses when not travelling, and 30s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>7</sup> Each allowed a cap and a summer coat and two pairs of blue cloth trousers, and the Letter Carriers at Bathurst, East Maitland, Goulburn, Grafton, Hill End, Morpeth, Mudgee, Newcastle, Parramatta (2), Singleton and West Maitland (2), allowed £25 per annum in lieu of forage, except one of the Letter Carriers at Parramatta, who is allowed £20 per annum. \* Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
Shipping Clerk (1) <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	132 0 0	
Shipping Messenger (1) <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	108 0 0	
Messengers (4) <sup>2</sup>	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	each.
			.....	108 0 0	
			.....	96 0 0	
Mail Boys (6) <sup>3</sup>	.....	.....	.....	78 0 0	”
			.....	50 0 0	”
			.....	35 0 0	”
Groom (1)	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) <sup>4</sup>	.....	.....	.....	61 0 0	
Mail Guards (6) <sup>3</sup>	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	”
Assistant ditto (5)	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	”
<b>OFFICIAL POSTMASTERS:—</b>					
Balmain (Branch Office)	George Alexander Chape <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.
Newtown (do.)	George West <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.
Oxford-street (do.)	Abraham Leopold Levy <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto	120 0 0	19 May, 1873.
Paddington (do.)	William Henry Hunt <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto	120 0 0	27 April, 1867.
Parramatta-st. (do.)	Thomas Wm. H. Dee <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto	120 0 0	23 April, 1867.
William-street (do.)	Ion B. Bossley <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto	120 0 0	28 Aug., 1861.*
Bathurst	William G. Thompson, jun. <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
Goulburn	James Scoweroft <sup>7</sup> .....	7 Sept., 1861	Ditto	300 0 0	7 Sept., 1861.
Newcastle	William Thompson <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto	280 0 0	30 June, 1855.
Penrith <sup>9</sup>	Faith A. Kellett <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto	200 0 0	5 April, 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Charles Henry Kellett.....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1873.
Yass	William C. Johnson <sup>11</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1871	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1857.
<b>ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS:—</b>					
Bathurst	Charles E. Dale.....	1 Aug., 1872	Postmaster General	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1872.
Deniliquin	William Owen.....	25 Nov., 1872	Ditto	150 0 0	25 Nov., 1872.
Inverell	John W. Culnane <sup>12</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1872	Ditto	104 0 0	1 Oct., 1872.
	succeeded by				
	Mark Johnson.....	16 Aug., 1873	Ditto	104 0 0	16 Aug., 1873.
Newcastle	Joseph Lee.....	1 Sept., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Tenterfield	Archibald Hunter.....	26 Mar., 1873	Ditto	100 0 0	26 April, 1864.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a cap and a summer coat, and two pairs of blue cloth trousers. <sup>2</sup> One allowed a cap and a summer coat and two pairs of blue cloth trousers. <sup>3</sup> Each allowed a cap and a summer coat and two pairs of blue cloth trousers. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters; also 5 per cent. upon sale of Postage Stamps, and a commission upon Money Orders and Savings Bank business. <sup>6</sup> Allowed £100 per annum for house rent. <sup>7</sup> Allowed £52 per annum for an assistant, £45 per annum for house rent, and £8 per annum for fuel and light. <sup>8</sup> Allowed £6 per annum for fuel and light. <sup>9</sup> Allowed £29 10s. per annum for house rent, and £3 per annum for fuel and light. <sup>10</sup> To 30 September—Resigned. <sup>11</sup> Allowed £30 per annum for house rent, and £52 per annum for an assistant. <sup>12</sup> To 15 August—Appointed Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Walgett. \* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—Security is given by the following Officers:—The Secretary and Cashier, each £1,000; Accountant, £500; the Superintendent, Chief Clerk, Clerks (excepting Mr. McMahon for £500, and Messrs. Charles Clarke and Button for £200 each); Stampers and Sorters, Letter Carriers, Shipping Clerk, Messengers, Mail Boys, Groom, Officekeeper, Mail Guards, and Assistant Mail Guards, each £100; Official Postmasters, at Balmain, Newtown, and William-street, Bathurst, Goulburn, Newcastle, each £600, and those at Oxford-street, Paddington, Parramatta-street, and Penrith, each £300.

**MONEY ORDER OFFICE.**

Superintendent	Francis William Hill.....	26 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	5 Aug., 1850.
Chief Clerk	Henry Reeve.....	9 Oct., 1862	Ditto	350 0 0	25 Sept., 1851.
Clerks	Andrew James Doak.....	1 July, 1865	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1864.
	Arthur Robert Docker.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
	William Burnet.....	17 April, 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	17 April, 1867.
	William Palgrave Simpson.....	1 July, 1866	Ditto	150 0 0	1 July, 1866.
	William A. Uhr.....	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto	150 0 0	1 July, 1866.
	Edwin B. F. Lumsdaine.....	1 Nov., 1872	Ditto	100 0 0	1 May, 1872.
Messenger (1) <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	Postmaster General	100 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto	20 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

NOTE.—The following Officers give security:—Superintendent, £2,000; Chief Clerk, £1,000; Mr. Docker, £500; the other Clerks (excepting Mr. Lumsdaine), each £400.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.**

Superintendent	Edward Charles Cracknell <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Jan., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	700 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Assistant Superintendent	Philip B. Walker <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	18 Feb., 1858.
Accountant <sup>3</sup>	John Muston <sup>4</sup> .....	1 April, 1859	Ditto	300 0 0	1 April, 1859.
	succeeded by				
	Andrew M'Crackan.....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto	300 0 0	1 May, 1861.
Book-keeper	Arthur L. Catlett.....	1 April, 1867	Ditto	250 0 0	5 June, 1855.*
Clerks	Andrew M'Crackan <sup>5</sup> .....	1 April, 1867	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1861.
	Francis O. Byrnes.....	1 May, 1867	Ditto	150 0 0	28 Oct., 1862.
	James S. Bray.....	1 Aug., 1872	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1872.
Booking Clerks	John R. Miles <sup>6</sup> .....	13 May, 1861	Ditto	250 0 0	27 April, 1856.
	Gregory Board.....	16 Feb., 1870	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1869.
	Mark H. Green <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1872	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1872.
	succeeded by				
	John H. Stevens.....	1 April, 1873	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1873.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum in lieu of equipment, and 30s. per diem when travelling on duty—Gives security to the amount of £600. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £75 per annum in lieu of a house—Gives security to the amount of £200. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>4</sup> To the 31 July—Resigned. <sup>5</sup> Appointed Accountant. <sup>6</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200. <sup>7</sup> To the 31 March—Resigned. \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
Booking Clerks— <i>contd.</i> .....	Alfred Read <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Dec., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	14 Dec., 1872.
	succeeded by				
	George L. Little .....	1 May, 1873	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 May, 1873.
	George Read <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	75 0 0	14 Mar., 1872.
	succeeded by				
	Edward G. Miller <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	1 May, 1873.
	succeeded by				
	John W. Miller .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 May, 1873.
	James M. Beatty .....	24 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Aug., 1861.*
	John Richardson .....	1 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1873.
<i>Chief Telegraph Office, Sydney.</i>					
Station Manager .....	William Wilson .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Nov., 1858.
Chief Operator .....	John V. Dalgarno .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 Jan., 1860.
Operators .....	Kenneth A. H. Mackenzie .....	19 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	199 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
	John J. Hunt .....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	166 0 0	16 Mar., 1861.
	Henry C. Usher .....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 Aug., 1864.
	George R. Wells .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 June, 1863.
	John J. R. Ferris .....	1 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	18 Nov., 1861.
	James Curry .....	1 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	150 0 0	16 April, 1866.
	Frederick W. Hulme .....	1 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
	Charles T. Morgan .....	1 Aug., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 June, 1863.
	Charles Casperson .....	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 Nov., 1866.
	Henry Corbett .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
	James K. Craig <sup>3</sup> .....	11 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	6 Feb., 1865.*
	Louis B. Blackwell .....	1 May, 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1872.
	Thomas Hammond .....	13 May, 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	11 Dec., 1872.
	Henry Robinson .....	1 June, 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1869.
Junior Operators .....	Henry Martin .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 April, 1872.
	Richard H. Mills <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Mar., 1873.
	Alexander Dirks .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 April, 1873.
Line Repairer .....	Robert Rutherford .....	8 June, 1868	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 June, 1868.
Instrument Fitters .....	Gustave Kopsch .....	15 Mar., 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	300 0 0	15 Mar., 1861.
	Charles Unbehaun .....	3 Mar., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	3 Mar., 1873.
	Auguste Gross .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
	James Falconer .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Assistant Ditto .....				104 0 0	
Storeman (1) .....				100 0 0	
Messenger Overseer (1) .....				104 0 0	
Battery-man (1) .....				52 0 0	each.
Boy Messengers (23).....				9 at 0 15 0	per week.
<i>Suburban Offices.</i>					
Junior Operator, Oxford-st. Messenger (1) .....	William R. Levinge.....	1 Sept., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1873.
Junior Operator, Parramatta-street. Messenger (1).....	Alfred Bray .....	1 Sept., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1873.
Junior Operator, Paddington Messenger (1) .....	Percy Eldershaw .....	1 Sept., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1873.
Junior Operator, Newtown Messenger (1).....	William Blackstone.....	1 Sept., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1873.
Junior Operator, William-street. Station Master, Goulburn .....	Gustave Angles .....	1 Sept., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1873.
Junior Operator, Goulburn .....	Robert Buckley .....	20 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Louis B. Blackwell <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	104 0 0	1 Mar., 1872.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Curry .....	1 May, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	104 0 0	1 May, 1872.
Line Repairer, Goulburn .....	John Dwyer .....	14 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	120 0 0	14 Nov., 1872.
Station Master, Yass.....	James J. Roberts.....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1864.
Messenger, Yass (1) .....				52 0 0	
Station Master, Gundagai .....	Colville Smith .....	1 Sept., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	6 Nov., 1858.
Line Repairer, Gundagai .....	Thomas W. H. Dee <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	120 0 0	23 April, 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Walter G. Mason .....	9 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	120 0 0	9 Nov., 1873.
Junior Operator, Gundagai .....	Albert H. Davies <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Mar., 1870.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas H. Maken <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	8 July, 1873.
	succeeded by				
	Michael Canty .....	1 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Sept., 1872.
Junior Operator, Kyamba... ..	Edward Chapman <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Dec., 1870.
	succeeded by				
	Joseph Cox .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.
Station Master, Albury.....	Michael H. Kelly.....	1 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....	300 0 0	8 May, 1858.
Junior Operators, Albury... ..	Charles J. Murphy .....	1 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1870.
	Thomas Hammond <sup>10</sup> .....	11 Dec., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	11 Dec., 1872.
	succeeded by				
	John Nelson .....	13 May, 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	13 May, 1873.
	Edwin J. Young .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	5 Jan., 1872.

<sup>1</sup> To 30 April—Resigned.<sup>2</sup> To 31 August—Appointed Messenger Overseer.<sup>3</sup> To 20 December—Appointed Station Master, Glen Innes.<sup>4</sup> To 30<sup>5</sup> To 30 April—Appointed Operator, Chief Office, Sydney.<sup>6</sup> To 8 September—Appointed Postmaster, Parramatta-street.<sup>7</sup> To 31 August—

Appointed Station Master, Sydney.

<sup>8</sup> To 31 October—Appointed Junior Operator, Berrima.<sup>9</sup> To 31 January—Appointed Station Master, Forbes.<sup>10</sup> To 12 May—Appointed Operator, Chief Office, Sydney.

\* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the Return.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
Junior Operator, Kiandra...	Richard C. Willans <sup>1</sup> .....	18 Feb., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	104 0 0	18 Feb., 1871.
	succeeded by Daniel R. Kenane <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.
	succeeded by Thomas H. Maken <sup>3</sup> .....	8 July, 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	8 July, 1873.
	succeeded by Thomas Channon.....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Sept., 1873.
Station Master, Wagga Wagga.	Cecil A. Middleton .....	23 Aug., 1869	Ditto .....	200 0 0	24 July, 1861.
Line Repairer, Wagga Wagga.	Thomas Trader <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
	succeeded by Samuel J. Padman .....	5 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	5 Aug., 1873.
Station Master, Tumut .....	Kenneth C. Mackenzie .....	1 July, 1871	Ditto .....	180 3 0	7 June, 1870.
Station Master, Hay .....	Robert S. Arnott .....	23 Nov., 1870	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Aug., 1862.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	0 15 0	per week.
Station Master, Deniliquin	Richard C. Wills .....	1 April, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	9 Dec., 1858.
Junior Operator, Deniliquin	John R. Colls .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
Line Repairer, Deniliquin...	Henry Robinson <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1869.
	succeeded by James R. Holding .....	1 June, 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 June, 1873.
Station Master, West Maitland.	William H. Maguire .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
Junior Operator, West Maitland.	Joseph Wakely .....	22 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	22 Jan., 1873.
Messenger, West Maitland (1).	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Station Master, Morpeth ...	Charles F. Wakely .....	1 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	104 0 0	1 June, 1870.
Messenger, Morpeth (1) ...	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
Station Master, Newcastle	Alfred G. Robins <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	26 April, 1862.
	succeeded by Donald Graham .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 April, 1864.
Junior Operator, Newcastle	Thomas H. Ryan .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Mar., 1871.
Messengers, Newcastle (2) ..	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 26 0 0 0 10 0	per week.
Station Master, Wollombi...	Samuel J. Watson .....	1 June, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	30 Aug., 1858.
Station Master, Singleton...	John Nesbitt .....	24 June, 1863	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1861.
Messenger, Singleton (1) ...	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
Station Master, Muswellbrook.	Dalway Bell <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	150 0 0	1 June, 1867.
	succeeded by Thomas E. Hewett .....	9 May, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	16 April, 1866.
Station Master, Tamworth...	Thomas S. Beckett .....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
Junior Operator, Tamworth	Charles Chapple .....	1 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	104 0 0	1 Mar., 1872.
Station Master, Armidale...	Donald Graham <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	14 April, 1864.
	succeeded by Alfred G. Robins .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 April, 1862.
Junior Operator, Armidale.	William Parsons <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
	succeeded by Francis Bussell.....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Sept., 1873.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Murrurundi.	Charles N. Ambrose .....	1 June, 1871	Ditto .....	180 0 0	4 Dec., 1860.
Junior Operator, Murrurundi.	Norbert Ambrose, jun. <sup>10</sup> .....	6 July, 1871	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
	succeeded by William Chandler .....	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Sept., 1872.
Station Master, Braidwood	Alfred Tunks .....	20 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	180 0 0	12 Nov., 1863.
Junior Operator, Braidwood	Edwin J. Young <sup>11</sup> .....	5 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	104 0 0	5 Jan., 1872.
	succeeded by Francis Russell .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.
Station Master, Queanbeyan	John J. Woodward.....	17 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	150 0 0	25 Mar., 1863.
Station Master, Adelong ...	Frederick Freeman .....	1 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
Station Master, Araluen ...	Frederick W. Browne.....	26 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Messenger, Araluen (1) ...	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
Station Master and Line Repairer, Cooma.	John Kirwan .....	1 Dec., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	1 Sept., 1861.
Messenger, Cooma (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Junior Operator, Penrith...	Edward J. Mulligan .....	1 Mar., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	104 0 0	16 Feb., 1870.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Moulamein.	Edward Manners.....	1 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	180 0 0	29 Dec., 1864.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Balranald.	George T. Harrison <sup>12</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Nov., 1855.
	succeeded by John M'Innes .....	1 July, 1873	Ditto .....	180 0 0	15 May, 1863.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Euston.	Charles Hammond .....	24 April, 1867	Ditto .....	180 0 0	22 April, 1862.
Station Master, Wentworth	William Camper .....	1 June, 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 Dec., 1858.
Line Repairer, Wentworth	William Cunningham.....	17 May, 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 June, 1865.
Junior Operator, Wentworth.	Richard C. Willans.....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	18 Feb., 1871.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Mount Victoria	Francis Mackel.....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1860.

<sup>1</sup> To 31 January—Appointed Operator, Wentworth. <sup>2</sup> To 7 July—Appointed Station Master, Jerilderie. <sup>3</sup> To 31 August—Appointed Junior Operator, Gundagai. <sup>4</sup> To 14 July—Appointed Station Master, Fort Bourke. <sup>5</sup> To 31 May—Appointed Operator, Chief Office, Sydney. <sup>6</sup> To 31 January—Appointed Station Master, Armidale. <sup>7</sup> To 8 May—Resigned. <sup>8</sup> To 31 January—Appointed Station Master, Newcastle. <sup>9</sup> To 31 August—Appointed Junior Operator, Tenterfield. <sup>10</sup> To 31 Mar.—Appointed Junior Operator, Tenterfield. <sup>11</sup> To 31 January—Appointed Junior Operator, Albury. <sup>12</sup> To 30 June.

NOTE.—The allowances, &c., to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the Return.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
Station Master and Line Repairer, Orange.	Charles Cooper.....	1 Oct., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
Station Master, Bathurst ...	Richard H. Hipsley .....	1 Jan., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	11 Feb., 1858.
Junior Operator, Bathurst..	John Gallagher .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	104 0 0	21 Aug., 1871.
Line Repairer, Bathurst ...	William Monks .....	15 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Messenger (1).....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Station Master, Mudgee ...	George T. Aldwell .....	15 May, 1861	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	5 May, 1858.
Line Repairer, Mudgee.....	William F. Wye .....	20 Sept., 1861	Ditto .....	120 0 0	20 Sept., 1861.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Sofala.	Charles G. Smith.....	1 May, 1861	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	180 0 0	1 May, 1861.
Station Master, Tambaroora	George A. Reid .....	20 Mar., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	20 Mar., 1872.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Wellington.	Alexander Burnett .....	1 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	180 0 0	4 April, 1862.
Station Master, Dubbo .....	Alfred Hayes <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Alexander Chrystal .....	1 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1871.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Forbes.	Edward H. Allen <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	180 0 0	18 Nov., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Edward Chapman .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Dec., 1870.
Station Master, Young.....	John M'Innes <sup>3</sup> .....	8 Nov., 1864	Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 May, 1863.
	succeeded by				
	William M'Nab .....	1 July, 1873	Ditto .....	180 0 0	16 Dec., 1865.
Messenger, Young (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
Line Repairer, Young .....	David Goggin <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	1 Mar., 1873.
	succeeded by				
	James Lyons .....	8 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	120 0 0	8 Sept., 1873.
Operator, Windsor .....	Charles J. Nealds.....	1 Mar., 1872	Ditto .....	104 0 0	25 Jan., 1855.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Glen Innes.	Francis T. Lardner <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	180 0 0	14 Sept., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	James K. Craig .....	21 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....	180 0 0	6 Feb., 1865.
Junior Operator, Glen Innes	David M'Lachlan.....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Station Master, Tenterfield	John Quodling.....	20 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	250 0 0	10 Oct., 1862.
Operator, Tenterfield.....	Thomas Quirk <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	150 0 0	18 July, 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Norbert Ambrose, junior... <sup>7</sup>	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
Junior Operator, Tenterfield	Henry Martin <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 April, 1872.
	succeeded by				
	William Parsons .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
Line Repairer, Tenterfield	John W. Clarke .....	22 June, 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	20 Dec., 1867.
Station Master, Grafton ...	Archibald Hunter <sup>8</sup> .....	16 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 April, 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Quirk .....	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	18 July, 1868.
Line Repairer, Grafton.....	Isaac M. Hyam .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	120 0 0	10 Feb., 1871.
Station Master, Scone .....	John Nesbitt, junior .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Feb., 1872.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Cassilis.	William T. Lee .....	1 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Feb., 1860.
Station Master, Merriwa ...	William Read .....	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1861.
Junior Operator, Bendemeer	Frederick Sykes .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Mar., 1872.
Station Master, Uralla .....	Evan James .....	1 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	5 Oct., 1865.
Junior Operator, Redfern...	William Chandler <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1872.
	succeeded by				
	Alexander Dirks <sup>10</sup> .....	1 April, 1873	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 April, 1873.
	succeeded by				
	John Smith .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1873.
Junior Operator, Campbelltown.	John Chapple .....	17 Aug., 1864	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 May, 1864.
Junior Operator, Parramatta	Thomas E. Hewett <sup>11</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	104 0 0	16 April, 1866.
	succeeded by				
	John W. Clinch .....	9 May, 1873	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 June, 1870.
Messenger, Parramatta (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
Junior Operator, Liverpool	Frederick Scrivener.....	24 Mar., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	24 Mar., 1873.
Junior Operator, Richmond	George M. White.....	11 Nov., 1870	Ditto .....	52 0 0	11 Nov., 1870.
Station Master, Grenfell ...	John P. Olson .....	1 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 July, 1863.
Station Master, Bombala ...	Martin E. Burke .....	23 April, 1867	Ditto .....	180 0 0	23 Oct., 1862.
Messenger, Bombala (1) ...	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	per week.
Station Master, Denman ...	George A. F. Kibble .....	5 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	5 Oct., 1868.
Station Master, Wiseman's Ferry.	John C. J. Smith.....	1 April, 1872	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
Station Master, Raymond Terrace.	William E. Shaw.....	16 April, 1868	Ditto .....	52 0 0	16 April, 1868.
Operator, Merimbula .....	Armstrong L. Munn .....	19 Oct., 1868	Ditto .....	26 0 0	19 Oct., 1868.
Operator, Bega .....	Charles Harrison .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
Station Master, Inverell ...	John Eames .....	18 July, 1868	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 June, 1867.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Station Master and Line Repairer, Eden.	Charles Kebby .....	1 June, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	19 Sept., 1864.
Messenger, Eden (1).....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> To 10 October—Deceased. <sup>2</sup> To 31 January—Resigned. <sup>3</sup> To 30 June—Transferred to Balranald. <sup>4</sup> To 11 August—Resigned. <sup>5</sup> To 19 December—Resigned. <sup>6</sup> To 31 March—Appointed Junior Operator, Grafton. <sup>7</sup> To 31 August—Appointed Junior Operator, Sydney. <sup>8</sup> To 31 March—Resigned. <sup>9</sup> To 31 March—Appointed Junior Operator, Murrurundi. <sup>10</sup> To 31 August—Appointed Junior Operator, Sydney. <sup>11</sup> To 8 May—Appointed Station Master, Muswellbrook.

NOTE.—The allowances, &c., to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the Return.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>							
Junior Operator, Rydal ...	Alexander Chrystal <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	104	0	0	1 Nov., 1871.
	succeeded by						
	William Meade .....	1 Dec., 1873	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 Dec., 1873.
Station Master, Port Macquarie.	James R. Cummins .....	1 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	180	0	0	14 Dec., 1866.*
Station Master, Gunnedah	Joshua W. Nunn .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	180	0	0	13 Sept., 1862.
Station Master, Narrabri ...	James E. Ballard .....	23 Nov., 1870	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 April, 1867.
Junior Operator, Exchange	Pierce M'Encroe <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1872	Ditto .....	52	0	0	1 April, 1872.
	succeeded by						
	Frank Brewer <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	52	0	0	1 Feb., 1873.
	succeeded by						
	John Parsons .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	52	0	0	1 April, 1873.
Station Master, Ulmarra ...	John Betts <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	52	0	0	1 June, 1869.
	succeeded by						
	John T. Gorman (To 30 Sept.)	1 June, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	1 June, 1873.
Junior Operator, Rocky Mouth.	Samuel M'Naughton .....	1 June, 1870	Ditto .....	26	0	0	1 June, 1870.
Station Master, Hill End ...	Richard Johnson .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 June, 1871.
Operator, Hill End .....	William M'Irlick .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Sept., 1863.
Messenger, Hill End (1) ...				52	0	0	
Junior Operator, Berrima...	Michael Canty <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	52	0	0	1 Sept., 1872.
	succeeded by						
	Thomas H. Makin .....	1 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	52	0	0	8 July, 1873.
Station Master, Casino .....	Walter M. Scott .....	1 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 June, 1865.
Junior Operator, Moss Vale	William Raper .....	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 Sept., 1871.
Junior Operator, Nimytabelle.	William Graham .....	1 Feb., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	52	0	0	1 Feb., 1872.
Junior Operator, Clarence River Heads.	Francis Freeburn .....	1 Jan., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	10 Jan., 1854.
Junior Operator, Jervis Bay	Isaac Lee <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	26	0	0	1 Mar., 1859.
	succeeded by						
	James Gibson .....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	26	0	0	1 Oct., 1873.
Junior Operator, Baranquoy	Albert T. Black .....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	26	0	0	25 April, 1867.
Station Master and Line Repairer, Urana.	William M'Nab <sup>7</sup> .....	20 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....	180	0	0	16 Dec., 1865.
	succeeded by						
	George T. Harrison .....	1 July, 1873	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Nov., 1855.
Station Master, Gulgong ...	John T. Tierney .....	1 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....	180	0	0	13 Dec., 1862.
Messenger, Gulgong (1) ...				52	0	0	
Station Master, Coolah.....	Frederick J. Fowler .....	1 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	120	0	0	28 Feb., 1870.
Junior Operator, German Town.	Henry D. Edwards .....	1 Jan., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	104	0	0	1 Jan., 1872.
Junior Operator, Pilliga ...	Edward Bramble <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 Sept., 1872.
	succeeded by						
	John E. Phelan .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 Sept., 1872.
Junior Operator, Wee Waa	John E. Phelan <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 Sept., 1872.
	succeeded by						
	Henry Thurlow .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 Sept., 1873.
Station Master, Lawrence...	Lot Mannix .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	50	0	0	1 Sept., 1872.
Junior Operator, Terrara ...	John Armstrong .....	1 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....	52	0	0	1 Feb., 1871.
Station Master, Carcoar ...	George W. Hoskings .....	1 May, 1871	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Sept., 1863.
Station Master, Wollongong	Philip Mackel .....	1 April, 1870	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Jan., 1860.
Station Master, Kiama .....	John F. Tyter .....	19 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	150	0	0	19 Oct., 1867.
Station Master, Fort Bourke	Thomas Trader .....	15 July, 1873	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Oct., 1865.
Station Master, Brewarrina	Edward Bramble .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Sept., 1872.
Station Master, Walgett ...	Mark Johnson <sup>10</sup> .....	15 July, 1873	Ditto .....	150	0	0	15 July, 1873.
	succeeded by						
	John W. Culnane .....	16 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	150	0	0	16 Aug., 1873.
Station Master, Jerilderie...	Daniel R. Kenane .....	8 July, 1873	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Feb., 1873.
Junior Operator, East Maitland.	Richard H. Mills <sup>11</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1873	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 Mar., 1873.
	succeeded by						
	Frank Brewer .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	104	0	0	1 Sept., 1873.
Operator, Corowa .....	Thomas L. Millar .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	100	0	0	1 Feb., 1873.
Station Master, Moama.....	Albert H. Davis .....	1 Sept., 1873	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Mar., 1870.
<i>Overseers—Construction of New Lines.</i>							
Line, Tamworth to Fort Bourke.	Bartholomew Rush <sup>12</sup> .....	12 Sept., 1871	Ditto .....	16s.	per diem.		12 Sept., 1871.
Railway Telegraph .....	John D. Stewart .....	13 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	16s.	"		13 Nov., 1871.
Line, Singleton to Murrurundi.	William A. Monteith <sup>13</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	16s.	"		1 Jan., 1873.
Second Line, Sydney to Newcastle.	Thomas Musgrave .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	16s.	"		15 Oct., 1869.
	Ralph Richardson <sup>14</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1872	Ditto .....	16s.	"		7 Aug., 1871.

<sup>1</sup> To 30 November—Appointed Station Master, Dubbo.<sup>4</sup> To 31 May—Resigned.<sup>5</sup> To 31 October—Appointed Junior Operator, Gundagai.<sup>2</sup> To 31 January—Resigned.<sup>3</sup> To 31 August—Appointed Junior Operator, East Maitland.<sup>6</sup> To 30 September—Appointed Keeper, Hornby Light House, South Head.<sup>7</sup> To 30 June—Appointed Station Master, Young.<sup>8</sup> To 31 August—Appointed Station Master, Brewarrina.<sup>9</sup> To 31 August—Transferred to Pilliga.<sup>10</sup> To 15 August—Resigned.<sup>11</sup> To 31 August—Transferred to Chief Office, Sydney.<sup>12</sup> To 31 January.<sup>13</sup> To 10 December.<sup>14</sup> To 31 January (see p. 96).

NOTE.—The allowances, &amp;c., to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the Return.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Overseers—Construction of New Lines—continued.</i>					
Casino to Richmond River and Lismore	Ralph Richardson	20 June, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	16s. per diem.	7 Aug., 1871.
	John S. Pidging	20 June, 1873	Ditto	16s. "	.....
Carcoar to Cowra and Young	Laurence H. Scott	20 June, 1873	Ditto	16s. "	1 May, 1863.
	Leonard Fosbery	20 June, 1873	Ditto	16s. "	20 June, 1873.
Extra Wire on Western Railways.	Edwin Tunks <sup>1</sup>	21 July, 1873	Ditto	16s. "	21 July, 1873.
<sup>1</sup> To 4 October.					
NOTE.— <i>Station Masters</i> :—Each allowed quarters, excepting those at Raymond Terrace and Moana. They also give security for £100. The Station Master at Wollombi receives 4s. per diem in lieu of forage.					
<i>Station Masters and Line Repairers</i> :—Each allowed quarters, and those at Cooma, Moulamein, Balranald, Euston, and Glen Innes allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. They all give security for £100 each.					
<i>Line Repairers</i> :—Each allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty; and those at Gundagai and Tenterfield receive 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse.					
<i>Operators</i> :—Those at Kyamba, Kiandra, Penrith, Bendemeer, Campbelltown, Parramatta, Richmond, Merimbula, Bega, Nimytabelle, Baranjuey, Rydal, Berrima, Germantown, Pilliga, Wee Waa, and Terrara, allowed quarters; they also give security for £100 each.					
<b>GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.</b>					
Controller	Francis W. Hill	1 Sept., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	5 Aug., 1850.
Cashier	Henry Reeve	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto	67 0 0	25 Sept., 1851.
Examiner	Andrew J. Doak	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto	62 0 0	1 Feb., 1864.
Teller	Arthur R. Docker	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto	60 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Ledger Keepers	William Burnett	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto	54 0 0	17 April, 1867.
	Alexander E. Blackmore	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Mar., 1869.
	William D. Bayly	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.

## PART XII.

## Miscellaneous.

## SUMMARY.

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## ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

RETURN of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT, for the Year 1873.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.</b>							
Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan.	The Right Reverend Fred-eric Barker, D.D.	19 Oct., 1854	Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	2,000	0	0*	19 Oct., 1854.
Dean of Sydney.....	Very Rev. William Mac-quarie Cowper, M.A. {	12 July, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	12 July, 1858.
Parish of St. Philip (City.)		1 Aug., 1858	Ditto .....	160	0	0	12 July, 1858.
Ditto .....	Rev. Edward Rogers .....	1 Aug., 1858	Ditto .....	200	0	0	20 Jan., 1838.
Parish of St. Andrew (City).		„ Thomas O'Reilly.....	15 Feb., 1863	Ditto .....	200	0	0
Parish of St. James (City)...	„ Robert Allwood, B.A.	1 Jan., 1840	Governor.....	200	0	0	8 Dec., 1839.
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City).	„ Hulton S. King .....	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0†	
Ditto (Redfern) .....	„ Alfred H. Stephen, B.A.	1 Sept., 1855	Governor.....	200	0	0	1 July, 1850.
Parish of Petersham (Cook's River).	„ George King .....	15 Feb., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	15 July, 1849.
Ditto (Ashfield) .....	„ William Lumsdaine...	1 Oct., 1860	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1860.
Parish of Petersham (Camperdown).	„ Charles C. Kemp.....	1 July, 1846	Governor.....	200	0	0	6 Oct., 1841.
Parish of Willoughby (St. Leonards, North Shore).	„ William B. Clarke, M.A.	1 Aug., 1846	Ditto .....	200	0	0	26 May, 1839.
<b>DISTRICT OF PARRAMATTA.</b>							
Parish of St. John.....	Rev. Robert L. King, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 July, 1855.
Parish of Prospect.....	„ Thomas Donkin, B.D.	1 Aug., 1855	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1854.
<b>DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.</b>							
Parish of Pitt Town.....	Rev. Henry A. Palmer ...	1 Aug., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	
Parish of Ham Common ...	„ John Elder .....	1 Nov., 1845	Governor.....	200	0	0	15 June, 1840.
<b>DISTRICT OF PENRITH.</b>							
Parish of Mulgoa .....	Rev. George Vidal, B.A....	1 July, 1855	Ditto .....	200	0	0	19 June, 1840.
<b>DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.</b>							
Parish of St. Luke ... ..	Rev. Charles F. D. Priddle	1 July, 1855	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Feb., 1855.
Parish of Minto.....	„ George N. Woodd, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Ditto .....	200	0	0	5 Nov., 1837.
<b>DISTRICT OF CAMPBELLTOWN.</b>							
Parish of St. Peter .....	Rev. Edward Smith, B.A.	1 April, 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 July, 1838.
Parish of Appin.....	„ Thomas H. Wilkinson	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Nov., 1848.
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>							
Camden.....	Rev. Henry Tingcombe ...	1 Aug., 1858	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1839.
Picton .....	„ James Carter .....	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto .....	80	17	6	
Wollongong .....	„ Thomas C. Ewing ...	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto .....	200	0	0†	1 July, 1846.
Kiama .....	„ Thomas Wilson, B.A.	1 Feb., 1862	Ditto .....	200	0	0	
Berrima.....	„ James S. Hassall <sup>1</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1854	Governor.....	200	0	0	20 Mar., 1848.
Ditto (Sutton Forest) ...	„ Thomas Horton .....	1 July, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1852.
Yass .....	„ Thomas Kemmis.....	12 Oct., 1859	Ditto .....	200	0	0	12 Oct., 1859.
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE.</b>							
Lord Bishop of Newcastle...	The Right Rev. William Tyrrell, D.D.	16 Jan., 1848	Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 25th June, 1847.	500	0	0	16 Jan., 1848.
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>							
Newcastle .....	Rev. G. C. Bode .....	1 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	1 June, 1859.
Paterson .....	„ F. W. Addams .....	1 Oct., 1846	Governor.....	200	0	0	12 Jan., 1846.
Morpeth, Hinton, and Middlehope.	„ C. Walsh.....	1 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 Aug., 1860.

<sup>1</sup> To 31 July.  
 "Clergy and School Estates."

\* Of this amount, £500 paid from "Bishopthorpe Estate."  
 † Paid from "Clergy and School Estates Fund."

† Viz. £—£100 paid from "Bishopthorpe Estate," and £100 from

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
<b>ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE—continued.</b>						
DISTRICTS—						
East Maitland .....	Rev. L. Tyrrell.....	1 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200	0 0	
West Maitland.....	„ R. Chapman .....	1 Oct., 1846	Governor .....	200	0 0	25 July, 1840.
	„ J. R. Thackeray .....	1 Jan., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	100	0 0	1856.
Raymond Terrace .....	„ J. R. Blomfield .....	1 May, 1852	Governor.....	200	0 0	16 Mar., 1851.
Lochinvar & Branxton...	„ F. D. Bode .....	1 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	100	0 0	
Singleton .....	„ J. Blackwood, B.A.....	1 Oct., 1850	Governor.....	200	0 0	1 Oct., 1850.
Muswellbrook .....	„ W. E. White .....	1 Mar., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200	0 0	
Scone.....	„ C. Child, B.A.....	1 Feb., 1853	Governor.....	200	0 0	1 Jan., 1850.
Murrurundi .....	„ J. J. Nash, M.A.....	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	100	0 0	1 June, 1859.
Dungog.....	„ S. Simm .....	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....	100	0 0	
Manning River .....	„ W. C. Hawkins .....	1 Jan., 1861	Ditto .....	100	0 0	
Clarence River.....	„ A. E. Selwyn .....	1 Jan., 1853	Governor.....	100	0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF GOULBURN.</b>						
Lord Bishop of Goulburn...	Right Rev. Mesac Thomas	25 Mar., 1863	Her Majesty, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	*100	0 0	25 Mar., 1863.
DISTRICTS—						
Goulburn .....	Rev. W. Sowerby <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1837	Governor .....	200	0 0	1 Nov., 1837.
Braidwood .....	„ James Allan.....	11 June, 1843	Ditto .....	200	0 0	13 July, 1837.
Bungonia .....	„ Edmond B. Proctor, M.A.	1 Sept., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	200	0 0	1 July, 1852.
Canberra (Queanbeyan)	„ Pierce G. Smith, M.A.	26 May, 1855	Governor.....	150	0 0	26 May, 1855.
Queanbeyan .....	„ Alberto D. Soares .....	1 April, 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200	0 0	1 April, 1857.
Collector (Yass) .....	„ Daniel P. M. Hulbert, M.A.	1 April, 1857	Ditto .....	150	0 0	1 April, 1857.
Cooma .....	„ Thomas Druitt .....	1 Dec., 1856	Ditto .....	100	0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
	<sup>1</sup> Chaplain to the Gaol—£25 per annum.		<sup>*</sup> From Bishopthorpe Estate.			
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF BATHURST.</b>						
DISTRICTS—						
Bathurst .....	Rev. Thomas Sharpe, M.A. <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1842	Governor.....	200	0 0	1 Oct., 1830.
Carecar .....	„ John A. Burke, M.A.	1 Aug., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	200	0 0	1 Aug., 1858.
Mudgee.....	„ James Gunther .....	1 Jan., 1844	Governor .....	200	0 0	1 Jan., 1844.
	<sup>1</sup> Allowed 2s. 6d. per diem in lieu of forage, from Schedule C; also £50 per annum for house rent, from the Clergy and School Estates Fund.					
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.</b>						
DISTRICTS—						
Armidale .....	Rev. Septimus Hungerford	1 April, 1854	Governor.....	100	0 0	1853.
Glen Innes .....	„ J. H. Johnson .....	1 Dec., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	100	0 0	
Tamworth.....	„ J. F. R. Whinfield .....	1 July, 1861	Ditto .....	100	0 0	1851.
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.</b>						
Archbishop.....	Most Reverend John Bede Polding.	20 Feb., 1835	Secretary of State .....	800	0 0	20 Feb., 1835.
Vicar-General .....	Very Reverend Samuel J. A. Sheehy.	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	300	0 0	1 May, 1850.
DISTRICT OF SYDNEY.						
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City.)	Rev. John Sheridan.....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	200	0 0	1 May, 1850.
Parish of Petersham (Newtown.)	„ John N. Quirk .....	15 May, 1863	Ditto .....	100	0 0	
Parish of Willoughby (St. Leonards.)	„ Patrick O'Farrell .....	16 May, 1863	Ditto .....	150	0 0	1 Feb., 1855.
Parish of Hunter's Hill, District of Parramatta.	„ Claudius Maria Joly..	1 April, 1859	Ditto .....	150	0 0	
Parish of St. Luke, District of Liverpool.	„ Peter Young .....	1 July, 1860	Ditto .....	200	0 0	1 July, 1843.
Parish of Appin, District of Campbelltown.	„ James Paul Roche .....	1 May, 1850	Governor.....	200	0 0	1 Sept., 1846.
DISTRICTS—						
Windsor .....	„ Patrick Hallinan, D.D.	1 May, 1852	Ditto .....	200	0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Camden.....	„ J. J. Rigney.....	1 Nov., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	150	0 0	16 July, 1838.
Wollongong .....	„ D. V. M. O'Connell.....	16 May, 1863	Ditto .....	200	0 0	1 Sept., 1848.
Kiama .....	„ Michael Flanagan .....	1 July, 1860	Ditto .....	150	0 0	
Ditto (Millendary) .....	„ Patrick Birch .....	16 July, 1859	Ditto .....	150	0 0	
Shoalhaven .....	„ David John D'Arcy.....	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	150	0 0	
Berrima.....	„ William Lanigan.....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150	0 0	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—continued.</b>					
Goulburn .....	Rev. Michael M'Alroy ...	1 May, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	
Ditto (Bungonia) .....	" Eugene Luckie .....	16 May, 1863	Ditto .....	150 0 0	— 1848.
Braidwood (Araluen) ...	" Edward O'Brien ...	15 July, 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	15 July, 1852.
Queanbeyan .....	" Patrick White .....	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
Yass .....	" James Hanly .....	1 July, 1861	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1843.
Kelso .....	" Peter O'Farrell .....	1 July, 1860	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1855.
Carcoar .....	" Timothy M'Carthy ...	1 Nov., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1853.
Mudgee .....	" Callaghan M'Carthy ...	1 Sept., 1852	Governor .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1850.
Hartley .....	" James Phelan .....	16 Mar., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.
Cooma .....	" Patrick Newman ...	16 Jan., 1861	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Orange .....	" Miles Edmund Athy ...	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Albury .....	" Cornelius Twomey ...	1 July, 1857	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 April, 1853.
Newcastle .....	" *Charles V. Dowling ...	1 Aug., 1836	Governor .....	150 0 0	21 Feb., 1831.
East Maitland .....	" John Kenny .....	16 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1844.
West Maitland .....	" Jerome Keating .....	16 May, 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1846.
Armidale .....	" John Thos. Lynch ...	1 Nov., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 July, 1838.
* Deceased, 14 December, 1873.					
<b>PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.</b>					
<b>SYDNEY—</b>					
Pitt-street .....	Rev. Jas. Fullerton, LL.D.	3 Dec., 1838	Governor .....	200 0 0	3 Dec., 1837.
Paddington .....	" James Milne .....	1 July, 1854	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1854.
Woolloomooloo .....	" John M'Gibbon .....	22 Mar., 1854	Ditto .....	150 0 0	22 Mar., 1854.
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Bathurst .....	" J. B. Loughton .....	1 Jan., 1855	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1851.
Hinton .....	" Alexander M'Ewan ...	1 Nov., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 May, 1854.
Muswellbrook .....	" Duncan Ross .....	1 Oct., 1860	Ditto .....	102 0 0	
Newcastle .....	" James Coutts, M.A. ...	1 May, 1861	Ditto .....	150 0 0	26 Mar., 1849.
Paterson .....	" Thomas Stirton .....	3 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1854.
Port Macquarie .....	" Edward Holland ...	16 Aug., 1853	Governor .....	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1853.
Singleton .....	" James S. White .....	10 May, 1847	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 May, 1847.
Windsor .....	" David Moore .....	1 Mar., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	
<b>WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Sydney .....	Rev. G. Hurst .....	1 Jan., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	172 10 6	
Maitland .....	" Joseph Oram .....	1 April, 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 April, 1854.
Goulburn .....	" W. Curnow .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Bathurst .....	" W. Kelynack .....	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Orange .....	" W. Clarke .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Penrith .....	" J. W. Dowson .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Manning River .....	" J. Somerville .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Parramatta .....	" B. Chapman .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Camden .....	" G. Martin .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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## EDUCATION.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

## RETURN of the UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY for the Year 1873.

(Incorporated and endowed by Act of Council, 14 Victoria No. 31. Inaugurated, 11th October, 1852.)

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Students	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Professor of Classics .....	Chas. Badham, D.D. ....	1,050 0 0	.....	328 11 9	1,378 11 9
Professor of Mathematics .....	Morris B. Fell, B.A. ....	825 0 0	House .....	380 0 9	1,205 0 9
Professor of Physics .....	John Smith, M.D. ....	795 0 0	.....	186 12 9	981 12 9
Professor of Geology .....	Archibald Liversidge .....	450 0 0	.....	4 4 0	454 4 0
Assistant Professor of Classics .....	Hugh Kennedy, B.A. ....	100 0 0	.....	126 3 1	226 3 1
Registrar .....	Hugh Kennedy, B.A. ....	400 0 0	.....	.....	400 0 0
Curator of Museum .....	Edward Reeve .....	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
Auditor .....	Geoffrey Eagar .....	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0
Accountant .....	William Clark .....	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
Bedell .....	Joseph Burrows .....	100 0 0	House .....	.....	100 0 0
Gardener .....	William Goodhew .....	100 0 0	House .....	.....	100 0 0
Messenger .....	Patrick Walsh .....	100 0 0	House .....	.....	100 0 0
Under Gardener .....	John Holle .....	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0
	Total.....£	4,145 0 0	.....	1,025 12 4	5,170 12 4

*In addition to the above there are the following Honorary Officers, viz. :—*

University Solicitor .....	George W. Allen.
Esquire Bedell .....	John Kinlock, M.A.
Examiners in Law .....	Mr. Justice Faucett.
	Sir W. Manning.
	A. M'Farland.
	Sir Jas. Martin.
	M. H. Stephen.
Examiners in Medicine .....	H. G. Alleyne, M.B.
	E. Bedford,
	G. Bennett, M.D.
	Sprott Boyd, M.D.
	J. C. Cox, M.D.
	P. S. Jones, M.D.
	A. Renwick, M.D.
	F. N. Manning, M.D.

## ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

## RETURN of ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1873.

Office.	Name.	Salary per annum.	Fees from Students.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Warden.....	Rev. Wm. Scott, M.A. <sup>1</sup> .....	500 0 0	200 0 0	700 0 0
Bursar .....	Michael Metcalfe .....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Resides in College.

## ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

## RETURN of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1873.

Office.	Name.	Salary per annum.	Fees from Students.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rector .....	Rev. John Forrest, D.D. <sup>1</sup> .....	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0

<sup>1</sup> Resides in College.



## EDUCATION—continued.

## SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RETURN of the SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, for the Year 1873.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Head Master .....	Albert Bythesea Weigall.....	458 6 8	.....	687 0 0	1,145 6 8	Residence allowed.
Mathematical Master .....	Edward Pratt .....	366 13 4	.....	393 10 0	760 3 4	Ditto.
Classical Master .....	Edwin Whitfeld .....	275 0 0	.....	300 0 0	575 0 0	Ditto.
Assistant Masters .....	Henry Spendlove Hawkins.....	275 0 0	.....	.....	275 0 0	Resigned.
	Henry Allen Hammond .....	41 13 4	.....	.....	41 13 4	
	Alfred Paxton Backhouse .....	169 8 10	.....	.....	169 8 10	
	Lawrence Stephenson .....	187 10 0	.....	.....	187 10 0	
	Edward Henry Rennie .....	183 6 8	.....	.....	183 6 8	
	Henry Chas. Lennox Anderson .....	125 0 0	.....	.....	125 0 0	
Lecturer in Latin .....	Rev. William Hillyar .....	91 13 4	.....	.....	91 13 4	Residence allowed.
English Master .....	Charles John Fache.....	183 6 8	37 10 0	.....	220 16 8	
French Master .....	Jean Pierre Cravin .....	62 10 0	.....	.....	62 10 0	Resigned.
Drawing Master .....	Joseph Fowles .....	91 13 4	.....	.....	91 13 4	
Writing Masters .....	William Stanley Norris .....	83 6 8	.....	.....	83 6 8	
	Carl Johan Nelson .....	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant .....	Sebastian Hodge .....	91 13 4	6 0 0	.....	97 13 4	Residence allowed.
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees.	William Henry Catlett .....	68 15 0	15 0 0	.....	83 15 0	
Totals...£		2,854 17 2	58 10 0	1,380 10 0	4,293 17 2	

## PENSIONS.

RETURN of PENSIONS payable out of the Revenues of the Colony, &amp;c., during the Year 1873.

Name of the Party.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PAID FROM THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.</b>				
Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B.....	1,400 0 0	18 and 19 Vict., cap. 54 ...	10 Nov., 1873	Late Chief Justice.
Roger Therry .....	1,050 0 0	Ditto .....	22 Feb., 1859	Late Puisne Judge.
Sir John N. Dickinson .....	1,050 0 0	Ditto .....	18 Feb., 1861	"
Edward Deas Thomson, C.B.....	2,000 0 0	Ditto .....	6 June, 1856	Formerly Colonial Secretary.
Francis L. S. Merewether .....	900 0 0	Ditto .....	6 June, 1856	" Auditor General.
Sir William M. Manning, Q.C.	800 0 0	Ditto .....	26 Aug., 1856	" Solicitor General.
George B. White.....	222 10 0	Governor General and Executive Council.	1 Aug., 1853	} Late Surveyors.
James Larmer .....	167 0 0	Ditto .....	1 April, 1853	
John G. Galloway .....	143 19 9	Ditto .....	6 Oct., 1857	} Late Assistant Surveyor. " Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office. " Clerk in the Supreme Court. " Clerk in the Customs. " Clerk of Petty Sessions, Sydney. " Curator of the Australian Museum. " Widow of Surgeon Mileham. " Messenger, Legislative Council. " Messenger, Colonial Treasury. " Trooper, Mounted Police. " Constables, Sydney Police. " Constable, Penrith Police. " Shipping Master. " Criminal Crown Solicitor. " Turnkey, Bathurst Gaol. " Turnkey, Maitland Gaol. " Messenger, Survey Department. " Sergeant to the Governor General's Orderlies " Assistant Surveyor. " Landing Waiter, Customs. " Ditto ditto. " Landing Surveyor, Customs. " Collector of Customs. " Warehousekeeper, Customs. " Late Engineer, Department of Harbours and River Navigation. " Widow of the late Pilot Shanks.
James Warner .....	70 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1853	
William C. Greville.....	366 13 4	Ditto .....	1 April, 1859	
Colin Mackenzie .....	35 10 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1856	
Osborne Homersham .....	40 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1857	
Robert Ormiston .....	102 0 0	Ditto .....	16 Mar., 1857	
William S. Wall .....	73 9 6	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1859	
Mrs. Susannah Mileham.....	100 0 0	Secretary of State .....	29 Sept., 1824	
William Galvin <sup>1</sup> .....	35 5 8	Governor General and Executive Council.	1 July, 1852	
Michael Doyle .....	39 10 0	Ditto .....	1 April, 1857	
Thomas Bevan .....	9 2 6	Secretary of State .....	1 July, 1850	
Needham Robinson <sup>2</sup> .....	29 13 1	Governor and Executive Council.	1 Jan., 1850	
Bryan Naughton .....	12 10 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1850	
Edward Wilson .....	14 18 3	Ditto .....	1 July, 1850	
Thomas H. B. Venour .....	116 1 2	Ditto .....	1 April, 1859	
John M. Dillon <sup>3</sup> .....	216 13 4	Ditto .....	1 June, 1859	
William Flinn .....	47 9 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1859	
Christopher M'Donnell .....	34 4 10	Ditto .....	9 Feb., 1861	
James Bean .....	29 7 3	Ditto .....	4 July, 1860	
Thomas Reilly .....	32 13 4	Ditto .....	17 Dec., 1859	
William W. Darke .....	153 0 11	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1860	
A. W. Rolleston <sup>4</sup> .....	61 6 2	Ditto .....	26 Aug., 1859	
John Bramwell <sup>4</sup> .....	25 3 0	Ditto .....	10 May, 1859	
Frederick Garling <sup>5</sup> .....	57 8 4	Ditto .....	10 May, 1859	
John G. N. Gibbes <sup>6</sup> .....	114 11 8	Ditto .....	10 May, 1859	
David Nash <sup>4</sup> .....	40 12 6	Ditto .....	10 May, 1859	
H. R. Labatt .....	48 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Dec., 1871	
Mrs. Shanks .....	50 0 0	Ditto .....	1871	

<sup>1</sup> Deceased—5 August, 1873. Superannuation Fund.<sup>2</sup> Deceased—20 September, 1873.<sup>3</sup> Deceased—21 Oct., 1873.<sup>4</sup> In receipt of a pension also from the Customs<sup>5</sup> Deceased—16 November, 1873.<sup>6</sup> Deceased—5 December, 1873.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Name of the Party.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—PAID FROM THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued.</b>				
Lady Forbes .....	200 0 0	Governor and Executive Council.	9 Nov., 1841	Widow of Sir Francis Forbes, formerly Chief Justice.
Lady Dowling .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	28 Sept., 1844	Widow of Sir James Dowling, late Chief Justice.
Mrs. Annie Petrie .....	100 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1853	Daughter of the late Capt. Flinders, R.N.
Lady Mitchell .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1861	Widow of Sir T. L. Mitchell, formerly Surveyor General.
Catherine Lovett .....	100 0 0	Ditto .....	20 Mar., 1864	Widow of J. Lovett, late Pilot, Newcastle.
David Moores .....	48 12 2	Ditto .....	1 Aug., 1864	Late Foreman, Colonial Stores.
John Hayes .....	44 8 0	Ditto .....	1 Aug., 1864	„ Storeman, Colonial Stores.
Mrs. Eliza Milford .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	27 May, 1865	Widow of Justice Milford.
Mrs. Maria Bate Wise .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	28 Sept., 1865	Widow of Justice Wise.
Mrs. Smyth .....	26 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1870	Court-keeper, Supreme Court, King-street.
Mrs. Margaret Edwards .....	50 0 0	Ditto .....	22 June, 1867	Widow of Pilot Edwards.
Mrs. Julia Robinson .....	150 0 0	Ditto .....	29 July, 1867	„ „ Robinson.
Mrs. Jane Reeder .....	75 0 0	Ditto .....	29 July, 1867	„ „ Reeder.
Mrs. Hannah Pope .....	1/3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> diem.	Ditto .....	10 May, 1867	Housekeeper, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Ellen Del Prado .....	39 11 8	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1871	„ „ Audit Office.

## Pensions granted under the "Superannuation Repeal Act of 1873." (36 VICTORIA, No. 29.)

Robert Allen Hunt .....	310 0 0	Governor and Executive Council.	1 July, 1864	Late Superintendent of the Money Order Office.
Stephen Greenhill .....	600 0 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1864	„ Chief Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury.
Meredith Duke Ferguson .....	140 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1864	„ Accountant, Government Printing Office.
John Goulesbury Lennon .....	180 0 0	Ditto .....	20 Dec., 1864	„ Principal Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury.
Nicholas Nelson .....	156 5 0	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1865	„ Clerk, General Post Office.
John Crook .....	433 6 8	Ditto .....	1 July, 1864	„ Harbour Master, Sydney.
E. C. Brewer .....	64 3 4	Ditto .....	12 May, 1865	„ Sheriff's Bailiff.
J. R. Humbley .....	123 15 0	Ditto .....	16 June, 1865	„ Clerk, Audit Office.
S. Morgan <sup>1</sup> .....	73 6 8	Ditto .....	1 July, 1865	„ Clerk, Survey Office.
W. H. Christie <sup>2</sup> .....	411 13 4	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1865	„ Postmaster General.
George Brett .....	55 8 4	Ditto .....	1 May, 1865	„ Tide Waiter, Customs.
William Vallack .....	422 10 0	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1866	„ Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Thomas Jones .....	75 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1866	„ Sheriff's Bailiff, Bathurst.
John Wells .....	373 6 8	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1866	„ Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.
William C. Still .....	280 0 0	Ditto .....	21 Mar., 1866	„ Landing Surveyor, Customs.
Lewis Gordon .....	250 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Aug., 1866	„ District Surveyor.
Thomas K. Abbott .....	220 16 8	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1866	„ Secretary, General Post Office.
William Thompson .....	75 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1866	„ Official Postmaster, Bathurst.
John Chippendall .....	99 3 4	Ditto .....	13 May, 1867	„ Gaoler, Bathurst.
E. H. Statham .....	62 6 8	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1867	„ Storekeeper and Manager, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.
John Brown .....	93 6 8	Ditto .....	9 June, 1867	„ Sheriff's Bailiff at Parramatta.
John Wallace .....	70 0 0	Ditto .....	14 June, 1867	„ Gaoler at Maitland.
Edward Rogers .....	310 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1868	„ Clerk of the Peace.
Francis Campbell .....	216 13 4	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1868	„ Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban.
John E. Turner .....	68 15 0	Ditto .....	15 Feb., 1868	„ Landing Waiter, Customs.
W. R. Davidson .....	633 6 8	Ditto .....	17 Mar., 1868	„ Surveyor General.
Stephen Cole .....	217 10 0	Ditto .....	11 June, 1868	„ Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Samuel Elyard .....	206 13 4	Ditto .....	18 Aug., 1868	„ Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.
James Prout .....	30 0 0	Ditto .....	20 Sept., 1868	„ Second Assistant Bailiff, Sydney.
Alex. T. Ross <sup>3</sup> .....	66 13 4	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1868	„ Coast Waiter, Broken Bay.
Charles Tompson .....	360 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1869	„ Clerk of Legislative Assembly.
W. H. Palmer .....	300 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1869	„ Police Magistrate, Bathurst.
Edward D. Day .....	283 6 8	Ditto .....	1 June, 1869	„ „ Maitland.
Charles E. Newcombe .....	292 10 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1869	„ „ Queanbeyan.
W. Warburton .....	43 15 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1869	„ Tide Waiter, Customs.
William King .....	81 5 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1869	„ Landing Waiter, Customs.
Charles T. Weaver .....	250 0 0	Ditto .....	19 Oct., 1869	„ Police Magistrate, Armidale.
Michael Fitzpatrick .....	426 13 4	Ditto .....	19 Dec., 1869	„ Under Secretary for Lands.
J. Wickham .....	84 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1870	„ Postmistress, Parramatta.
George Denshire <sup>4</sup> .....	60 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1870	„ Postmaster, Tamworth.
John Kelleher .....	41 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1870	„ Foreman of Works, Dry Dock.
Edgar Beckham .....	233 6 8	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1870	„ Commissioner of Crown Lands.
C. J. Williams .....	60 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1870	„ Locker, Customs.
Gother K. Mann .....	536 13 4	Ditto .....	1 April, 1870	„ Engineer-in-Chief, &c., Cockatoo Island.
Thomas Cronin .....	133 6 8	Ditto .....	1 May, 1870	„ Master of Dredge, "Hercules."
Chas. H. Horsley .....	56 5 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1870	„ Locker, Customs.
F. Underwood .....	186 13 4	Ditto .....	16 June, 1870	„ Clerk, Lands Department.
Allan Williams .....	113 6 8	Ditto .....	1 June, 1870	„ Accountant, Survey Department.
Charles Moore .....	46 13 4	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1870	„ Clerk of Petty Sessions, Casino.
H. Fitzgerald .....	41 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1870	„ Foreman of Works, Dry Dock.
David Smith .....	90 8 4	Ditto .....	1 Dec., 1870	„ Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gundagai.
S. B. Warburton .....	241 13 4	Ditto .....	1 April, 1870	„ Chief Clerk, Lands Department.
T. J. Jaques .....	326 13 4	Ditto .....	15 Dec., 1870	„ Registrar General.
W. C. Mayne .....	504 0 0	Ditto .....	23 May, 1871	„ Auditor General.

<sup>1</sup> To 20 December—Deceased.<sup>2</sup> To 19 March—Deceased.<sup>3</sup> To 17 March—Deceased.<sup>4</sup> To 17 July—Deceased.

Name of the Party.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—GRANTED UNDER THE "SUPERANNUATION REPEAL ACT OF 1873"—continued.</b>				
William Thomas .....	113 6 8	Governor and Executive Council.	1 Mar., 1871	Late Clerk, Lands Department.
Thomas L. R. Pierce .....	56 5 0	Ditto .....	4 April, 1871	" " General Post Office.
John R. Chambers .....	94 7 0	Ditto .....	16 June, 1871	" " Lands Department.
R. O'Connor .....	396 13 4	Ditto .....	1 April, 1871	" Clerk of Parliaments.
Joseph Chambers.....	174 3 4	Ditto .....	17 Feb., 1872	" Crown Prosecutor, Western District.
Henry Lane <sup>1</sup> .....	370 0 0	Ditto .....	20 Jan., 1872	" Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.
John L. Beeston <sup>2</sup> .....	118 15 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1873	" Railway Traffic Manager, Newcastle.
Harry Mackenzie.....	90 13 4	Ditto .....	1 May, 1873	" Clerk, Audit Office.
William Muir .....	145 13 4	Ditto .....	1 May, 1873	" Inspector Public Revenue Collector's Accounts.
W. Hampden Platt .....	116 11 0	Ditto .....	1 May, 1873	" First Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury.
		<sup>1</sup> To 19 September—Deceased.	<sup>2</sup> To 1 June—Deceased.	
<b>Pension in abeyance.</b>				
D. B. Hutchinson <sup>1</sup> .....	466 13 4	Governor and Executive Council.	.....	Late Prothonotary, Supreme Court.
				<sup>1</sup> Still in office.
<b>Paid from the Customs Superannuation Fund.</b>				
John G. N. Gibbes <sup>1</sup> .....	400 0 0	The Lords of the Treasury	10 May, 1859	Late Collector of Customs.
John L. Deane .....	100 0 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1853	" 1st Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney.
Frederick Garling <sup>1*</sup> .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	1 May, 1859	" Landing Surveyor, do. do.
Charles L. Neville .....	110 0 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1853	Formerly 2nd Landing Waiter, do. do.
John Bramwell <sup>1</sup> .....	54 15 2	Ditto .....	1 May, 1859	Late do. do. do.
David Nash <sup>1</sup> .....	54 15 2	Ditto .....	1 May, 1859	" Warehousekeeper, do. do.
Arthur W. Rolleston <sup>1</sup> .....	45 16 8	Ditto .....	26 Aug., 1859	" Landing Waiter, do. do.
				<sup>1</sup> In receipt of a pension also from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.      * Deceased, 16 November, 1873.
<b>Paid by the Commissariat from Imperial Funds, Convict Service.</b>				
John M'Lean .....	191 0 0	The Lords of the Treasury	1 Jan., 1856	Late Principal Superintendent of Convicts.
Daniel Geary .....	18 5 0	Ditto .....	1 April, 1851	As a Constable, Office of Principal Superintendent of Convicts.
<b>Paid from the Police Reward and Police Superannuation Funds.</b>				
Charles Lucas .....	3/7 $\Psi$ diem	Governor and Executive Council.	15 Mar., 1857	Late Ordinary Constable.
John Harris .....	3/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1856	" Constable in the Police.
Thomas M'Gee.....	45 0 0	Ditto .....	1 May, 1855	" Chief Constable.
Ann Kendall .....	40 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1856	Widow of the late Chief Constable Kendall, Penrith.
Thomas J. Powell .....	2/3 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1856	Late Inspector of Water Police.
Patrick Connor .....	5/2 "	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1858	" Inspector of Police, Sydney.
John Marsh .....	2/- "	Ditto .....	1 Dec., 1852	" District Constable.
James Eagan .....	2-9 "	Ditto .....	1 April, 1857	" Ordinary Constable.
Elizabeth Murphy .....	50 0 0	Ditto .....	4 Jan., 1858	Widow of the late Chief Constable Peter C. Murphy, Port Macquarie.
James Shepherd .....	4/11 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	1 April, 1858	Late Chief Constable.
Timothy Kearns .....	3-9 "	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1858	" District Constable, Penrith.
Louisa Codrington .....	18 5 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1858	Widow of the late Trooper Robert Codrington.
Michael Murphy .....	3/1 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	8 Feb., 1859	Late Ordinary Constable.
Robert McJannett .....	123 6 8	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1859	" Chief Constable.
James Perry .....	3/7 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	10 April, 1859	Late Trooper, Sydney.
Michael Cassidy .....	4/6 "	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1859	" Sergeant in the Gold Police, Bathurst.
Ann Watham .....	26 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1859	Widow of the late District Constable John Watham, Casino.
Edward Giles .....	7/8 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	1 July, 1859	Late Sergeant-Major, Western Gold Police.
Michael Reilly .....	3/10 "	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1859	" Ordinary Constable, Wellingrove.
Bartholomew Bannister .....	142 10 0	Ditto .....	17 Jan., 1860	" Chief Constable, Gaydah.
Julia Ledgerwood .....	40 0 0	Ditto .....	11 Oct., 1859	Widow of the late Ordinary Constable William Ledgerwood, Newcastle.
William Kershaw.....	5/6 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto .....	1 July, 1860	Late Sergeant, Mounted Patrol, Western Road.
Thomas Handcock .....	3/3 "	Ditto .....	1 July, 1860	" Trooper, do do.
John Cannon .....	3/7 "	Ditto .....	7 Feb., 1861	" Ordinary Constable.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1873.

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Name of the Party.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
PENSIONS—PAID FROM THE POLICE REWARD AND POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS— <i>continued.</i>				
Margaret Wood .....	62 10 0	Governor and Executive Council.	7 Jan., 1855	Widow of the late Chief Constable Wood, Maitland.
Samuel B. Horne .....	116 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	Late Chief Constable.
Frederick Williams .....	146 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	Ordinary Constable.
George Drury .....	90 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	Chief Constable.
Samuel Holt .....	100 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	Do.
Thomas Hildebrand .....	123 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	Do.
John Lee .....	97 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	District Constable.
Robert Handcock .....	94 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	Mounted Trooper.
Charles Lane .....	3/4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	Ditto .....	1 May, 1862	Senior Constable, Newcastle.
John Sherman .....	126 0 0	Ditto .....	1 May, 1862	Senior Sergeant.
Henry Fox .....	4/- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	Ditto .....	8 Mar., 1863	Ordinary Constable, Carcoar.
Abraham Kershaw .....	6/4 "	Ditto .....	1 July, 1863	Senior Sergeant, Goulburn.
John Thomas .....	4/1 "	Ditto .....	6 Nov., 1862	Chief Constable, Kempsey, M'Leay River.
Eliza Watson .....	20 0 0	Ditto .....	1 May, 1862	Widow of the late Ordinary Constable Thomas Watson, Maitland.
John Micklegun .....	5/4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1862	Late District Constable, Carcoar.
James Farrant .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	1 July, 1863	Ordinary Constable, Mudgee.
Roger Kennedy .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	10 June, 1862	Senior Constable, Maitland.
Peter Connolly .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	5 June, 1862	Senior Constable, Dungog.
John Davis .....	50 0 0	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1862	Chief Constable, Wollongong.
Edward Kedwell .....	3/- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	Ditto .....	1 May, 1862	Ordinary Constable, Maitland.
George Taylor .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1862	Ordinary Constable, Port Macquarie.
Ann Foy .....	30 0 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1863	Widow of the late John Foy, District Constable, Tabulam.
John Stafford .....	5/6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	Ditto .....	19 Jan., 1864	Late Sergeant.
William S. Dangar .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	1 July, 1863	Late Ordinary Constable, M'Leay River.
Norman McBeath .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	19 Jan., 1864	Ordinary Constable, Mudgee.
James Skelton .....	70 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1864	Chief Constable, Albury.
James St. Clair .....	6/- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	Ditto .....	18 May, 1864	Senior Sergeant, Gundagai.
Octavius Smith .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	1 April, 1864	Ordinary Constable, M'Leay River.
Patrick Cain .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	22 Sept., 1864	Trooper.
Mrs. Maginnity .....	100 0 0	Ditto .....	24 June, 1864	Widow of Sergeant Maginnity.
R. Gorman .....	4/6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	Ditto .....	22 Sept., 1864	Late Ordinary Constable.
James Kerr <sup>1</sup> .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	12 Jan., 1865	Late Senior Constable.
Mary A. J. Herbert .....	40 0 0	Ditto .....	15 April, 1865	Widow of Constable Herbert.
Jane Ward, now Day .....	30 0 0	Ditto .....	5 Feb., 1865	Do. Ward.
James Gibson .....	4/9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	Ditto .....	12 Jan., 1865	Late Senior Sergeant.
Edward Everson .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	8 Jan., 1866	Ordinary Constable.
W. Phillips .....	4/- "	Ditto .....	8 Jan., 1866	Do.
Martin Doyle .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	24 Feb., 1866	Do.
E. H. Cowell .....	4/9 "	Ditto .....	6 Oct., 1866	Senior Sergeant.
Thomas Hogg .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	23 June, 1867	Sub-Inspector.
Thomas Briggs .....	3/- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	Ditto .....	7 Feb., 1868	Ordinary Constable.
Jeremiah Frewin .....	*3/6 "	Ditto .....	14 May, 1868	Sergeant.
Oliver Rae .....	2/- "	Ditto .....	14 May, 1868	Ordinary Constable.
James Roberts .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	22 Aug., 1868	Do.
Thomas Moss .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	22 Aug., 1868	Do.
Michael Reilly .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	22 Aug., 1868	Do.
Henry Turner .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	7 Nov., 1868	Do.
Francis Rooney .....	4/1 "	Ditto .....	7 Nov., 1868	Do.
Samuel Sneyd .....	142 10 0	Ditto .....	24 Nov., 1868	Formerly Chief Constable.
John Buckley .....	4/9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	Ditto .....	1 May, 1869	Late Senior Sergeant.
Adam Ballantyne .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	1 May, 1869	Constable.
Thomas Kelly .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	1 May, 1869	Senior Constable.
James M'Hale .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	8 July, 1869	Constable.
George Lamont .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	20 May, 1870	Ordinary Constable.
Edward Bruce .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	16 Nov., 1870	Do.
Christopher Carnes .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	16 Nov., 1870	Do.
Children of late Constable Nelson.	30 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1871	
John Sheaves .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	3 Mar., 1871	Do.
James Smith .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	17 July, 1871	Do.
Thomas Naughton <sup>2</sup> .....	2/9 "	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1871	Do.
John Callaghan .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	28 May, 1872	
Lawrence Dwyer .....	4/1 "	Ditto .....	28 May, 1872	
Mark Price .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	21 Aug., 1872	
Patrick Donoghue .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	22 Nov., 1873	Member of Police Force.
John A. Henderson .....	3/3 "	Ditto .....	21 Nov., 1873	Do.
John Murray .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	10 July, 1873	Do.
William Green .....	4/9 "	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1873	Do.
James Nolan .....	4/- "	Ditto .....	15 Sept., 1873	Do.
John Pagett .....	4/4 "	Ditto .....	16 Sept., 1873	Do.
William Smith .....	4/- "	Ditto .....	22 Nov., 1873	Do.

<sup>1</sup> To 13 September—Deceased.<sup>2</sup> To 30 June—Pension ceased.

\* Reduced to 2s. a day from 1st June, 1871—Chief Warden, Goulburn Gaol.

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

RETURN of CONSULS of FOREIGN COUNTRIES residing in NEW SOUTH WALES, in the Year 1873.

Name of Consul.	Name of the Country which he represents.	If confirmed, state the date of his Exequatur.	Remarks.	
Gabriel Eugene Simon (C.) .....	France .....	7 February, 1872.		
Gustave Beckx (C.G.).....	Belgium .....	3 July, 1872.		
Octavius Levi Montefiore (A.C.) .....	Ditto .....	.....		
Jacob Montefiore (C.).....	Ditto .....	.....		
Carl Ludwig Sahl <sup>1</sup> (C.) .....	German Empire .....	18 October, 1872.		
George King (C.).....	Italy .....	19 October, 1865.		
Narcisse Foldi (V.C.) .....	Ditto .....	.....		
Haydon Hezekiah Hall (Cl. A.) <sup>2</sup> .....	United States of America .....	.....		
Solon Seneca Austin (V.Cl. A.) .....	Ditto .....	.....		
Don Guillermo E. Eldred (C.) .....	Chili .....	6 March, 1857.		
Anton Tange (C.) .....	Denmark .....	29 June, 1866.		
Francis Macnab (C.) .....	Netherlands .....	.....		
Henry Moore (V.C.) .....	Spain .....	.....		
Robert Peel Raymond (V.C.) .....	Brazilian Nation .....	.....		
William Wolfen (C.) .....	Sweden and Norway .....	.....		
Edmund Monson Paul (V.C.) .....	Russia .....	.....		
Alexander Speed Webster (C.) .....	Hawaiian Islands.....	.....		
Ernest Octavius Smith (V.C.) .....	Portugal .....	.....		
Rodolphe Kummerer (C.) .....	Austria .....	17 April, 1872 .....	Absent.	
AT NEWCASTLE.				
Carlos Kramer Walter { (C.).....	Germany .....	28 September, 1872 .....	Retired.	
{ (V.C.).....	Spain .....	.....		
James Cole Ellis (V.C.) .....	Germany .....	16 May, 1873.		
John Rayden Bingle... { (V.C.).....	Netherlands .....	.....		
{ (C.A.).....	Italy .....	.....		
George Tully (C.A.) .....	France .....	.....		
Robert Barclay Wallace (V.C.).....	Sweden and Norway .....	.....		
John Campbell Dibbs (V.C.).....	Denmark .....	.....		
Ernest Augustus White (C.).....	Hawaiian Islands.....	.....		
(C.G.) Consul-General.	(C.) Consul.	(V.C.) Vice-Consul.	(Cl. A.) Commercial Agent.	(V.CLA.) Vice-Commercial Agent.
	(C.A.) Consular Agent.	(A.V.C.) Acting Vice-Consul.	(A.C.) Acting Consul.	
<sup>1</sup> Wulf Christopher Wilhelm Bartels Acting Consul during temporary absence of Consul, 4/10/73.		<sup>2</sup> Joseph Gerrish Barron acting Commercial Agent during absence of Consul—20/6/73.		

RETURNING OFFICERS.

RETURN of RETURNING OFFICERS in the Year 1873, and Dates of Appointment.

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when appointed.	Electoral District.	Name.	Date when appointed.
Argyle .....	Andrew Gibson Finlay .....	17 Feb., 1872.	Monaro .....	Patrick Jeremiah Joseph Clifford.	9 Mar., 1865.
Balranald .....	John Cramsie .....	17 Nov., 1860.	Morpeth .....	Jas. Brand Ritchie Robertson	12 Jan., 1869.
Bathurst .....	Thomas Jarman Hawkins.....	14 Apl., 1863.	Mudgee.....	Wilson Ramsay .....	7 Jan., 1871.
The Bogan .....	George Henry Taylor .....	8 Nov., 1872.	The Murray.....	Robert Landale.....	10 Dec., 1869.
Braidwood.....	John W. Bunn .....	16 Nov., 1864.	The Murrumbidgee	Frederick Anslow Thompson	25 Feb., 1869.
Camden .....	John Macquarie Antill.....	24 Mar., 1859.	Narellan .....	Edward Palmer .....	24 Mar., 1859.
	succeeded by		The Nepean .....	John King Lethbridge .....	4 Dec., 1863.
	John Wild .....	25 Sept., 1873.	Newcastle .....	Francis James Shaw .....	4 May, 1869.
Canterbury .....	John Pope .....	6 Oct., 1871.	New England .....	Franklin Jackes.....	20 Mar., 1861.
Carcoar .....	James Lithgow Cobb.....	28 June, 1867.	Newtown .....	Thomas Chaplin Breillat.....	24 Mar., 1859.
The Clarence .....	Alfred Lardner .....	17 May, 1859.		succeeded by	
Cental Cumberland	Andrew Louis M'Dougall.....	24 Mar., 1859.		William Bailey .....	4 Apl., 1873.
Eden .....	Solomon Solomon .....	12 Dec., 1864.	Northumberland ..	Charles Boscawen Ranclaud	27 Nov., 1860.
The Glebe.....	Gerard Phillips .....	31 Jan., 1872.	Orange .....	James Dale .....	1 Feb., 1871.
	succeeded by		Paddington .....	Henry Beckman Morgan.....	24 Mar., 1859.
	Thomas Stephenson Rountree	17 Apl., 1873.	Parramatta .....	John Golledge .....	1 Dec., 1870.
Goulburn .....	William Connolly .....	27 Apl., 1860.	The Paterson .....	Gilbert Cory .....	24 Mar., 1859.
The Gwydir .....	Robert Stair Graham Macdonald.	6 Mar., 1872.	Patrick's Plains ..	John Crichton Stuart	24 Mar., 1859.
	succeeded by		Queanbeyan .....	M'Douall.	
	James Moseley .....	7 July, 1873.	St. Leonards .....	Andrew Morton .....	26 June, 1868.
Hartley.....	Edwin Barton .....	2 Mar., 1869.	Shoalhaven .....	William Tucker.....	16 Nov., 1869.
The Hastings .....	John Ross .....	1 May, 1871.	East Sydney.....	James Aldeorn .....	24 Mar., 1859.
The Hawkesbury ..	James Bligh Johnston .....	29 Oct., 1866.	West Sydney .....	Archibald Thompson .....	23 July, 1869.
The Hume .....	Lewis Solomon .....	7 Dec., 1869.	Tenterfield .....	John Williams .....	17 Sept., 1868.
The Hunter .....	John Lee .....	6 Feb., 1872.	Tumut .....	James Gordon Dickson.....	8 July, 1872.
The Lower Hunter	Edward Sparke .....	16 Mar., 1869.	Wellington .....	William Bradley, junior .....	8 Jan., 1872.
The Upper Hunter	William Little .....	8 Sept., 1863.	The Williams .....	Robert Rygate .....	20 Feb., 1871.
Illawarra .....	Charles Throsby Smith.....	24 Mar., 1859.		Charles Felix Holmes .....	3 June, 1863.
Kiama .....	David Lindsay Waugh .....	9 Aug., 1860.		succeeded by	
The Lachlan.....	William Douglas Campbell ..	13 Nov., 1860.	Windsor .....	William Henry Holmes .....	3 July, 1873.
Liverpool Plains ..	John Gill .....	1 Mar., 1867.		James Adam Dick.....	18 Mar., 1872.
East Macquarie ..	William Morgan, junior .....	27 May, 1872.		succeeded by	
West Macquarie ..	Henry Rotton .....	18 Nov., 1869.	Wollombi .....	Robert Dick .....	18 Sept., 1873.
East Maitland .....	James Nixon Brunker .....	29 Jan., 1869.	Yass Plains .....	Thomas Crawford .....	2 Feb., 1867.
West Maitland.....	George Vindin .....	19 July, 1865.	Gold Fields North	John Fraser Gray.....	14 Dec., 1871.
	succeeded by		Gold Fields South	William Cleghorn.....	20 Apl., 1864.
	James Ephraim Wolfe .....	4 Apl., 1873.	Gold Fields West...	Richard Wicksted Perkins ..	18 Oct., 1870.
				Denis Donnelly .....	19 Dec., 1865.

GUARDIANS OF MINORS.

RETURN of Gentlemen appointed, under the 11th section of the Act of Council 19th Victoria, No. 30, as GUARDIANS OF MINORS, to give consent in cases of Marriage in the Colony.

<p>ALBURY—                      Marcus Freeman Brownrigg.                      George Grey.                      Jeffrey James Keatinge.                      J. L. Carey.                      Robert Lowes.                      Michael Langford.</p> <p>ARMIDALE—                      James Buchanan.                      Charles William Marsh.                      Thomas Augustus Perry.                      Charles Thomas Weaver.</p> <p>BALBRANALD—                      Stephen Cole—Euston.                      William Ross—Meilman.                      Richard B. Mitchell.</p> <p>BATHURST—                      William Hall Palmer.                      James Byrne Richards.                      John Milbourne Marsh.</p> <p>BERRIMA—                      Charles Lindsay Nicholson.</p> <p>BURROWA—                      Edgar Beckham.                      Cornelius O'Brien.                      William Douglas Campbell.                      Charles Sanderson—Grenfell.</p> <p>BOMBALA—                      William Graham.                      John Nicholson.</p> <p>BOURKE—                      James Foott.                      Alexander Ogilvie Grant.                      Robert Maurice Hughes.</p> <p>BRADWOOD—                      Robert Maddrell.                      William John Bennison.                      Thomas Lake Crommelin.</p> <p>BRISBANE WATER.                      Hovenden Hely.                      Boyd Horsburgh.</p> <p>BROULEE—                      William Stewart Caswell.                      William Truman Collett.                      Gordon Forbes Davidson.</p> <p>CAMDEN—                      John Norton Oxley.</p> <p>CAMPBELLTOWN—                      John Bray.                      Thomas Chippendale.</p> <p>CARCOAR—                      Lawrence Vance Dulhunty.                      Thomas Icely.                      William Montague Rothery.</p> <p>CASSILIS—                      William Busby.                      Rowland J. Traill.</p> <p>CLARENCE TOWN—                      William Lowe.</p> <p>COOMA—                      Robert Barrington Dawson.</p> <p>COONABARABRAN—                      Frederick W. Edwards.</p> <p>DENILQUIN—                      Lawrence Cockburn.                      William Rawlins.                      George Augustus Gordon.</p> <p>DUBBO—                      John Ryrie.                      Walter Hugh Tibbits.                      Jean Emile Serisier.                      Walter Flood.                      John Egan.                      William Clifton Weston.</p> <p>DUNGOO—                      Georǵe M'Kay.</p> <p>EDEN—                      John Lloyd.                      Henry Wren.</p> <p>FORBES—                      Josiah Strickland.                      Frederick Dalton.</p> <p>GOULBURN—                      John Allman.                      William Hinton Howell.</p>	<p>GRAFTON—                      Rowland Broadhurst Hill.                      Edward Michael Ryan.                      Thomas Bawden.</p> <p>GUNDAGAI—                      A. Broughton.                      A. C. S. Rose.</p> <p>HARTLEY—                      Andrew Brown.                      Thomas Brown.                      John Delany.</p> <p>HAY—                      Joseph Ede Pearce.                      William Browne.</p> <p>INVERELL—                      Colin Ross, J.P.</p> <p>KIAMA—                      James Mackey Gray.                      John Marks.                      David Lindsay Waugh.</p> <p>LIVERPOOL—                      Richard Sadleir, R.N.                      Nathaniel George Bull.</p> <p>MAITLAND—                      Edward Denny Day.                      Peter Green.                      James Smith.                      John Lee.</p> <p>MANNING RIVER—                      Henry Flett.</p> <p>MACLEAY RIVER—                      Frederick William Chapman.                      Robert A. H. Kemp.                      James H. Kemp.                      William M'Lean.                      John Bartholomew Casey.</p> <p>MENINDIE—                      James Mair.</p> <p>MOLONG—                      William Cousins.                      Francis Smith.</p> <p>MORPETH—                      Osman E. Middleton.</p> <p>MUDGEE—                      Robert Lowe.                      George Warburton.                      Thomas Alexander Browne—Gulgong.</p> <p>MURRURUNDI—                      Andrew Loder.                      Philip W. Wright.                      George Gray Brodie.</p> <p>MUSWELLBROOK—                      James White.                      John Hudson Keys.</p> <p>NARRABRI—                      Thomas G. Dangar.                      Andrew Doyle.                      Charles Edward Smith.</p> <p>NEWCASTLE—                      Edward C. Merewether.                      Charles B. Ranclaud.                      Helenus Scott.</p> <p>NUNDELE—                      George Douglas.</p> <p>ORANGE—                      John Tom Lane.                      John Arthur Templar.</p> <p>PARRAMATTA—                      George Langley.</p> <p>PATERSON—                      C. Boydell.                      Edward Gostwyck Cory.                      William Barker Boydell.</p> <p>PATRICK'S PLAINS—                      Henry Glennie.                      Robert Adamson Rodd.</p> <p>PENRITH—                      William Russell.                      John King Lethbridge.</p> <p>PICTON—                      John Macquarie Antill.</p> <p>PORT MACQUARIE—                      Donald M'Donald.                      Charles A. Sinclair.</p> <p>PORT STEPHENS—                      Thomas Nicholls.                      Philip Snape.</p>	<p>QUEANBEYAN—                      Henry Hall.                      William Foxton Hayley.                      Frederick Brown Russell.</p> <p>RAYMOND TERRACE—                      Archibald Windeyer.</p> <p>RICHMOND RIVER—                      Wellington C. Bundoock.                      Charles Hugh Fawcett.                      Alexander Mackellar.                      Johnson George King.</p> <p>RYDE—                      John Blaxland.</p> <p>RYLSTONE—                      Edward K. Cox.                      George Robertson M'Lean.                      William Wield Armstrong.</p> <p>SCONE—                      Joseph Docker.                      James Smith.                      John Garrett                      John Mildred Creed.</p> <p>SHOALHAVEN—                      Alfred Elyard.</p> <p>SOFALA—                      Whittingdale Johnson.                      Joseph Walford.</p> <p>SYDNEY—                      George Allen, Toxteth Park, Glebe.                      John McLerie, Inspector General of Police.                      David Charles Frederick Scott, Central Police Office.                      James Sheen Dowling.                      Edward Grant Ward, J.P., Registrar General.                      Chas. Cowper, Water Police Magistrate.</p> <p>TAMBAROORA—                      Joseph Whitehead Lees.</p> <p>TAMWORTH—                      David W. Irving.                      P. G. King.                      James Rigney.</p> <p>TENTERFIELD—                      Thomas Cowper.                      Glentworth Walsh Frazer Addison.</p> <p>TUMUT—                      Levi Mandelson.                      Frederick W. Vyner.</p> <p>ULLADULLA.                      David Warden.                      Percy Hale Sheaffe, J.P.</p> <p>WAGGA WAGGA.                      Henry Bayliss.                      John Gordon.                      John Leitch.                      John Lupton.</p> <p>WALGETT—                      Edward J. Sparke.                      Charles John Horsley, J.P.</p> <p>WARRIALDA—                      Alfred Augustus Adams.                      Hugh Rowland Labatt.                      F. Wyndham.</p> <p>WELLINGROVE—                      W. W. Fraser.                      Angus John M'Innes.</p> <p>WELLINGTON—                      S. B. Daniel.                      David Henry Dunlop.</p> <p>WINDSOR—                      James Ascough.                      Sydney Scarvell.</p> <p>WOLLOMBI—                      Henry Chester Master.                      James Norton Brooks.</p> <p>WOLLONGONG—                      Charles Fairs.                      George Waring.                      Alfred Allatson Turner, J.P.</p> <p>YASS—                      Isidore Maurice Blake.                      Allan Campbell.</p> <p>YOUNG—                      George O'Malley Clarke, P.M.</p>
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# STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF

**New South Wales,**

FOR THE YEAR

**1872,**

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

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SYDNEY:

BY AUTHORITY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1873.





“ STATISTICAL REGISTER ” OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1872.

*Erratum.* Page 48. No. 36 return—Imports from “ *Foreign States* ”—For “ *Holland* ” read  
“ *China.* ”

## ERRATUM.

Page 256—Return No. 174. For Return of Lands set apart for Public Purposes in the year 1873, *read* 1872.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT TO THE HONORABLE THE  
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 8 September, 1873.

SIR,

The Returns which are requisite for the compilation of the Statistical Register for the year 1872 being now as complete as possible, I have the honor to forward the same, and in doing so, will, by way of Report, direct attention to the principal facts disclosed by these Returns.

PART I.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

The estimated Population on the 31st December, 1872, was 539,190 persons; Page 2. of whom 295,680, or 54·84 per cent., were males, and 243,510, or 45·16 per cent., were females. The males therefore were 52,170, or 9·68 per cent., in excess of the females. The total addition to the Population during the year was 20,008, or 3·85 per cent. The increase for the decade was 160,256, which gives an average of something over 16,000 per annum.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

Under this heading will be seen a return of Marriages celebrated by each Page 3. denomination for the last ten years, and for a like period a return of Deaths registered in the Colony, with a return of Births and Deaths for each quarter of the year 1872. The total number of Marriages was 3,925, showing a small decrease on the previous year. The Births numbering 20,250, and slightly in excess of the year 1871. And there were 7,468 Deaths against 6,407 for the twelve months preceding.

IMMIGRATION.

In the way of Immigration from the United Kingdom there were only 842 Page 4. arrivals, of which 326 were at the public expense. The arrivals, including Inter-colonial and Foreign, numbered 24,107.

LUNATIC AND INVALID INSTITUTIONS.

The return of the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville appears first among Page 4. these institutions. The total number of patients in this hospital, on 31st December, 1872, was 474, as against 485, at the same date, in the previous year. Fresh cases, to the number of 219, were admitted, and there were 49 re-admissions, making a total of 268. The number of patients under treatment was 753, which was reduced by discharges, removals, deaths, &c., to 474 on 31st December, 1872. The total cost of this establishment was £12,955 15s. 5d. The Asylum at Parramatta for Free Lunatics commenced the year with 728 inmates, the number admitted and re-admitted was 90, bringing up the total under care to 818. After deducting patients discharged, died, &c., there were 749 remaining with which to begin the new year.

In the Convict Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta there were 47 patients under treatment. The expenditure for free and convict Lunatics amounted to £13,446 7s. The returns of the Lunatic Asylum for Imbeciles and Institutions for Idiots at Newcastle, the Lunatic Receiving House at Darlinghurst, and Bay View House Lunatic Asylum, Cook's River Road, show the number of inmates to be 181; the amount expended from the public purse being £6,592 5s. 9d.

#### CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Page 8.

First in order under this heading come the Returns from the Sydney Infirmary and other Institutions of a like nature, which are situate in various parts of the Colony to the number of 40\*. The Sydney Infirmary began the year with 232 patients; the number of admissions for the year was 1,827; there were 1,625 discharged, and 216 died, leaving 218 at the close of the year. The number of persons who received out-door relief from this Institution was 5,856. The receipts for the year were £10,331 3s. 7d., of which the Government provided £7,530 3s. 4d., and the balance, £2,801 0s. 3d., came from voluntary contributions. The disbursements amounted to £10,955 6s. 4d.

In St. Vincent's Hospital there were 25 patients at the close of the year 1871; the number admitted during the year 1872 was 331, the deaths numbered 29, and 291 were discharged,—the total number left on 31st December being 36. This establishment is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, which amounted to £1,042 9s. 9d., of which £992 15s. 7d. were expended.

The number of patients admitted into the Country Hospitals of the Colony during the year 1872 was 2,343; the out-door patients to whom relief was afforded numbered 549. The amount received from the public purse was £6,990 8s. 5d., and from voluntary contributions £11,075 4s. 3d. The total which was received by all the Hospitals was £29,439 6s.,—private funds contributing £14,918 14s. 3d., and the Government, £14,520 11s. 9d.

The Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, situate in Hyde Park (Sydney), Parramatta, and Liverpool, numbered 1,075 on the 31st December, 1871. There were 1,365 admitted, 1,148 discharged, and 241 deaths, which left 1,051 at the end of the year 1872. Those Asylums were wholly supported at the public expense, at a cost of £12,713 5s.

The Benevolent Asylums (two) had the care of 583 persons, including 343 children, during the year; and also afforded relief to a large number of families. The receipts amounted to £3,992 15s. 5d. from Government, and £1,688 9s. 9d. from private funds,—together, £5,681 5s. 2d.

The total amount paid for the support of the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, and the Benevolent Asylums, was £18,394 10s. 2d.

The Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools, Nautical School Ship "Vernon," Industrial and Reformatory Schools for Girls, were maintained at a cost of £12,522 16s. 10d.

The Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick was assisted by the Government to the sum of £8,180 13s. 10d., and voluntary aid amounted to £3,197 8s. 5d., making a total of £11,378 2s. 3d.

The Sydney Female School of Industry was supported from private contributions to the extent of £1,212 13s. 9d.

The

\* Exclusive of 5 institutions closed.

## STATISTICS, 1872—REPORT.

3

The Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution received the sum of £999 18s. from voluntary aid, and £450 from Government,—in all £1,449 18s.

The receipts of Ragged Schools of Sydney from voluntary contributions were £847 7s. 6d.

The total amount received by Orphan and Industrial Schools was £27,410 18s. 4d., of which £21,153 10s. 8d. came from the public funds.

Miscellaneous Institutions were supported by private contributions to the amount of £4,311 8s. 3d.

The grand total receipts by Lunatic Asylums and the Charitable Institutions of the Colony for the year 1872 were £112,550 11s., obtained as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
From the Government ... ..	85,374	11	0
Voluntary contributions ... ..	27,176	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£ 112,550	11	0

The total disbursements amounted to £113,796 18s. 3½d.

## WAGES.

The average rates of wages for the year 1872, for the different classes of labour in the Colony, was as follows:—

	Without board and lodging—	With board and lodging—
Carpenters ... ..	8s. to 11s. per diem.	£60 to £80 per annum.
Smiths ... ..	8s. to 11s. do.	£60 to £80 do.
Wheelwrights ... ..	7s. to 10s. do.	£60 to £80 do.
Bricklayers ... ..	8s. to 11s. do.	£60 to £80 do.
Masons ... ..	8s. to 11s. do.	£60 to £80 do.
Farm labourers ... ..	...	£32 to £35 do.
Shepherds ... ..	...	£30 to £40 do.
Females—		
Cooks (plain) ... ..	...	£26 to £30 do.
Housemaids ... ..	...	£20 to £26 do.
Laundresses ... ..	...	£26 to £30 do.
Nursemaids ... ..	...	£20 do.
General house servants, dairywomen, &c. ... ..	...	£26 do.

## PART II.

## RELIGION, EDUCATION, CRIME.

Under the head Ecclesiastical will be found a return showing the number of Ministers of Religion, &c., of each denomination for the year 1872, from which it appears there were 503 Ministers, and 976 Churches and Chapels; with sittings for 158,557 persons. The average attendance is stated to be 144,942; and there was also an attendance of 34,403 persons at other places used for public worship. The number of Churches and Chapels had increased from 924 to 976, and there was a difference in the average attendance of over 2,700 persons in excess of the previous year.

SUNDAY

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Page 17. These Schools had increased from 933 in 1871, to 962 in 1872; and the teachers numbered 6,234, which is 185 over the number recorded in 1871. The average number of scholars which was given in 1870 as 52,327, and in 1871 as 51,447, again shows a decrease in 1872, when they are given as 49,027. I do not place much reliance on the accuracy of these figures, but give them as collected from the returns furnished.

## DAY SCHOOLS.

Page 18. The number of Private Schools has decreased from 561 in 1871 to 551 in 1872, but those employed in tuition had increased by 55. The number of those receiving instruction was 16,286, viz.:—7,194 males and 9,092 females. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 2,586 scholars.

Page 19. The Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools afford instruction to 597 children; the Randwick Institution to 795; and the Industrial Schools to 177,—the numbers in all these Schools being about the same as the previous year.

Page 19. Schools under the Council of Education were 902 in number, being an addition of 24 on the year 1871. The scholars, which in 1871 were 62,295, advanced to 88,487 in 1872, showing the large increase of 26,192,—the average number of pupils to each School being 98. The sum granted by the Government from the Treasury was £123,601 10s. 11d., which included £1,601 10s. 11d. from the Clergy and School Estate Revenue Fund. The amount of £50,148 19s. 9d. was received from voluntary contributions, fees, &c. The total from both sources amounted to £173,750 10s. 8d. To show more clearly the progress or otherwise made by each class of Schools, by comparing the year 1872 with the previous year the following figures are now given:—

	1871.			1872.		
	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.
Public Schools ... ..	378	609	31,348	396	676	46,458
Provisional do. ... ..	181	150	5,185	191	194	6,073
Half Time do. ... ..	96	40	1,544	101	47	1,792
	655	799	38,077	691	917	54,923
Denominational Schools—						
Church of England ... ..	104	204	11,517	98	203	16,590
Roman Catholic ... ..	86	162	9,447	85	162	13,065
Presbyterian ... ..	18	33	1,772	16	26	2,106
Wesleyan ... ..	14	24	1,326	11	21	1,539
Hebrew ... ..	1	3	156	1	3	264
	223	426	24,218	211	415	33,564

It will be seen that the increase in the number of scholars in the Public Schools was 16,846, and in the Denominational Schools, 9,346; the principal additions being in the Church of England and Roman Catholic Schools, which were 5,073 and 3,618 respectively. Of the total number of scholars in 1871, 61·12 per cent. attended Public Schools, and 38·88 per cent. Denominational Schools. In 1872 the percentage was for the former 62·07 and for the latter 37·93.

The number of students in the University of Sydney was 39. The usual amount of £5,000 was granted by the Government, and £2,265 0s. 9d. was obtained from other sources.

The

The Colleges of St. Paul's and St. John's had each 5 students, the former receiving £975, of which £500 was from the public purse, and the latter £731 2s. 3d., the greater portion of which, viz., £608 18s. 3d., was supplied by the Government.

The Sydney Grammar School, with 259 scholars, was assisted by the Government with £1,500, and £3,475 5s. 8d. was received from school fees.

CRIME.

Page 36.

The return of the number of Supreme and Circuit Court cases during the year 1872 shows that there were 309 committals, of which 235 were for Felonies and 74 for Misdemeanors. As compared with the previous year there is a decrease of 36 cases. Out of the above number of committals 243 went to trial, which resulted in 172 convictions and 70 acquittals. In Quarter Session cases the committals numbered 764, being an increase of 25 on the previous year. The cases which were sent to trial were 691, and 471 convictions were obtained, the remaining 220 being acquittals. From the Summary Jurisdiction Returns it will be seen that \*18,928 persons were taken into custody during the year 1872, the males numbering 14,684, and females 4,244. The convictions were 13,552, committals 1,049, and discharges 4,325. The total cases of persons taken into custody for drunkenness was 9,727, consisting of 7,308 males, and 2,419 females. As compared with the previous year, the increase in these cases was 1,255, viz.,—1,255 taken into custody, 853 convictions, and 402 dismissals.

PART III.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of Imports for the year 1872 amounted to £9,208,496, being Page 48. at the rate of £17 9s. per head of the population† at the middle of the year. As compared with the previous year, there is a decrease of £401,012, as will be seen by the following figures:—

	1871.	1872.
	£	£
From United Kingdom ... ..	3,252,617	3,728,457
„ British Colonies ... ..	5,528,104	4,652,853
„ Foreign States ... ..	828,787	827,186
	<u>£9,609,508</u>	<u>£9,208,496</u>

There was therefore an increase in the value of Imports from the United Kingdom of £475,840, but British Colonies show a decrease of £875,251, and there was a trifling decrease from Foreign States.

I shall now show the value of the Imports from the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, distinguishing those received Seaward and Overland:—

	Seaward.	Overland.	Total.
	£	£	£
From Victoria ... ..	724,596	464,185	1,188,781
„ South Australia ... ..	501,183	152,720	653,903
„ Queensland ... ..	1,786,544	4,561	1,791,105
„ Tasmania ... ..	103,018	.. ..	103,018
„ New Zealand ... ..	326,369	.....	326,369
	<u>£3,441,710</u>	<u>£621,466</u>	<u>£4,063,176</u>

Page 48.

The

\* The apparent discrepancy of two between this and the following numbers is accounted by their being brought before the Magistrates, and remanded to other Benches to be dealt with.

† 527,682.



The increase or decrease of each of these Colonies is as follows :—

	Increase. £	Decrease. £
From Victoria ... ..	.....	509,455
„ South Australia ... ..	.....	70,922
„ Queensland ... ..	193,315	.....
„ Tasmania ... ..	.....	3,984
„ New Zealand ... ..	.....	555,132
Total ... ..	<u>£193,315</u>	<u>£1,139,493</u>

The total decrease from the above Colonies was £946,178, while other British Colonies show an increase of £70,927.

The total value of Exports for the year 1872 amounted to £10,447,049, being at the rate of £19 15s. 11½d. per head of population, and a decrease on the year 1871 of £797,983, as the following figures will prove :—

	1871. £	1872. £
To United Kingdom ... ..	4,378,281	4,926,728
„ British Colonies ... ..	6,508,802	5,146,018
„ Foreign States ... ..	357,949	374,303
	<u>£11,245,032</u>	<u>£10,447,049</u>

Exports to the United Kingdom had increased by £548,447, but to British Colonies there was a decrease of £1,362,784, and an increase to Foreign States of £16,354.

The value of Exports to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand will be seen to be as follows, to the Seaward and Overland :—

	Seaward. £	Overland. £	Total. £
Victoria ... ..	734,569	2,123,622	2,858,191
South Australia ... ..	137,682	304,334	442,016
Queensland ... ..	1,010,259	13,522	1,023,781
Tasmania ... ..	54,993	.....	54,993
New Zealand ... ..	228,930	.....	228,930
Western Australia ... ..	565	.....	565
Total ... ..	<u>£2,166,998</u>	<u>£2,441,478</u>	<u>£4,608,476</u>

The total decrease of Exports to these Colonies was £1,469,179.

The following figures will show the increase or decrease respectively :—

	Increase. £	Decrease. £
To Victoria ... ..	.....	1,719,368
„ South Australia ... ..	.....	48,630
„ Queensland ... ..	323,371	.....
„ Tasmania ... ..	31,944	.....
„ New Zealand ... ..	.....	56,533
„ Western Australia ... ..	37	.....
Total ... ..	<u>£355,352</u>	<u>£1,824,531</u>

The grand total of Exports over Imports was £1,238,553.

## STATISTICS, 1872—REPORT.

7

## SHIPPING.

From the Shipping Returns it is found that during the year 1872 the number Page 107. of vessels which entered the various ports of the Colony was 2,011, of which 1,245 were cargo-bearing, and 766 were in ballast. The nationality and tonnage were as follows:—

	No.	Tonnage.
From Great Britain ... ..	199	172,034
„ British Possessions ... ..	1,674	513,446
„ Foreign States ... ..	138	89,010
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,011	774,490
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number and tonnage of vessels entering each Port of the Colony during the year will be seen by the following figures:—

	No.	Tonnage.
Sydney ... ..	1,022	418,164
Newcastle ... ..	876	342,514
Grafton ... ..	35	4,251
Eden ... ..	10	3,883
Richmond ... ..	45	5,050
Tweed River ... ..	23	628
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,011	774,490
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Vessels outward-bound from the various Ports of the Colony during the year 1872 numbered 2,091, of which 2,061 were cargo-bearing, and 30 left in ballast.

The following figures give the nationality and tonnage—

	No.	Tonnage.
Great Britain ... ..	212	173,184
British Possessions ... ..	1,734	542,077
Foreign States ... ..	145	98,289
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,091	813,550
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total number of vessels with their tonnage which cleared from each of the Ports of the Colony during the year were—

	No.	Tonnage.
Sydney ... ..	854	360,735
Newcastle ... ..	1,092	427,845
Grafton ... ..	55	6,977
Eden ... ..	31	13,136
Richmond ... ..	33	4,122
Tweed River ... ..	26	735
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,091	813,550
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of vessels built in the Colony in the year 1872 was 25, of an Page 111. aggregate of 1,999 tons. They consisted of 1 barque, 1 brig, 9 schooners, 5 ketches, 2 cutters, and 7 steamers. The number of vessels registered during the year was 66, of an aggregate of 10,121 tons.

## PART IV.

## MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

Page 126. The return of the number of Mills for grinding and dressing grain shows that there were 188 in the Colony. The motive power of 159 of these was steam, 13 water, 6 wind, and 10 horse; of these, 134 were situate in the Settled Districts, and 54 in the Pastoral Districts.

## MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &amp;C.

Page 127. The total number of these in the Colony was 7,769, as against 6,827 in the previous year. First on the list are Manufactories and Works connected with, or dependent on, Agriculture, which will be found to number 5,940; in this category are 34 establishments for the manufacture of tobacco; the quantity produced was 8,580 cwt. There were also 71 Sugar-mills, which manufactured 34,207 cwt. and 143,795 gallons of molasses,—the weight of cane crushed being 712,569 cwt.

In the working on raw materials, the production of the pastoral interest, there were 381. Under this head will be seen 6 Woollen Manufactories, which turned out 201,260 yards of cloth and tweeds. There were also 35 Soap and Candle Manufactories, producing 80,732 cwt. of the former article, and 13,824 of the latter, and 44 Boiling-down Establishments, in which 71,321 sheep and 1,978 horned cattle were slaughtered,—the produce being 45,986 cwt. of tallow, of which a large portion is obtained from the refuse from butchers' shops in the Metropolitan District.

The manufacture of food, of which the raw material is not the produce of agriculture, and of articles of drink, employed 214 establishments. In this class are Sugar Refineries and Distilleries. The former produced 134,380 cwt. of sugar, and the latter 36,059 gallons of proof rum.

There were also 531 Building Materials and Plastic Manufactories, and 137 Machine Manufactories, Brass, Lead, and Iron Works. The remaining 566 were Miscellaneous Works and Manufactories, which will be found on reference to the return.

## PART V.

## PRODUCTION.

Page 136. The returns of this portion of the Statistics begin with the quantity and value of Gold received by Escort from the several Gold Fields of the Colony, during the year 1872, and the comparative quality and value of the Gold received from each Gold Field, as assayed by the Mint.

The quantity received was 392,186 ounces, valued at £1,513,186, which shows an increase on the year 1871, of 95,258 ounces, of the value of £369,405.

The Western Gold Fields appear to have chiefly contributed to this increase, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Gold Fields.	1871.		1872.	
	Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.
Western	209,394	811,026	307,267	1,194,324
Southern	73,262	278,045	74,808	280,679
Northern	14,272	52,710	10,111	38,183
Total	296,928	£1,143,781	392,186	£ 1,513,186

More

More than 78 per cent. of the quantity was the yield of the Western Gold Fields.

The total value of Gold received into the Mint during the last ten years by Escort was £10,892,394.

#### COAL.

The number of Coal Mines which were worked during the year 1872 was 22, producing 1,012,426 tons, valued at £396,197. As compared with 1871 there was an increase both in quantity and value of 113,642 tons and £79,857 respectively. The export trade during the year was 669,110 tons. The largest quantities shipped were as follows :—

	Tons.
To Victoria... ..	190,975
„ United States ... ..	109,107
„ New Zealand ... ..	107,014
„ South Australia ... ..	79,053
„ Hong Kong ... ..	68,035
„ Shanghai ... ..	34,091
„ Tasmania ... ..	10,463
„ Mauritius ... ..	10,308

The total export exceeded that of 1871 by 103,681 tons.

#### COPPER.

Of Copper Mines there were 16\* in operation. The quantity of ore raised was 1,885 tons, valued at £54,643. Page 137.

#### TIN.

Of this metal 718 tons were raised of the value of £48,832. Page 137.

#### KEROSENE.

The quantity of Shale obtained during the year was 11,040 tons, valued at £28,700. Page 137.

The quantity in the year 1871 was 14,700 tons, so that there was a decrease of 3,660 tons.

#### AGRICULTURE.

From the Summary of Agricultural Returns it will be found that the total number of freeholders of land exceeding one acre in extent was 20,118, showing an increase of 882 on the year 1871. Page 138.

There were also 4,109 persons who were both freeholders and leaseholders of land exceeding an acre.

Leaseholders numbered 8,264, of which 6,998 were in the Settled Districts and 1,266 in the Pastoral Districts.

The extent of holdings over an acre possessed by freeholders was 6,306,194 acres, and of leaseholders 3,482,534 acres.

As compared with the previous year, the increase in acreage of freeholds amounted to 1,319,806 acres, and of leaseholds to 613,855 acres.

The extent of freehold land in cultivation was 322,922 acres, and of leasehold 131,712 acres. There was an increase on the previous year in the first-named of 44,675 acres, and a decrease in the last-named of 7,892 acres.

Freehold land enclosed but not under cultivation shows 3,493,966 acres, and leasehold 1,640,423 acres. In

\* Including two mines, the operations of which no information could be obtained.

In both classes the increase on the previous year was 858,067 acres and 354,818 acres respectively; the unenclosed freehold land numbered 2,489,305 acres, and leasehold 1,710,398 acres.

This class of holdings also shows an increase of 417,064 acres and 266,929 acres respectively.

Page 146.

The following comparative table shows the increase or decrease in the acreage of the various crops under cultivation, as well as the produce, for the years ending 31st March, 1872 and 1873.

Crops.	1872.		1873.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.
Wheat.....	154,030	2,229,642 bush.	177,551	2,898,463 bush.	23,521	668,821 bush.	.....	.....
Maize .....	119,956	4,015,973 "	116,745	3,984,958 "	.....	.....	3,211	31,015 bush.
Barley .....	3,461	55,284 "	3,727	70,708 "	266	15,424 bush.	.....	.....
Oats.....	13,795	280,887 "	13,586	270,967 "	.....	.....	209	9,920 bush.
Rye .....	1,342	17,339 "	1,260	17,671 "	.....	332 bush.	82	.....
Millet .....	254	4,346 "	281	4,243 "	27	.....	.....	103 bush.
Potatoes .....	14,770	44,758 tons	15,123	45,112 tons	353	354 tons	.....	.....
Tobacco .....	567	4,475 cwt.	440	2,751 cwt.	.....	.....	127	1,724 cwt.
Arrowroot .....	26	26,454 lbs.	38	32,613 lbs.	12	6,159 lbs.	.....	.....
Sorghum and Imphee... cane { Productive ...	32	173 tons	69	44 tons	37	.....	.....	129 tons
Unproductive .....	1,994	*24,824 cwt.	3,470	97,820 cwt.	1,476	72,996 cwt.	.....	.....
Hay.....	2,399	.....	2,001	.....	.....	.....	398	.....
Hay.....	51,805	77,459 tons	65,832	105,929 tons	14,027	28,470 tons	.....	.....
Vines { For Wine- making .....	2,466	413,321 galls.	2,568	451,450 galls.	102	38,129 galls.	.....	.....
For Fruit for Table-use ...	601	508 tons	655	573 tons	147	65 tons	.....	.....
Unproductive .....	1,084	.....	866	.....	.....	.....	218	.....
Gardens and Orchards	14,520	.....	15,016	.....	496	.....	.....	.....
Green Fodder.....	31,903	.....	32,510	.....	607	.....	.....	.....
All other.....	2,789	.....	2,892	.....	102	.....	.....	.....

\* Exclusive of the produce of 748 acres of Sugar-cane, grown in the Grafton District, which could not be ascertained.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the area of land under wheat cultivation was 177,551 acres, which produced 2,898,463 bushels, being an increase on the previous year of 23,521 acres and 668,821 bushels. The average yield per acre was over 16 bushels.

The number of acres under the maize crop, which in 1871 was 119,956 acres, had decreased in 1872 to 116,745 acres,—the produce of the former year being in excess of the latter year by 31,015 bushels. The average yield per acre was a trifle over 34 bushels.

The crop of Barley had increased by 15,424 bushels, the figures for 1871 being 55,284 bushels. The average yield was 19 bushels to the acre.

Oats show a decrease of 9,920 bushels.

Potatoes had increased by 354 tons, and Hay, by 28,470 tons. The yield of Potatoes was about 3 tons per acre.

The value of Wheat, Flour, and Bread imported into the Colony during the year 1872 amounted to £429,152, which is a decrease on the previous year of £149,090. The principal market from which these Breadstuffs was drawn was from South Australia, to the value of £325,517, but large as this sum appears it is a decrease of £159,304 on the previous year.

The

## STATISTICS, 1872—REPORT.

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The following table shows the importations of Wheat and Flour, with estimated value and quantity, and rate per head of the population, for the last five years :—

Year.	Popu-lation.	Imports.				Colonial Produce.				Value of Imports and Colonial Produce per head of Popu-lation.	Exports.			
		Wheat.	Flour and Bread.	Esti-mated Value.	Value of Imports per head of Popu-lation.	Wheat.	Average price per bushel in Sydney.	Esti-mated value.	Value of Colonial Produce per head of Popu-lation.		Wheat.	Flour and Bread.	Esti-mated Value.	Value of Exports per head of Popu-lation.
		bushels	tons	£	£ s. d.	bushels	s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	bushels	tons	£	s. d.
1868	466,765	609,011	20,242	546,979	1 3 5	1,787,085	6 6	580,802	1 4 10	2 8 3	12,974	117	6,981	0 3
1869	485,356	782,657	18,470	469,272	0 19 4	3,200,959	6 0	960,287	1 19 6	2 18 10	74,894	6,960	114,799	4 8
1870	502,861	571,278	21,250	411,490	0 16 4	999,595	*5 3	262,393	0 10 5	1 6 9	73,206	6,092	97,644	3 10
1871	519,182	1,043,474	20,796	578,242	1 2 3	2,229,642	5 10	650,311	1 5 0	2 7 3	60,596	4,911	86,685	3 4
1872	539,190	633,285	18,498	429,152	0 15 11	2,898,463	6 0	869,239	1 12 3	2 8 2	152,097	4,293	98,229	3 7
Average ...	...	727,941	19,851	487,027	0 19 5	2,223,149	5 11	664,606	1 6 5	2 5 10	74,753	4,474	80,867	3 1

\* Ranged from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; calculations made on 5s. 3d.

## VINEYARDS.

The quantity of land under the cultivation of the vine was 4,090 acres, of which 2,568 acres were used for wine-making, the produce being 451,450 gallons of Wine, and 966 gallons of Brandy. Grapes for table-use occupied 665 acres, which produced 573 tons of Fruit, and 866 acres were unproductive. Page 138.

## LIVE STOCK.

In the Live Stock Returns for the year ended 31st March, 1872, it will be seen that there was a considerable decrease in all kinds of Stock, but the returns for the year ended 31st March, 1873, show that the reverse is the case, as follows :— Page 147.

Year ended 31 March.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1872 .....	304,100	2,014,888	16,278,697	213,193
1873 .....	328,408	2,287,660	17,560,048	218,904
Increase .....	24,308	272,772	1,281,351	5,711

## PART VI.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

## COIN AND BULLION.

The amount of British Coin and Australian Sovereigns in the Mint and Banks of the Colony on 31st December, 1872, was £2,693,944 5s. 9d.; and of Bullion £159,102 18s. 11d.; making a total of £2,853,047 4s. 8d. The increase on the previous year was £330,659 6s. 9d. Page 191.

## PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

The value of Notes issued by the various Banks was £947,816,—the increase on the previous year being £194,031. Page 192.

On pages 193 and 194 will be found a general Abstract of the sworn Returns of the Average Assets and Liabilities, and of the Capital and Profits of the Banks of the Colony for each Quarter of the year 1872.

SAVINGS'

## SAVINGS' BANK.

Page 195. The return of the New South Wales Savings' Bank shows the number of Depositors, Amount of Deposits, Investments, &c., on 31st December, 1872.

The total number of Depositors was 25,561, at whose credit there was a sum of £1,028,737 12s. 6d. The increase in the number of Depositors on the year 1871 was 2,134, and in the amount of Deposits £97,049 2s. 8d. The Sydney Depositors had increased from 18,727 in 1871, to 20,193 in 1872; and Country Depositors from 4,700 to 5,368. The amount of Deposits in Sydney in 1872 was £795,693 against £742,616 in the previous year, and in the country, £233,043 against £189,071.

Page 196. The Government Savings Bank show that the year 1872 was entered on with 953 accounts, and that during the year the number of accounts opened was 2,271. The accounts closed numbered 633, leaving 2,591 at the end of the year. The total number of Deposits during the year was 8,415, to the value of £109,343 0s. 5d., and of withdrawals 2,059, to the value of £28,655 4s. 8d., the balance to credit of Depositors at the end of the year being £80,687 15s. 9d.

## BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

Page 197. The value of gold received by the Mint during the year 1872 amounted to £2,063,774 12s. 10d., being a decrease on the previous year of £823,827 3s. 7d.

The Coin and Bullion issued for the same period was of the value of £2,091,728 2s. 1d., showing a decrease of £778,690 11s. The revenue of the Establishment was £17,789 4s. 7d.

The following comparative table shows from whence the Mint was supplied, and also points out the increase or decrease respectively.

	1871.			1872.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales .....	935,040	17	11	1,278,127	4	11	343,086	7	0	.....	.....	.....
Victoria .....	599,667	6	4	120,750	11	1	.....	.....	.....	478,916	15	3
New Zealand .....	857,201	1	5	184,225	15	11	.....	.....	.....	672,975	5	6
Queensland .....	496,614	19	7	457,169	6	11	.....	.....	.....	12,445	12	8
Tasmania .....	4,239	1	11	8,715	2	1	4,476	0	2	.....	.....	.....
New Caledonia .....	1,316	17	11	8,985	18	9	7,669	0	10	.....	.....	.....
Coin .....	20,521	11	4	5,800	13	2	.....	.....	.....	14,720	18	2
Total.....	2,887,601	16	5	2,063,774	12	10	355,231	8	0	1,179,058	11	7

## RAILWAYS.

Page 198. The number of miles open for Railway Traffic at the end of the year 1872 was 396, being an increase of 52 miles on the previous year. The number of Season Tickets issued was 274,414, and other Passenger Tickets 753,910, in all, 1,028,324,—being a decrease on the year 1871 of 39,362. The revenue obtained from this source was £159,844 16s. 9d., as against £125,881 7s. 1d. for the previous year, the increase being £33,963 9s. 8d. The carriage of goods produced £261,028 10s. 8d., the weight of goods being 825,359 tons, the former being £35,201 19s. 8d., and the latter 83,375 tons in excess of the year 1871.

The sum of £4,115 12s. 7d. was received from rents and miscellaneous sources.

The total earnings from Passenger and Goods Traffic amounted to £424,989, showing an increase on the previous year of £69,667 3s. The total expenditure was £207,917 14s., and the net earnings were £218,837 15s. 7d.

The

The Southern Line shows the net earnings of the year to be £65,629 10s. 5d., which is an increase on the previous year of £12,149 2s. 9d.

The net receipts of the Western Line were £107,652 0s. 3d., being an excess on the previous year of £42,251 7s. 6d.

On the Richmond Line there was an excess of expenditure over receipts to the amount of £1,780 10s. 5d.

The net earnings on the Northern Line exceeded those of 1871 by £4,725 1s. 6d., the figures for 1872 being £45,169 12s., and for 1871 £40,444 10s. 6d.

#### ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

At the close of the year 1872 there were 6,114 miles of wire on which the sum of £212,255 9s. 8d. has been expended in erection. Page 199.

The number of stations in the Colony for the transmission of messages was 92, and the messages transmitted numbered 335,822, the value of which amounted to £45,019 16s. 3d.

The number of miles of wire had increased by 535 miles. The increase in the number of Telegrams on the previous year was 117,292, and in their value £15,999 19s. 4d. The value of British-Australian Telegrams was £2,671 5s. 6d., and balances for Intercolonial and Guaranteed Business amounted to £1,904 10s. 4d.

#### POST OFFICES, LETTERS, &c.

The number of Post Offices in the Colony at the end of the year 1872 was 622, which employed 761 persons. The number of offices had increased by 52. Page 201.

The number of Letters transmitted through the Post was 8,654,000; of Newspapers 4,841,200; and of Packets 170,500. The increase on 1871 was 1,144,500 Letters, 849,100 Newspapers, and 12,200 Packets.

Foreign Letters numbered 1,244,700; Inland Letters, 6,699,900; and Town Letters, 709,400. Newspapers to Foreign Parts numbered 1,274,000, and those despatched Inland, 3,567,200. The total income was £96,477 3s. 4d., and the total expenditure, £87,309 13s. 4d.

#### MONEY ORDERS.

There were 87,435 Money Orders issued during the year, to the value of £393,882 2s. Page 202.

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL.

The amounts expended by the Colony during the year, under the heads Military and Naval, were £57,431 17s. and £4,426 19s. 6d. respectively,—the detailed statements of which will be found on reference to return No. 138. The expenditure by the Imperial Government on both services was £38,649 7s. 1d. Page 205.



## PART VII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Page 212. The total amount expended on the various Public Works of the Colony in the year 1872 was £475,814 2s. 7d., which was distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Railways ... ..	182,955	4	2
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	12,329	8	2
Roads, Bridges, &c. ... ..	130,488	4	9
Harbours and Rivers ... ..	67,121	3	9
Public Buildings ... ..	82,920	1	9
	<u>£475,814</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

## METEOROLOGY.

Page 227. An abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at the Sydney Observatory in the year 1872, and other results obtained from various stations in the Colony, will be found on returns No. 144 to 147.

## MORTGAGES.

Page 240. From the return of Mortgages on Land, it will be seen that the number of these securities registered during the year 1872 was 1,331, securing £611,857 5s. 10d. Discharges of Mortgages numbered 634, of a total value of £392,697 15s. 9d. As compared with 1871, the decrease in the number of Mortgages was 147, and in value to the amount of £85,583.

## LIENS ON WOOL.

Page 241. The amount secured on Preferable Liens on Wool was £377,032 1s., which was a decrease on the previous year of £74,894 12s. 5d. It must be borne in mind, however, that when any sum has been secured both by a lien on Wool and by a mortgage of the Sheep, the amount is included under the head of mortgages only.

## MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

Page 241. Securities of this kind show that the amount lent was £1,076,432 12s. 2d., and discharges were effected to the value of £1,245,318 10s. 3d.

## LIENS ON GROWING CROPS.

Page 242. Liens on growing crops show a total of £11,795 13s. 5d., being a decrease on the previous year of £1,374 14s. 3d.

## REAL PROPERTY ACT.

Page 242. Under this Act there were during the year 229 applications to bring land under its provisions. The total area included in these applications was 35,459 acres, valued at £157,376.

The total amount collected as fees was £3,460, of which £2,865 were paid into the Revenue, £267 were received as fees to the Land Titles Commissioners, and £328 were paid into the Assurance Fund.

The number of Crown Grants issued was 3,637, of a total area of 173,922 acres, for which the purchase money obtained was £187,783. From this source, the sum of £392 was added to the Assurance Fund. The amount secured by mortgage during the year was £389,346.

The total area of land under the provisions of this Act, on the 31st December, 1872, was 1,707,357 acres, valued at £4,096,630.

## INSOLVENCIES.

## INSOLVENCIES.

There were 492 Insolvents during the year. The liabilities, as shown in their schedules, amounted to £370,035, and the deficiency was £242,817. Page 245.

## MINERS' RIGHTS AND BUSINESS LICENSES.

During the year 1872 there were 30,629 Miners' Rights issued, and 1,723 Business Licenses. The number of Leases issued of auriferous tracts was 5,013. Page 245.

## PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

From this return it appears there were 2,403 Licenses issued during the year 1872, being an increase of 161 on the previous year. Page 247.

## VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The total strength of the Volunteers was 4,186 members, including the Cadets and Engineer Corps, the former numbering 786, and the latter 64. The total expenditure was £10,092 0s. 2d. There were also four Companies of the Naval Brigade in Sydney and one at Newcastle—of a total strength of 252 men; the cost of maintenance was £3,933. Page 248.]

## POLITICAL FRANCHISE.

The number of Electors on the Rolls of the several Electoral Districts of the Colony at the General Election in 1872 was 151,798, which includes an estimated number of 31,000 voters who are electors on the Gold Fields. The return also shows the number of persons who recorded their votes at the last General Election. Page 251.

## LAND SALES.

The total amount realized on the sale of Land, otherwise than conditionally, was £177,062. Of this sum £148,267 was derived from Land sold in the Pastoral Districts, and £28,794 from the Settled Districts. The total area alienated was 166,833 acres. Comparing these figures with the previous year it will be seen that there was an increase of £77,103 in the sum obtained, and an additional area of 78,196 acres alienated. Page 253.

Conditional purchases of Land show a very large increase on the previous year, as will be seen from the following: The gross amount realized was £257,765, being an excess of £112,696, and by far the largest sum yet received in any one year. The number of selections made during the year had increased from 4,751 in 1871, to 8,281 in 1872; and the area of Land so selected, from 358,682 acres to 749,586 acres. The gross amount realized was made up as follows:—For deposit, £187,396; for balance of purchase money, £24,692; and for interest, £45,676.

Reviewing the Statistics for the year 1872, the Colony has much cause for gratulation for the advance which has been made, and I hope that on a future occasion I shall be able to report as great if not greater progress for the current year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.



STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FROM THE YEAR 1821 TO 1872 INCLUSIVE.

Main statistical table with columns for Year, Population, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Schools, Convictions, Mills, Manufacturing, Number of Acres Under Crop, Live Stock (Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Pigs), Coal Raised (Quantity, Value), Land Sales (Quantity, Amount Realized), Shipping (Inwards, Outwards), Exports (Wool, Tallow, Gold, Coal), Value of Total Imports/Exports, Revenue (General, Loans, Ordinary, Loans), and Expenditure (Ordinary, Loans).

\* Exclusive of the overland traffic.
† The Census was taken in 1821, 2, 3, 5, 8, 33, 6; population as above.

2nd March, 1846, " 189,609
1st March, 1851, " 187,343
1st March, 1856, " 265,359
7th April, 1861, " 350,860
2nd April, 1871, " 603,881

The population from the year 1836 is estimated up to the end of each year.
† The reduction in the year 1831 was caused by the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales.

\* The reduction in the year 1859 was caused by the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.
† Lands conditionally sold under the " Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

Price of land in 1825, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per acre.
The minimum price of land was 6s. per acre from 1832 to 1840; 12s. per acre, 1840-2. (20s. in Port Phillip, in 1841). 20s. per acre from 1843 to present time.
In 1822, 3, 4, 5, the accounts were kept in Spanish dollars and British money; generally in Spanish dollars.
Transportation ceased in 1840.

The Return of the Revenue and Expenditure previous to 1850 cannot be accurately ascertained. In addition to the above Expenditure, the Imperial Government paid large sums for the maintenance of Convicts and Military.

Gold discovered in May, 1851.
The Loans Expenditure previous to 1853 cannot be shown.

\* Includes £270,543 proceeds of Treasury Bills, issued under the Act of Council 27th Vic., No. 8, to cover deficit of 1853 and previous years.
† The Revenue and Expenditure columns include " Church and School Lands Revenue," " Police Reward Fund," " Police Superannuation Fund," and " Superannuation Fund," 27th Vic., No. 11.

‡ Includes Trust Fund and Treasury Bills.
§ Includes the Gold received at the Mint from other Colonies, and converted into Bars and Coins.
† Inclusive of the Overland Traffic.



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1872.

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STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

1872.

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## PART I.

## POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, VITAL STATISTICS, &amp;c.

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18	Average Rates of Wages (Decennial Return) ... ..	12
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## POPULATION.

No. 1.—RETURN of the INCREASE and DECREASE of the POPULATION of the Colony, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1872, and of the total Number on the latter date.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	General Total.
<b>IMMIGRATION AND BIRTHS—</b>				
Increase by Immigration (Seaward) ... ..	<sup>a</sup> 18,550	5,557	24,107	
Births ... ..	10,276	9,974	20,250	
<b>TOTAL INCREASE ... ..</b>	<b>28,826</b>	<b>15,531</b>		<b>44,357</b>
<b>EMIGRATION AND DEATHS—</b>				
Decrease by Departure (Seaward) ... ..	<sup>b</sup> 12,855	4,026	16,881	
Deaths ... ..	4,442	3,026	7,468	
<b>TOTAL DECREASE... ..</b>	<b>17,297</b>	<b>7,052</b>		<b>24,349</b>
<b>NET INCREASE ... ..</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>8,479</b>		<b>20,008</b>
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1871 ... ..	284,151	235,031		519,182
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1872 ... ..	295,680	243,510		539,190

<sup>a</sup> Includes 229 Chinese.

<sup>b</sup> Includes 597 Chinese.

N.B.—There are no means of ascertaining the overland migration between New South Wales and the neighbouring Colonies.

## No. 2.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the POPULATION of the Colony.

Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1863	209,636	169,298	378,934	1868	260,414	206,351	466,765
1864	216,357	176,232	392,589	1869	271,005	214,351	485,356
1865	227,196	184,192	411,388	1870	280,350	222,511	502,861
1866	239,820	191,592	431,412	1871	284,151	235,031	519,182
1867	248,512	199,108	447,620	1872	295,680	243,510	539,190

## STATISTICS—1872.

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## MARRIAGES.

No. 3.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MARRIAGES registered in the Colony.

DENOMINATION.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Church of England ... ..	842	868	886	856	832	1,024	1,018	1,159	1,232	1,381
Roman Catholic ... ..	836	945	934	873	881	912	901	908	885	836
Presbyterian ... ..	966	945	935	856	767	698	663	548	648	827
Wesleyan Methodist ... ..	234	278	349	349	303	333	313	363	364	397
Primitive Methodist ... ..	55	60	54	49	49	51	58	70	60	73
Congregationalist ... ..	100	95	97	90	100	96	106	82	99	148
Baptist ... ..	41	28	34	49	38	21	25	37	30	51
Unitarian ... ..	4	1	4	1	2	2	4	3	4	3
Hebrew ... ..	14	10	11	13	9	13	13	4	10	6
Latter Day Saints... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Israelite ... ..	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Church of England ... ..	.....	5	21	45	186	350	446	451	395	.....
German Evangelical ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	2	7	4	9
Christians ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	3	3
Free Gospel Church ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Registrar's Offices... ..	220	245	252	278	256	233	243	215	219	191
TOTALS ... ..	3,314	3,480	3,578	3,462	3,426	3,736	3,799	3,848	3,953	3,925

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

No. 4.—RETURN of the Number of BIRTHS and DEATHS of both Sexes, registered in the Colony during each Quarter of the Year 1872.

Quarter ending—	Births.			Quarter ending—	Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
31 March ... ..	2,496	2,471	4,967	31 March ... ..	1,270	869	2,139
30 June ... ..	2,510	2,455	4,965	30 June ... ..	1,005	711	1,716
30 September ... ..	2,742	2,585	5,327	30 September ... ..	1,041	699	1,740
31 December ... ..	2,528	2,463	4,991	31 December ... ..	1,126	747	1,873
TOTAL ... ..	10,276	9,974	20,250	TOTAL ... ..	4,442	3,026	7,468

No. 5.—DECENNIAL RETURN of BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the Colony.

Year.	Births.			Year.	Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1863	8,035	7,644	15,679	1863	4,026	2,626	6,653
1864	8,792	8,089	16,881	1864	3,873	2,572	6,445
1865	8,824	8,459	17,283	1865	3,944	2,652	6,596
1866	8,833	8,117	16,950	1866	4,396	2,965	7,361
1867	9,357	8,960	18,317	1867	5,122	3,509	8,631
1868	9,557	8,928	18,485	1868	4,279	2,946	7,225
1869	9,872	9,371	19,243	1869	3,972	2,719	6,691
1870	10,009	9,639	19,648	1870	4,009	2,549	6,558
1871	10,326	9,817	20,143	1871	3,882	2,525	6,407
1872	10,276	9,974	20,250	1872	4,442	3,026	7,468

\* One (sex unknown) a mutilated body.



# IMMIGRATION.

No. 6.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of IMMIGRANTS who arrived in the Colony from the United Kingdom.

Year.	Immigrants at the Public Expense.							Immigrants at their own Expense.							Total Number of Immigrants arrived.					Religion of Immigrants at the Public Expense.			Native Countries of Immigrants at the Public Expense.					
	Adults.			Children.				Total.	Adults.			Children.				Total.	Adults.			Children.	General Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religions.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.											
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.													
1863 ...	1,966	1,872	3,838	391	404	795	4,633	495	306	801	103	99	202	1,003	2,461	2,178	4,639	997	5,636	1,879	2,754	...	1,028	295	3,275	35		
1864 ...	1,701	1,672	3,373	289	315	604	3,977	728	294	1,022	93	84	177	1,199	2,429	1,966	4,395	781	5,176	1,616	2,354	7	732	275	2,951	19		
1865 ...	1,073	1,214	2,287	213	217	430	2,717	362	182	544	53	44	97	641	1,435	1,396	2,831	527	3,358	974	1,732	11	495	155	2,041	26		
1866 ...	501	543	1,044	92	68	160	1,204	332	219	551	51	46	97	648	833	762	1,595	257	1,852	369	830	5	190	64	937	13		
1867 ...	385	435	820	66	58	124	944	547	493	1,040	117	78	195	1,235	932	928	1,860	319	2,179	302	642	...	123	57	759	5		
1868 ...	183	215	398	41	31	72	470	393	253	646	51	56	107	753	576	468	1,044	179	1,223	187	282	1	99	41	324	6		
*1869 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*47	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	412	263	675	102	777	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1870 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	474	348	822	198	1,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1871 ...	28	299	327	15	15	30	357	376	248	624	68	63	131	755	404	547	951	161	1,112	281	76	...	259	10	75	13		
1872 ...	25	271	296	16	14	30	326	248	172	420	51	45	96	516	273	443	716	126	842	261	65	...	240	70	7	9		

\* 1869—The Government Immigration Regulations were cancelled in 1867; immigration therefore in fact ceased in 1853, but at the commencement of 1869 47 individuals arrived, being those who failed to avail themselves of their embarkation orders in the early part of 1868.

NOTE.—1872.—The total number of persons arriving in the Colony was 24,107. This number includes *Inter-colonial* as well as *Foreign* arrivals.

## THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.

No. 7.—RETURN showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of PATIENTS in the HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE, during the Year 1872.

In the Hospital on 31 December, 1871.			Admissions in the Year 1872.									Total Number of Patients under care.			Patients discharged, died, and escaped.															Remaining in the Hospital on 31 December, 1872.			Average numbers resident during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Patients relieved during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.					
			Admitted for the first time.			Re-admitted.			Total.						Discharged recovered.			Discharged relieved.			Removed not improved.			Died.			Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days.																		Total Number discharged, died, and escaped.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
229	256	485	141	78	219	23	26	49	164	104	268	393	360	753	70	49	119	9	4	13	63	39	107	29	9	38	2	...	2	178	101	279	215	259	474	231	256	487	426	471	444	54	38	48	125	35	78
Native Countries of the Patients.												Ages of the Patients.																																			
British-born.			Colonial-born.			Foreign-born.			Total.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards.			Total.																	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
288	292	580	67	64	131	38	4	42	393	360	753	15	16	31	79	75	154	117	117	234	83	76	159	64	54	118	35	22	57	393	360	753															

### FREE LUNATICS, PARRAMATTA.

**No. 8.—RETURN showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of PATIENTS in the FREE LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA, during the Year 1872.**

In the Asylum on 31 December, 1871.				Admissions in the Year 1872.									Total Number of Patients under care.	Patients discharged, died, and escaped.															Remaining in the Asylum on 31 December, 1872.			Average numbers resident during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Patients relieved during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.																																								
				Admitted for the first time.			Re-admitted.			Total.				Discharged recovered.			Discharged relieved.			Removed not improved.			Died.			Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days.																		Total number discharged, died, and escaped.																																					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																																							
Lunatics	...	...	...	524	197	721	59	27	86	2	2	4	61	29	90	585	226	811	17	3	20	1	...	1	1	...	1	24	15	39	2	...	...	1	44	18	7	62	69	541	208	749	544	203	747	27	87	10	34	22	22	1	64	...	1	11	...	4	40	7	39	5	22	...	...	...															
Invalids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																		
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	524	204	728	59	27	86	2	2	4	61	29	90	585	233	818	17	3	20	1	...	1	1	5	6	24	17	41	7	...	1	44	25	69	541	208	749	544	207	751	27	87	10	34	22	22	1	64	...	1	11	...	4	40	8	21	5	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

				Native Countries of the Patients.												Ages of the Patients.																								
				British-born.				Colonial-born.				Foreign-born.				Total.				10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
				Lunatics	...	...	...	434	194	63	26	88	6	585	226	811	3	...	...	59	26	173	54	163	61	99	57	88	28	585	226	811								
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	434	198	63	29	88	6	585	233	818	3	1	...	59	28	173	54	163	62	99	57	88	31	585	233	818												

### CONVICT LUNATICS AND INVALIDS, PARRAMATTA.

**No. 9.—RETURN showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of PATIENTS in the CONVICT LUNATIC AND INVALID ESTABLISHMENT, PARRAMATTA, during the Year 1872.**

In the Asylum on 31 December, 1871.				Admissions in the Year 1872.									Total Number of Patients under care.	Patients discharged, died, and escaped.															Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1872.			Average numbers resident during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Patients relieved during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.																							
				Admitted for the first time.			Re-admitted.			Total.				Discharged recovered.			Discharged relieved.			Removed not improved.			Died.			Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days.																		Total number discharged, died, and escaped.																				
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																			
Lunatics	...	...	...	37	6	43	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	37	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	1	5	33	7	40	35	7	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	45	14	28	...	...	...									
Invalids	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	37	8	45	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	37	10	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	3	7	33	7	40	35	8	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	45	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

				Native Countries of the Patients.												Ages of the Patients.																								
				British-born.				Colonial-born.				Foreign-born.				Total.				10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
				Lunatics	...	...	...	36	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	37	8	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	19	2	12	5	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	36	10	...	...	1	...	37	10	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	19	3	12	6	37	10	47				

STATISTICS—1872.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES AND INSTITUTION FOR IDIOTS, NEWCASTLE.

(Opened for the reception of Patients on the 6th October, 1871.)

**No. 10.—RETURN** showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of IMBECILES AND IDIOTS in the INSTITUTION at NEWCASTLE, during the Year 1872.

In the Asylum, on 31 December, 1871.			Admissions in the Year 1872.									Total Number of Patients under care.	Patients discharged, died, and escaped.												Remaining in the Institution on 31 Dec., 1872.	Average Numbers resident during the Year 1872.			Per-centage of Recoveries on Admissions during the Year 1872.			Per-centage of Patients relieved during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.												
			Admitted for the first time.			Re-admitted.			Total.				Discharged recovered.			Discharged relieved.			Removed not improved.			Died.																Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days.			Total Number discharged, died, and escaped.						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
88	25	113	32	11	43	...	...	...	32	11	43	120	36	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	18	3	21	...	...	...	19	3	22	101	33	134	91	27	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	1978	1111	1779
Native Countries of the Patients.												Ages of the Patients.																																			
British-born.			Colonial-born.			Foreign-born.			Total.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards.			Total.																	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.												
70	10	80	41	26	67	9	...	9	120	36	156	26	20	46	14	9	23	15	3	18	20	1	21	26	1	27	19	2	21	120	36	156															

NOTE.—Of the 43 admissions 14 were original admissions and 29 transfers from other Institutions for the Insane.

STATISTICS—1872.

## LUNATIC RECEIVING-HOUSE, DARLINGHURST.

**No. 11.—RETURN** showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of PATIENTS in the LUNATIC RECEIVING-HOUSE, DARLINGHURST, during the Year 1872.

In the Asylum on 31 December, 1871.			Admissions in the Year 1872.									Total number of Patients under care.			Patients discharged, died, and escaped.												Remaining in the Asylum on 31 December, 1872.			Average numbers resident during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Patients relieved during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.								
			Admitted for the first time.			Re-admitted.			Total.						Discharged recovered.			Discharged relieved.			Removed not improved.			Died.																		Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days.			Total number discharged, died, and escaped.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
2	4	6	129	63	192	2	...	2	131	63	194	133	67	200	11	1	12	2	1	3	118	62	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	64	195	2	3	5	3	1	4	8.27	1.49	6.50	1.50	1.49	1.50	...	...	...
Native Countries of the Patients.												Ages of the Patients.																																			
British-born.			Colonial-born.			Foreign-born.			Total.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards.			Total.																	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.												
105	52	157	20	14	34	8	1	9	133	67	200	7	5	12	28	15	43	39	18	57	31	17	48	14	6	20	14	6	20	133	67	200															

## BAY-VIEW HOUSE LUNATIC ASYLUM, COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

**No. 12.—RETURN** showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of PATIENTS in the BAY-VIEW HOUSE ASYLUM, COOK'S RIVER ROAD, during the Year 1872.

In the Asylum on 31 December, 1871.			Admissions in the Year 1872.									Total number of Patients under care.			Patients discharged, died, and escaped.												Remaining in the Asylum on 31 December, 1872.			Average numbers resident during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Patients relieved during the Year 1872.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.											
			Admitted for the first time.			Re-admitted.			Total.						Discharged recovered.			Discharged relieved.			Removed not improved.			Died.																		Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days.			Total number discharged, died, and escaped.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
6	31	37	1	13	14	...	...	...	1	13	14	7	44	51	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	4	5	9	3	39	42	4	38	42	400	15.38	42.85	...	...	...	...	79	71
Native Countries of the Patients.												Ages of the Patients.																																						
British-born.			Colonial-born.			Foreign-born.			Total.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards.			Total.																				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.															
3	31	34	4	13	17	.....	.....	.....	7	44	51	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12	2	13	15	1	11	12	.....	8	.....	4	7	11	44	51	95																		

NOTE.—35 of the 51 are Government patients. The 3 deaths are from the Government patients.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

No. 13.—RETURN showing the Number of CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS in the Colony in the Year 1872, as well as the Number of Persons Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c.; also the Receipts and Disbursements during the same period.

STATISTICS—1872.

Table with columns: INSTITUTIONS, In the Establishment on 31 Dec., 1871, Admitted during the Year 1872, Discharged, &c., during the Year 1872, Died during the Year 1872, Remaining in the Establishment on 31 Dec., 1872, Paupers receiving out-door Relief during the Year 1872, Receipts during the Year 1872, Disbursements during the Year 1872. Includes sub-section BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS.

\* Cases—each case averaging 4 individuals.

No. 13.—RETURN of the Number of CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, &c., &c.—continued.

7-B

INSTITUTIONS.	In the Establishment on 31 Dec., 1871.			Admitted during the Year 1872.			Discharged, &c., during the Year 1872.			Died during the Year 1872.			Remaining in the Establishment on 31 Dec., 1872.			Paupers receiving out-door Relief during the Year 1872.			Receipts during the Year 1872.			Disbursements during the Year 1872.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	From Govern-ment.	From Volun-tary Contri-butions.	Total.		
<b>ORPHAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, &amp;c.</b>																							
Protestant Orphan School ... ..	159	87	246	33	31	64	42	27	69	.....	.....	.....	150	91	241	.....	.....	.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	161	169	330	35	30	65	34	39	73	I	I	2	161	159	320	.....	.....	.....	3,304 4 10	.....	3,304 4 10	3,304 4 10	
Nautical School Ship "Vernon"... ..	95	.....	95	65	.....	65	55	.....	55	I	.....	I	104	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	3,464 17 5	.....	3,464 17 5	3,464 17 5	
Industrial School for Girls ... ..	.....	87	87	.....	31	31	.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	78	.....	.....	.....	2,945 6 6	.....	2,945 6 6	2,945 6 6	
Reformatory School for Girls ... ..	.....	5	5	.....	3	3	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	263 10 4	.....	263 10 4	263 10 4	
Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick ... ..	432	377	809	66	63	129	75	71	146	.....	4	4	423	365	788	.....	.....	.....	8,180 13 10	3,197 8 5	11,378 2 3	11,543 9 8	
Sydney Female School of Industry ... ..	.....	41	41	.....	7	7	.....	I	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212 13 9	.....	1,212 13 9	676 12 3
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution ... ..	20	16	36	8	6	14	2	I	3	.....	.....	.....	26	21	47	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0	999 18 0	1,449 18 0	1,526 13 11	
Ragged Schools... { Sussex-street, Sydney ... ..	50	47	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	41	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Glebe ... ..	60	67	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	64	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	847 7 6	.....	847 7 6	948 10 2
{ Globe-street... ..	50	65	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	78	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,027	962	1,989	.....	.....	378	.....	.....	391	.....	.....	7	1,015	948	1,963	.....	.....	.....	21,153 10 8	6,257 7 8	27,410 18 4	27,218 2 10	
<b>LUNATIC AND INVALID ESTABLISHMENTS.</b>																							
The Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	229	256	485	164	104	268	149	92	241	29	9	38	215	259	474	.....	.....	.....	12,955 15 5	.....	12,955 15 5	12,955 15 5	
Parramatta ..... { Free Lunatics and Invalids ... ..	524	204	728	61	29	90	20	8	28	24	17	41	541	208	749	.....	.....	.....	13,445 7 0	.....	13,445 7 0	13,445 7 0	
{ Convict Lunatics and Invalids... ..	37	8	45	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	4	I	5	33	7	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunatic Receiving-house, Darlinghurst ... ..	2	4	6	131	63	194	131	64	195	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	872 5 2	.....	872 5 2	872 5 2	
Lunatic Asylum for Imbeciles and Institution for Idiots, Newcastle ... ..	83	25	113	32	11	43	I	.....	I	18	3	21	101	33	134	.....	.....	.....	3,639 0 1	.....	3,639 0 1	3,639 0 1	
Bay View House Lunatic Asylum, Cook's River Road (Private Asylum) ... ..	5	31	37	I	13	14	4	2	6	.....	3	3	3	39	42	.....	.....	.....	2,031 0 6	.....	2,031 0 6	2,031 0 6	
	886	528	1,414	389	222	611	305	168	473	75	33	108	895	549	1,444	.....	.....	.....	32,994 8 2	.....	32,994 8 2	32,994 8 2	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>																							
Home Institution ... ..	.....	6	6	.....	170	170	.....	169	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363 8 0	363 8 0	351 6 0
House of The Good Shepherd ... ..	.....	88	88	.....	73	73	.....	61	61	.....	I	I	.....	99	99	168	670	838	.....	1,000 13 9	1,000 13 9	1,116 4 6	
Sydney Sailors' Home ... ..	32	.....	32	762	.....	762	756	.....	756	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	1,387 2 4	1,387 2 4	1,227 19 3	.....	
Sydney Female Refuge ... ..	.....	25	25	.....	30	30	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	1,183 16 6	1,183 16 6	1,388 4 1	.....	
City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen ... ..	60	2	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	I	45	I	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	376 7 8	376 7 8	362 19 6	
	92	121	213	762	273	1,035	756	260	1,016	I	I	2	83	132	215	168	670	838	.....	4,311 8 3	4,311 8 3	4,446 13 4	
<b>GENERAL TOTAL ... ..</b>	d	d	5,381	d	d	8,302	d	d	7,277	d	d	907	d	d	5,378	d	d	d	85,374 11 0	27,176 0 0	112,550 11 0	113,796 18 3½	

\* A night school is held in Sussex-street with an average attendance of twelve boys; also, on Sunday evenings, with an average attendance of fifty-one boys.   
 b For the support of Lunatics from Government Institutions.   
 c 77,984 meals were given during the year, and shelter afforded in 26,292 instances.   
 d The returns are too incomplete to admit of the totals of these columns being given.

STATISTICS—1872.

SUICIDES.

No. 14.—RETURN showing the Number of SUICIDES in the Colony, during the Year 1872, distinguishing the Modes of Death, and the Number in each Month.

Months.	Modes of Death.																					Total.							
	Drowning.		Hanging.		Shooting.		Cutting Throat.		Hemorrhage from Wounding, &c.		Poisoning.		Jumping from a Window or off a Wall.		Burying.		Burning.		Throwing himself down a Shaft.		Strangulation.		Bleeding the Arm.		Stabbing.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
January .....			2		2		1				1														1		7		7
February .....	1				2						1																4		4
March .....							1				1																2		2
April .....	1		1		1		1				1																4	1	5
May .....			1				1				3																5		5
June .....					1		1				1																3		3
July .....			1		1																				1		3		3
August .....	1	1	2								2														1		6	1	7
September.....	1	1	1								1																3	1	4
October .....	2	1					1																				2	2	4
November.....					2		2						1										1				5	1	6
December .....	1		1				1																				3		3
Totals.....	7	3	9	1	8		8	1			11	1									1				3		47	6	53

No. 15.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of SUICIDES in the Colony.

Year.	Modes of Death.																					Total.							
	Drowning.		Hanging.		Shooting.		Cutting Throat.		Hemorrhage from Wounding, &c.		Poisoning.		Jumping from a Window or off a Wall.		Burying.		Burning.		Throwing himself over South Head.		Strangulation.		Bleeding the Arm.		Stabbing.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1863 .....	3	1	10	2	3		10		2		6	3															34	6	40
1864 .....	5	4	7	1	7		7	1	3		7	2		1													36	9	45
1865 .....	5	1	4		6		10		1		7	1			1		1										35	2	37
1866 .....	3		4	1	3		7	1	2	1	6	3							1								26	6	32
1867 .....	6	2	7	1	2		16			1	12	2									2		1		1		47	6	53
1868 .....	2	1	13	1	2		15	1			8	2	1						1						1		43	5	48
1869 .....	2	7	8		10		11	1			1	6	1														33	14	47
1870 .....	11	1	9		3		7	2	1		3	2													2		36	5	41
1871 .....		3	9		3		7	1			3	3													1		23	7	30
1872 .....	7	3	9	1	8		8	1			11	1									1				3		47	6	53

STATISTICS—1872.

DISEASES.

No. 16.—RETURN showing the Number of DISEASES that have been most prevalent in the several GAOLS, during the Year 1872.

GAOLS.	Brain and Nerves.		Circulatory Organs.		Respiratory Organs.		Alimentary Canal.		Urinary Organs.		Hepatic.		Eyes.		Skin.		Cellular Texture.		Children.		Fevers.		Rheumatic.		Dropsy.		Venereal.		Scorbatic.		Uterine Organs.		Ulcers.		Pregnancy and Parturition.		Wounds and Accidents.		Cancer.		Hernia.		All other.		Total Number of Cases treated.		Greatest Number of Cases treated at any one time.		Day of Month.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
Gaol (Darlinghurst) ...	223	3	17	36	2	14	...	3	2	...	21	13	2	7	...	...	...	5	6	18	1	1	14	388	164	3	April.																							
Parramatta ...	126	50	234	389	24	...	26	66	89	...	13	108	...	2	...	...	22	...	38	...	...	59	1,246	21	30	Dec.																								
Berrima ...	9	17	62	17	13	29	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	1	6	3	...	22	...	15	15	Sept.																							
Bathurst ...	66	8	194	992	11	6	38	21	32	4	14	129	...	26	1	...	23	...	1	73	...	76	1,715	27	10	Mar.																								
Maitland ...	42	25	18	5	13	12	20	27	7	4	4	57	1	18	68	8	15	16	54	2	...	540	956	23	8	Aug.																								
Goulburn ..	75	55	60	434	24	20	34	23	16	...	12	75	2	23	13	...	24	...	26	1	...	66	983	13	20	Jan.																								
Port Macquarie ...	64	33	72	290	56	36	13	55	14	1	8	72	...	22	...	...	3	3	28	...	...	398	1,168	27	23	Aug.																								
Wollongong ...	3	3	2	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	15	Oct.																								
Albury ...	12	3	1	20	2	6	2	1	3	3	1	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	12	80	6	7	Mar.																								
Braidwood ...	...	...	...	4	2	3	2	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	4	16	July.																								
Mudgee ...	29	...	18	5	3	2	3	7	...	2	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	1	...	91	7	21	July.																								
Wagga Wagga ...	14	...	1	11	...	2	6	4	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	56	6	2	Feb.																									
Armidale ...	13	2	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	28	6	18	Dec.																									
Yass ...	6	4	10	60	3	1	2	...	...	6	10	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	109	4	20	Dec.																									
Deniliquin ...	15	1	2	14	1	...	2	4	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	48	5	4	June.																									
TOTALS ...	697	204	694	2,304	154	130	149	222	167	15	84	535	8	112	86	13	113	23	264	6	2	1,166	7,148	331																										

No. 17.—RETURN showing the Number of DISEASES that have been most prevalent in the POLICE GAOLS, during the Year 1872.

POLICE GAOLS.	Brain and Nerves.		Circulatory Organs.		Respiratory Organs.		Alimentary Canal.		Urinary Organs.		Hepatic.		Eyes.		Skin.		Cellular Texture.		Children.		Fevers.		Rheumatic.		Dropsy.		Venereal.		Scorbatic.		Uterine Organs.		Ulcers.		Pregnancy and Parturition.		Wounds and Accidents.		Cancer.		Hernia.		All other.		Total Number of Cases treated.		Greatest Number of Cases treated at any one time.		Day of Month.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
Bega ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1																									
Bourke ...	7	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	23	July.																								
Campbelltown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1																									
Cooma ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1																										
Dubbo ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1																								
Forbes ...	4	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	4	2	Feb.																								
Grafton ...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	11	July.																								
Gundagai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1																										
Hay ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1																										
Murrumbidgee ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1																										
Muswellbrook ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1																										
Narrabri ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	12	Feb.																								
Orange ...	5	...	6	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	—	Nov.																								
Queanbeyan ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	14	Mar.																								
Singleton ...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	2	5	July.																							
Tamworth...	17	...	2	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	34	5	5	Feb.																								
Tenterfield ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1																									
Wellington ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2																										
Wentworth ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	23	Jan.																								
Windsor ...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1																										
Young ...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1																										
TOTALS...	73	3	14	31	2	3	3	5	...	1	5	8	...	3	...	...	2	1	14	1	1	5	175	34																										
TOTALS OF GAOLS ...	697	204	694	2,304	154	130	149	222	167	15	84	535	8	112	86	13	113	23	264	6	2	1,166	7,148	331																										
GENERAL TOTAL...	770	207	708	2,335	156	133	152	227	167	16	89	543	8	115	86	13	115	24	278	7	3	1,171	7,323	365																										
GAOL, SYDNEY—CASES TREATED OUT OF HOSPITAL...																						13,387																												
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES TREATED...																						20,710																												



RATES OF WAGES.

No. 18.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES for the different Classes of Labour in the Colony.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.		Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.		
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	s. d.	£	s. s.	£	s. s.	£	s. s.	£	s. s.	£	s. s.	£	s. s.	£	
MALES.																									
Carpenters ...	Town ...	9 0	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	7 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 11	.....	.....	
	Country..	8 hours.	65 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 70	.....	50 to 70	.....	50 to 70	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80	.....	50 to 70	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80
Smiths ...	Town ...	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	7 to 12	.....	8 to 12	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Country..	10 hours.	65 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 70	.....	50 to 70	.....	50 to 70	.....	60 to 70	.....	70 to 80	.....	50 to 70	.....	60 to 70	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80
Wheelwrights ...	Town ...	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	7 to 10	.....	7/6 to 10	.....	8 to 9	.....	7 to 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Country..	10 hours.	65 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 70	.....	50 to 70	.....	50 to 70	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80	.....	50 to 70	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80
Bricklayers ...	Town ...	10 0	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	7 to 10	.....	9 to 12	.....	8 to 10	.....	8 to 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Country..	8 hours.	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	90	.....	80	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80
Masons ...	Town ...	10 0	.....	10s.	.....	10s.	.....	10s.	.....	10s.	.....	10s.	.....	7 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Country..	8 hours.	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	90	.....	70 to 80	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80	.....	60 to 80
Farm Labourers ...	.....	.....	30 to 35	.....	28 to 30	.....	28 to 30	.....	28 to 30	.....	28 to 30	.....	28 to 30	.....	30 to 33	.....	30 to 35	.....	26 to 30	.....	32 to 35	.....	.....	.....	
Shepherds ...	.....	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	32 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	26 to 35	.....	30 to 40	.....	.....	.....	
FEMALES.																									
Cooks (plain) ...	.....	.....	26 to 32	.....	26 to 30	.....	26 to 36	.....	26	.....	26 to 30	.....	26 to 30	.....	26 to 32	.....	26 to 30	.....	30	.....	26 to 30	.....	.....	.....	
Housemaids ...	.....	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26
Laundresses ...	.....	.....	26 to 32	.....	26 to 30	.....	20 to 26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	30	.....	26 to 30	.....	26 to 30	.....	26 to 30	.....	26 to 30	.....	26 to 30	.....	26 to 30
Nursemaids ...	.....	.....	15 to 26	.....	15 to 26	.....	15 to 26	.....	16 to 20	.....	16 to 20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	13 to 25	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	
General House Servants ...	.....	.....	18 to 32	.....	20 to 30	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	26 to 30	.....	26	.....	26 to 30	.....	20 to 26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	
Farm House Servants ...	}	.....	18 to 26	.....	18 to 26	.....	18 to 26	.....	20 to 25	.....	20 to 25	.....	26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	.....	.....	
Dairywomen, &c. ...		.....	.....	18 to 26	.....	18 to 26	.....	18 to 26	.....	20 to 25	.....	20 to 25	.....	26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	20 to 26	.....	.....	26

STATISTICS—1872.

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

No. 19.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the AVERAGE PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

Table with columns for Quantity, Year (1863-1872), and Price (s. d.). Rows include articles of consumption (Wheat, Bread, Flour, etc.) and articles of clothing and bedding (Moleskin Jackets, Print Dresses, etc.).



## PART II.

## RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME.

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ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 20.—RETURN showing the Expense of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT in the Year 1872; also, the Number of Churches and Chapels, and their Sittings, together with the Attendants at the principal Service; and also the Number of Persons usually attending Service.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Ministers registered under the Act 19 Vic. Nos. 30 and 34.	Expense.			Churches and Chapels.				All other Places used for Public Worship other than those stated in previous columns. Total Attendance.
		Salaries and Allowances.	From the Church or School Estates	Total.	Number of Churches or Chapels.	Total Number of individual Sittings.	Number of Attendants at the Principal Service on Sundays.	Estimated attendance at all the Services on Sundays, not including the same persons twice over.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Church of England—									
Diocese of Sydney—									
City and Suburbs of Sydney ...	164	12,186 12 0	2,244 12 10	14,431 4 10	35	15,777	12,811	17,825	1,300
Country Districts ...					56	9,558	6,399	7,435	2,090
					91	25,335	19,210	25,260	3,390
Diocese of Newcastle ...	164	12,186 12 0	2,244 12 10	14,431 4 10	79	10,453	6,740	7,807	2,851
Diocese of Goulburn ...					63	7,730	4,934	5,552	4,013
Diocese of Bathurst ...					43	6,122	4,455	4,975	1,942
Diocese of Grafton and Armidale ...					19	2,680	1,680	1,935	2,440
	164	12,186 12 0	2,244 12 10	14,431 4 10	295	52,320	37,019	45,529	14,636
Roman Catholic Church—									
Diocese of Sydney—									
City and Suburbs of Sydney ...	115	6,034 5 11	1,022 14 10	7,057 0 9	21	5,374	6,682	15,482	.....
Country Districts ...					58	7,252	9,500	10,525	2,834
					79	12,626	16,182	26,007	2,834
Diocese of Maitland ...	115	6,034 5 11	1,022 14 10	7,057 0 9	39	6,615	6,055	6,015	536
Diocese of Goulburn ...					32	3,156	5,627	6,737	1,600
Diocese of Bathurst ...					49	4,536	6,615	6,880	1,345
Diocese of Armidale ...					8	1,157	1,035	1,266	250
	115	6,034 5 11	1,022 14 10	7,057 0 9	207	28,090	35,514	47,305	6,565
Presbyterian Church—									
Presbyterian Church of New South Wales—									
City and Suburbs of Sydney ...	72	1,822 11 3	407 18 9	2,230 10 0	13	6,390	3,545	4,185	30
Country Districts ...					94	12,668	5,873	7,285	3,706
					107	19,058	9,418	11,470	3,736
Presbyterian Church Synod of Eastern Australia—	72	1,822 11 3	407 18 9	2,230 10 0	1	800	300	350	.....
Sydney ...					7	1,220	560	630	300
Country Districts ...					8	2,020	860	980	300
Presbyterian Church other than above stated—	72	1,822 11 3	407 18 9	2,230 10 0	5	740	455	575	625
Country Districts ...									
	72	1,822 11 3	407 18 9	2,230 10 0	120	21,818	10,733	13,025	4,661
Wesleyan Methodist Church—									
City and Suburbs of Sydney ...	82	1,484 1 1	224 17 4	1,708 18 5	25	7,580	4,438	5,378	90
Country Districts ...					216	25,757	14,818	16,104	7,465
	82	1,484 1 1	224 17 4	1,708 18 5	241	33,337	19,256	21,482	7,555
Congregational Church (Independents)—									
City and Suburbs of Sydney ...	24	.....	.....	.....	12	6,443	4,358	5,381	..... <sup>b</sup>
Country Districts ...					13	3,700	1,627	2,323	..... <sup>b</sup>
	24	.....	.....	.....	25	10,143	5,985	7,704	.....
Baptist Church—									
City and Suburbs of Sydney ...	14	.....	.....	.....	6	1,930	1,085	1,455	.....
Country Districts ...					18	1,550	827	943	429
	14	.....	.....	.....	24	3,480	1,912	2,398	429
Primitive Methodist Church—									
City and Suburbs of Sydney ...	15	.....	.....	.....	8	1,500	1,200	1,200	15
Country Districts ...					34	4,700	4,100	4,100	20
	15	.....	.....	.....	42	6,200	5,300	5,300	355
Particular Baptist Church—									
City and Suburbs of Sydney ...	2	.....	.....	.....	2	700	325	425	.....
Country Districts ...					1	230	200	220	.....
	2	.....	.....	.....	3	930	525	645	.....
Unitarian Church—City of Sydney ...	2	.....	.....	.....	1	250	110	140	.....
United Methodist Free Church—									
City and Suburbs of Sydney ...	3	.....	.....	.....	4	500	140	140	20
Country Districts ...					1	130	44	44	20
	3	.....	.....	.....	5	630	184	184	40
United Free Gospel Church—Country ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	70	25	35	.....
German Lutheran Church—Country ...	1	.....	.....	.....	2	150	80	80	.....
Independent (Unconnected)—Country ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	200	75	75	70
Evangelical Lutheran—Country ...	1	.....	.....	.....	4	219	94	140	34
Jews' Synagogue—City of Sydney ...	5	.....	.....	.....	2	510	330	330	.....
Christian Israelites—Country ...	1	.....	.....	.....	3	210	70	70	58
GENERAL TOTAL ...	503	21,527 10 3	3,900 3 9	25,427 14 0	976	158,557	117,212	144,942	34,403

(a) Exclusive of the districts of Tenterfield, Richmond River, Grafton, and West Kempsey, from which no returns could be obtained.  
 (b) Included in two former columns.

STATISTICS—1872.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

No. 21.—RETURN showing the Number of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, of the several Denominations, in the Year 1872; also the Number of TEACHERS, the Number of CHILDREN on the Registers, and the Average Attendance of SCHOLARS.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Children on the Register.			Average Attendance of Children at Sunday School.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Church of England	Diocese of Sydney { City and Suburbs of Sydney	43	263	431	694	4,438	4,926	9,364	3,159	3,522	6,681
	Diocese of Sydney { Country Districts	69	164	235	399	1,721	1,888	3,609	1,243	1,386	2,629
	Diocese of Newcastle	112	427	666	1,093	6,159	6,814	12,973	4,402	4,908	9,310
	Diocese of Goulburn	64	152	227	379	1,840	2,015	3,855	1,351	1,576	2,927
	Diocese of Bathurst	59	118	167	285	1,278	1,486	2,764	941	1,097	2,038
	Diocese of Grafton and Armidale	37	97	122	219	1,079	1,153	2,232	767	860	1,627
	24	41	85	126	675	725	1,400	418	505	923	
	296	835	1,267	2,102	11,031	12,193	23,224	7,879	8,946	16,825	
Roman Catholic Church	Diocese of Sydney { City and Suburbs of Sydney	20	174	235	409	2,123	2,629	4,752	1,757	2,308	4,065
	Diocese of Sydney { Country Districts	78	71	107	178	1,372	1,514	2,886	1,141	1,255	2,396
	Diocese of Maitland	98	245	342	587	3,495	4,143	7,638	2,898	3,563	6,461
	Diocese of Goulburn	48	53	83	136	928	1,282	2,210	712	1,034	1,746
	Diocese of Bathurst	28	35	60	95	683	945	1,628	551	809	1,360
	Diocese of Armidale a	50	59	80	139	1,079	1,241	2,320	888	1,109	1,997
	8	6	19	25	113	146	259	91	128	219	
	232	398	584	982	6,298	7,757	14,055	5,140	6,643	11,783	
Presbyterian Church	Presbyterian Church of New South Wales { City and Suburbs of Sydney	15	99	117	216	904	1,128	2,032	671	875	1,546
	Presbyterian Church of New South Wales { Country Districts	71	176	189	365	1,421	1,626	3,047	1,069	1,234	2,303
	Presbyterian Church, Synod of Eastern Australia { Sydney	86	275	306	581	2,325	2,754	5,079	1,740	2,109	3,849
	Presbyterian Church, Synod of Eastern Australia { Country Districts	2	9	5	14	55	45	100	43	34	77
	Presbyterian Church, other than above stated { Country Districts	5	6	7	13	71	79	150	64	65	129
		7	15	12	27	126	124	250	107	99	206
	6	15	19	34	168	200	368	124	143	267	
	99	305	337	642	2,619	3,078	5,697	1,971	2,351	4,322	
Wesleyan Methodist Church	{ City and Suburbs of Sydney	26	189	173	362	1,741	1,801	3,542	1,203	1,249	2,452
	{ Country Districts	204	629	595	1,224	4,659	4,991	9,650	3,447	3,687	7,134
		230	818	768	1,586	6,400	6,792	13,192	4,650	4,936	9,586
Congregational Church (Independents)	{ City and Suburbs of Sydney	17	152	147	299	1,619	1,723	3,342	1,120	1,156	2,276
	{ Country Districts	21	72	64	136	561	560	1,121	401	498	899
		38	224	211	435	2,180	2,283	4,463	1,521	1,654	3,175
Baptist Church	{ City and Suburbs of Sydney	7	32	32	64	284	365	649	204	262	466
	{ Country Districts	6	19	15	34	149	154	303	121	124	245
		13	51	47	98	433	519	952	325	386	711
Primitive Methodist Church	{ City and Suburbs of Sydney	8	32	23	55	268	237	505	231	189	420
	{ Country Districts	31	129	111	240	1,029	950	1,979	913	717	1,630
		39	161	134	295	1,297	1,187	2,484	1,144	906	2,050
Particular Baptist Church	{ City and Suburbs of Sydney	1	6	6	12	50	60	110	40	50	90
	{ Country Districts	1	5	5	10	48	37	85	40	30	70
		2	11	11	22	98	97	195	80	80	160
Unitarian Church—City of Sydney		1	4	6	10	39	45	84	23	25	48
United Methodist Free Church	{ Suburbs of Sydney	5	12	11	23	98	114	212	74	81	155
	{ Country Districts	2	5	5	10	45	35	80	32	24	56
		7	17	16	33	143	149	292	106	105	211
United Free Gospel Church—Country		1	1	...	1	8	...	8	6	...	6
German Lutheran Church—Country		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Independent (Unconnected)—Country		1	2	2	4	11	13	24	9	12	21
Evangelical Lutheran—Country		2	2	...	2	12	16	28	8	12	20
Jews' Synagogue—City of Sydney		1	8	14	22	96	62	158	61	48	109
Christian Israelites—Country		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL TOTAL		962	2,837	3,397	6,234	30,665	34,191	64,856	22,923	26,104	49,027

a Exclusive of the districts of Tenterfield, Richmond River, Grafton, and West Kempsey, from which no returns could be obtained.

No. 22.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, and SCHOLARS.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Average Number of Scholars.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
1863	478	3,482	.....	.....	27,313
1864	539	3,431	14,529	15,573	30,102
1865	588	4,155	17,224	18,342	35,566
1866	640	4,439	17,847	19,368	37,215
1867	677	4,644	19,041	20,471	39,512
1868	740	4,984	21,248	22,546	43,794
1869	805	5,425	23,185	24,896	48,081
1870	860	5,674	24,993	27,334	52,327
1871	933	6,049	24,279	27,168	51,447
1872	962	6,234	22,923	26,104	49,027

## EDUCATION.

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

No. 23.—RETURN showing the Number of PRIVATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, and SCHOLARS, in each POLICE DISTRICT of the Colony, in the Year 1872.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albury	9	13	22	1	1	13	15	162	353	515
Armidale	1	2	3	1	.....	2	3	34	19	53
Balranald	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst	11	15	26	3	4	8	15	175	244	419
Bega	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berrima	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	3	32	24	56
Bombala	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	13	10	23
Burrowa	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	25	19	44
Bourke	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	13	17	30
Braidwood	4	4	8	.....	1	6	7	60	70	130
Brisbane Water	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broulee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden, Narellan, and Picton	.....	6	6	.....	1	4	5	54	61	115
Campbelltown	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	8	7	15
Carcoar	.....	6	6	.....	.....	5	5	96	138	234
Cassilis	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	8	12
Cooma	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	2	5	35	40
Coonamble	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowra	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	7	9	16
Deniliquin	1	5	6	.....	.....	4	4	28	49	77
Dowling	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	3	36	39	75
Dubbo	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	23	28	51
Dungog	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	38	32	70
Eden	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	10	14	24
Forbes	2	5	7	.....	.....	6	6	89	89	178
Glen Innes	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	19	19
Goulburn	11	12	23	3	2	9	14	134	144	278
Grafton	3	5	8	1	3	4	8	95	176	271
Grenfell	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	2	104	83	187
Gundagai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartley	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	24	26	50
Inverell	1	3	4	1	.....	3	4	24	27	51
Kiama	3	6	9	.....	1	6	7	37	79	116
Liverpool	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	10	10	20
Macleay River	1	2	3	.....	.....	3	3	28	17	45
Maitland	11	47	58	4	4	23	31	323	407	730
Manning River	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	6	30	36
Metropolitan	102	361	463	26	39	174	239	3,554	4,613	8,167
Mitchell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moama	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	14	12	26
Molong	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	13	10	23
Mudgee	5	14	19	.....	1	10	11	293	351	644
Murrurundi	5	11	16	1	1	12	14	73	102	175
Muswellbrook	1	1	2	1	.....	1	2	24	12	36
Newcastle	8	18	26	.....	3	18	21	339	394	733
Orange	2	7	9	1	1	7	9	97	143	240
Oxley	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	44	39	83
Parramatta	13	6	19	2	2	6	10	225	130	355
Paterson	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	18	27	45
Patrick's Plains	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	2	21	25	46
Penrith	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	31	72	103
Port Macquarie	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	2	23	50	73
Port Stephens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queanbeyan	2	3	5	.....	2	3	5	15	40	55
Raymond Terrace	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rylstone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scone	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	31	21	52
Shoalhaven	1	4	5	.....	.....	3	3	43	47	90
Tamworth	2	8	10	.....	.....	7	7	53	68	121
Tenterfield	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	21	25	46
Tumut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tweed River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagga Wagga	3	5	8	.....	.....	5	5	56	80	136
Walgett	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warialda	.....	2	2	.....	1	4	5	17	19	36
Wee Waa	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	5
Wellington	7	15	22	.....	1	14	15	300	341	641
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	4	7	11	1	1	8	10	96	92	188
Wollombi	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	6
Wollongong	2	3	5	2	1	1	4	35	18	53
Yass	1	2	3	.....	.....	3	3	21	36	57
Young	1	2	3	.....	.....	3	3	38	33	71
GENERAL TOTAL	234	647	881	49	75	427	551	7,194	9,092	16,286

STATISTICS—1872.

EDUCATION—continued.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS, &c.

No. 24.—RETURN showing the Number of SCHOOLS and TEACHERS, and the Number of SCHOLARS, in the Colony, in the Year 1872; also, the AMOUNTS paid by GOVERNMENT, and received from VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, &c.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.			Amounts paid by Government from the Colonial Treasury, in the Year 1872.	Amounts received from Voluntary Contributions, Fees, and other Sources, in the Year 1872.	Total.	
	M.	F.	Mixed	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total				
Orphan Schools—														
Protestant ... ..	...	...	I	I	I	2	3	154	89	243	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Roman Catholic ... ..	...	...	I	I	2	2	4	171	183	354	2,544 17 9	3,304 4 10	2,544 17 9	
Total of Orphan Schools ... ..	...	...	2	2	3	4	7	325	272	597	5,849 2 7	.....	5,849 2 7	
Asylum for Destitute Children ... ..	...	...	I	I	2	5	7	428	367	795	8,180 13 10	3,197 8 5	11,378 2 3	
Industrial Schools—														
Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	I	...	...	I	2	...	2	97	.....	97	3,464 17 5	.....	3,464 17 5	
Industrial School for Girls ... ..	...	I	...	I	...	...	I	.....	76	76	2,945 6 6	.....	2,945 6 6	
Reformatory School for Girls ... ..	...	I	...	I	...	...	I	.....	4	4	263 10 4	.....	263 10 4	
Total of Industrial Schools... ..	I	2	...	3	2	I	3	97	80	177	6,673 14 3	.....	6,673 14 3	
Council of Education—														
Public Schools ... ..	...	...	396	396	455	221	676	25,359	21,099	46,458	.....	63,120 17 1	.....	2,701 4 6
Provisional Schools ... ..	...	...	194	194	113	81	194	3,318	3,355	6,673	.....	456 9 3	.....	.....
Half-time Schools ... ..	...	...	101	101	46	I	47	922	870	1,792	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Schools under Council of Education ... ..	...	...	902	902	849	483	1,332	48,042	40,445	88,487	123,601 10 11	50,148 19 94	173,750 10 83	
Total of Orphan and Industrial Schools and Schools under the Council of Education ... ..	I	2	903	908	856	493	1,349	48,892	41,164	90,056	144,305 1 7	53,346 8 24	197,651 9 93	
Denominational Schools—														
Church of England ... ..	...	...	98	98	110	93	203	9,208	7,382	16,590	.....	8,394 9 11	.....	173,750 10 83
Roman Catholic ... ..	...	...	85	85	97	65	162	7,076	5,989	13,065	.....	5,127 7 8	.....	.....
Presbyterian ... ..	...	...	16	16	15	11	26	1,142	964	2,106	.....	1,133 14 98	.....	.....
Wesleyan ... ..	...	...	11	11	12	9	21	865	674	1,539	.....	1,004 1 9	.....	.....
Hebrew ... ..	...	...	I	I	I	2	3	152	112	264	.....	127 14 10	.....	.....
Total, Denominational Schools... ..	...	...	211	211	235	180	415	18,443	15,121	33,564	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Schools under Council of Education ... ..	...	...	902	902	849	483	1,332	48,042	40,445	88,487	123,601 10 11	50,148 19 94	173,750 10 83	
Total of Orphan and Industrial Schools and Schools under the Council of Education ... ..	I	2	903	908	856	493	1,349	48,892	41,164	90,056	144,305 1 7	53,346 8 24	197,651 9 93	
University of Sydney ... ..	I	...	...	I	5	...	5	39	.....	39	5,000 0 0	2,265 0 9	7,265 0 9	
St. Paul's College ... ..	I	...	...	I	I	...	I	5	.....	5	500 0 0	475 0 0	975 0 0	
St. John's College ... ..	I	...	...	I	2	...	2	5	.....	5	2,608 18 3	122 4 0	731 2 3	
Sydney Grammar School ... ..	I	...	...	I	11	...	11	259	.....	259	1,500 0 0	3,475 5 8	4,975 5 8	
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution ... ..	...	...	I	I	2	...	2	24	17	41	450 0 0	999 18 0	1,449 18 0	
Private Schools ... ..	49	75	427	551	234	647	881	7,194	9,092	16,286	.....	.....	.....	
General Total ... ..	54	77	1,333	1,464	1,111	1,140	2,251	56,418	50,273	106,691	152,363 19 10	60,683 16 73	213,047 16 53	

\* Includes £4,180 13s. 10d. for maintenance of children removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney.   <sup>b</sup> Includes £4,154 18s. 2d. local contributions on account of Buildings.   <sup>c</sup> Includes £1,601 10s. 11d. from the Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund.   <sup>d</sup> Includes £108 18s. 3d. paid from the Building Fund Loans.

No. 25.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, and SCHOLARS.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1863	976	.....	.....	.....	24,511	22,299	46,810
1864	1,022	826	645	1,471	25,297	23,130	48,427
1865	1,069	783	684	1,467	27,867	25,586	53,453
1866	1,155	865	803	1,668	31,183	28,411	59,594
1867	1,180	925	892	1,817	32,971	30,212	63,183
1868	1,254	962	852	1,814	34,859	31,976	66,835
1869	1,304	982	894	1,876	37,388	34,135	71,523
1870	1,381	1,084	968	2,052	39,374	35,129	74,503
1871	1,450	1,090	999	2,089	40,853	37,036	77,889
1872	1,464	1,111	1,140	2,251	56,418	50,273	106,691



No. 26.—RETURN of the several GAOLS, and the Number of PRISONERS

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Number of Prisoners received					
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gaol, Darlinghurst, in the City of Sydney	10 to 20 years... ..	346	750	...	...	35 <sub>1</sub>	10	...	...
	20 to 30 " ... ..			...	...	118	25	13 <sub>3</sub>	1
	30 to 40 " ... ..			...	...	85	25	14 <sub>1</sub>	4
	40 to 50 " ... ..			...	...	42	7	4	...
	50 years and upwards Unknown ... ..			...	...	39	10	9	...
Total ... ..	346	750	21	1	319 <sub>1</sub>	77	40 <sub>4</sub>	5	
Parramatta	10 to 20 years... ..	78	180	...	...	1 <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...
	20 to 30 " ... ..			...	...	4	...	...	...
	30 to 40 " ... ..			...	...	6	...	...	...
	40 to 50 " ... ..			...	...	4	...	...	...
	50 years and upwards			...	...	1	1	...	...
Total ... ..	78	180	...	...	16 <sub>3</sub>	1	...	...	
Berrima ... ..	10 to 20 years... ..	75	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 to 30 " ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...
	30 to 40 " ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 to 50 " ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...
	50 years and upwards			...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	75	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gaol Bathurst ... ..	Under 10 years ... ..	36	120	...	...	...	...	1	4 <sub>1</sub>
	10 to 20 " ... ..			...	...	17 <sub>1</sub>	...	13 <sub>2</sub>	2
	20 to 30 " ... ..			...	...	28 <sub>1</sub>	3	11 <sub>3</sub>	1
	30 to 40 " ... ..			...	...	34 <sub>5</sub>	6 <sub>1</sub>	9 <sub>2</sub>	...
	40 to 50 " ... ..			...	...	17 <sub>1</sub>	2	8	...
	50 years and upwards			...	...	20 <sub>1</sub>	4	5	...
Total ... ..	36	120	...	...	116 <sub>9</sub>	15 <sub>2</sub>	47 <sub>7</sub>	7 <sub>1</sub>	
Maitland ... ..	10 to 20 years... ..	106	175	...	...	8 <sub>1</sub>	...	2	...
	20 to 30 " ... ..			...	...	26	3	10	...
	30 to 40 " ... ..			...	...	13	6	2	...
	40 to 50 " ... ..			...	...	10	6	3	...
	50 years and upwards			...	...	11	5	...	...
Total ... ..	106	175	...	...	68 <sub>1</sub>	20	17	...	
Goulburn	Under 10 years ... ..	63	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 to 20 " ... ..			...	...	...	...	5	3
	20 to 30 " ... ..			...	...	6	...	17	2
	30 to 40 " ... ..			1	...	7	...	15 <sub>1</sub>	...
	40 to 50 " ... ..			...	...	...	...	9 <sub>2</sub>	...
50 years and upwards	...	...	1	...	10	1			
Total ... ..	63	127	1	...	14	...	56 <sub>3</sub>	6	

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured Prisoners.

STATISTICS—1872.

PRISONERS.

received therein during the Year 1872; also, the Education of same.

during the Year 1872.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		Education.					
Under Sentence to—						Total Number.				Number who can Read and Write.		Number who can Read only.		Number who cannot Read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
57	2	88 <sub>1</sub>	48	...	...	180 <sub>2</sub>	60	...	...	89	18	54	26	37 <sub>2</sub>	16
267 <sub>3</sub>	63	548 <sub>3</sub>	459	...	...	946 <sub>9</sub>	548	11	9	447	204	412	270	87 <sub>9</sub>	74
139	58	443 <sub>1</sub>	551	...	...	681 <sub>2</sub>	638	10	7	341	170	273	344	67 <sub>2</sub>	124
94 <sub>1</sub>	38	399	331 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	539 <sub>1</sub>	376 <sub>1</sub>	2	5	209	68	265	189	65 <sub>1</sub>	119 <sub>1</sub>
76	56	495	434	...	...	619	500	3	2	173	44	215	159	231	297
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1	...	...	21	1	..*	...*	...*	...*
633 <sub>4</sub>	217	1973 <sub>5</sub>	1823 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	2986 <sub>14</sub>	2123 <sub>1</sub>	26	23	1280	505	1219	988	487	630
6	...	..... <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...	7 <sub>4</sub>	.....	1	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	.....	1	...	2 <sub>3</sub>	...
53 <sub>3</sub>	...	11 <sub>1</sub>	2	...	...	68 <sub>4</sub>	2	6	...	61 <sub>1</sub>	1	...	...	7 <sub>3</sub>	1
25 <sub>1</sub>	...	20 <sub>1</sub>	4	...	...	51 <sub>2</sub>	4	3	...	39 <sub>1</sub>	3	2	...	10 <sub>1</sub>	1
13 <sub>1</sub>	1	11	1	...	...	28 <sub>1</sub>	2	1	...	26	2	...	...	2 <sub>1</sub>	...
25 <sub>1</sub>	5	32	12	...	...	58 <sub>1</sub>	18	...	...	26	3	14	...	18 <sub>1</sub>	15
122 <sub>6</sub>	6	74 <sub>3</sub>	19	...	...	212 <sub>12</sub>	26	11	...	156 <sub>3</sub>	9	17	...	39 <sub>9</sub>	17
.....	.....	1	...	...	...	1	.....	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...
35 <sub>4</sub>	.....	1	...	...	...	36 <sub>4</sub>	.....	4 <sub>2</sub>	...	28	.....	1	...	7 <sub>4</sub>	...
21 <sub>6</sub>	.....	.....	...	...	...	21 <sub>6</sub>	.....	1 <sub>4</sub>	...	16	.....	1	...	4 <sub>6</sub>	...
18 <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	...	...	...	18 <sub>2</sub>	.....	...	...	15	.....	1	...	2 <sub>2</sub>	...
7	.....	3	...	...	...	10	.....	1	...	8	.....	1	...	1	...
81 <sub>12</sub>	.....	5	...	...	...	86 <sub>12</sub>	.....	6 <sub>6</sub>	...	68	.....	4	...	14 <sub>12</sub>	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	4 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1	4 <sub>1</sub>
4 <sub>2</sub>	.....	2	...	...	...	36 <sub>5</sub>	2 <sub>1</sub>	3	...	17 <sub>2</sub>	..... <sub>1</sub>	6	...	13 <sub>3</sub>	2
17 <sub>2</sub>	5	12 <sub>1</sub>	5 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	68 <sub>7</sub>	14 <sub>1</sub>	3 <sub>1</sub>	...	51	8	1	3	16 <sub>7</sub>	3 <sub>1</sub>
22 <sub>8</sub>	10	24 <sub>6</sub>	17 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	89 <sub>21</sub>	33 <sub>2</sub>	2	...	61 <sub>2</sub>	21	17	5	11 <sub>19</sub>	7 <sub>2</sub>
23	4	23 <sub>1</sub>	12	...	...	71 <sub>2</sub>	18	6	...	54	7	6	1	11 <sub>2</sub>	10
21 <sub>2</sub>	4	45 <sub>1</sub>	19	...	...	91 <sub>4</sub>	27	...	...	48	13	17	8	26 <sub>4</sub>	6
87 <sub>14</sub>	23	106 <sub>9</sub>	53 <sub>2</sub>	...	...	356 <sub>39</sub>	98 <sub>5</sub>	14 <sub>2</sub>	...	231 <sub>4</sub>	49 <sub>1</sub>	47	17	78 <sub>35</sub>	32 <sub>4</sub>
14 <sub>1</sub>	4	8	5	...	...	32 <sub>2</sub>	9	1 <sub>1</sub>	...	26	9	...	...	6 <sub>2</sub>	...
99 <sub>3</sub>	5 <sub>1</sub>	60 <sub>2</sub>	10 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	195 <sub>5</sub>	18 <sub>2</sub>	8	...	149 <sub>4</sub>	12 <sub>1</sub>	6	4	40 <sub>1</sub>	2 <sub>1</sub>
52	6	36 <sub>1</sub>	26	...	...	103 <sub>1</sub>	38	4	...	79	15	6	4	18 <sub>1</sub>	19
21	8	27 <sub>1</sub>	20	...	...	61 <sub>1</sub>	34	...	...	45	12	3	12	13 <sub>1</sub>	10
14	3	35 <sub>1</sub>	12	...	...	60 <sub>1</sub>	20	...	...	35	6	1	6	24 <sub>1</sub>	8
200 <sub>4</sub>	26 <sub>1</sub>	166 <sub>5</sub>	73 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	451 <sub>10</sub>	119 <sub>2</sub>	13 <sub>1</sub>	...	334 <sub>4</sub>	54 <sub>1</sub>	16	26	101 <sub>6</sub>	39 <sub>1</sub>
1	...	4	2	...	...	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	...	3	2
1	1	9	1	4	...	19	5	...	...	13	.....	1	2	4	2
12 <sub>1</sub>	...	26	5	...	...	61 <sub>1</sub>	7	2	...	41	3	3	2	17 <sub>1</sub>	2
13 <sub>2</sub>	2	26 <sub>2</sub>	11	...	...	62 <sub>5</sub>	13	1 <sub>1</sub>	1	26	7	20 <sub>1</sub>	3	16 <sub>4</sub>	3
5 <sub>3</sub>	...	26 <sub>1</sub>	5	...	...	40 <sub>6</sub>	5	1	...	26	.....	5	2	9 <sub>6</sub>	3
4 <sub>1</sub>	...	74 <sub>1</sub>	11	...	...	89 <sub>2</sub>	12	3	...	44	3	11	4	34 <sub>2</sub>	5
37 <sub>7</sub>	3	165 <sub>4</sub>	35	4	...	276 <sub>14</sub>	44	8 <sub>1</sub>	2	150	14	43 <sub>1</sub>	13	83 <sub>13</sub>	17

\* Gaol, Sydney. The education of Debtors unknown.

No. 26.—RETURN OF GAOLS AND PRISONERS.—continued.

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Number of Prisoners received					
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Port Macquarie ...	10 to 20 years... ..	9	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 to 30 „ ... ..			...	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	...	2	...
	30 to 40 „ ... ..			...	...	2	1	4	1
	40 to 50 „ ... ..			...	...	1	...	3	...
	50 years and upwards..			...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ... ..	9	122	...	...	8 <sub>1</sub>	1	9	1	
Wollongong ...	10 to 20 years... ..	12	36	...	...	1	...	1	...
	20 to 30 „ ... ..			...	...	2	...	1	...
	30 to 40 „ ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 to 50 „ ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...
	50 years and upwards..			...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ... ..	12	36	...	...	3	1	2	...	
Albury ...	10 to 20 years... ..	12	36	...	...	1	...	2	...
	20 to 30 „ ... ..			...	...	13	...	6	...
	30 to 40 „ ... ..			...	...	6	...	6 <sub>1</sub>	1
	40 to 50 „ ... ..			...	...	9 <sub>1</sub>	...	5	...
	50 years and upwards..			...	...	8	...	1	...
Total ... ..	12	36	...	...	37 <sub>1</sub>	...	20 <sub>1</sub>	1	
Braidwood ...	Under 10 years ... ..	12	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 to 20 „ ... ..			...	...	1	...	1	1
	20 to 30 „ ... ..			...	...	12	1	2	1
	30 to 40 „ ... ..			...	...	11	...	2	...
	40 to 50 „ ... ..			...	...	3 <sub>1</sub>	1	...	...
	50 years and upwards..			...	...	5	1	...	...
Total ... ..	12	36	...	...	32 <sub>1</sub>	3	5	2	
Mudgee ...	Under 10 years ... ..	12	36	...	...	...	...	...	2
	10 to 20 „ ... ..			...	...	4	1	3	3
	20 to 30 „ ... ..			...	...	15 <sub>3</sub>	3	13	...
	30 to 40 „ ... ..			...	...	27 <sub>3</sub>	3	8	2
	40 to 50 „ ... ..			...	...	11 <sub>1</sub>	3	5	2
	50 years and upwards..			...	...	19	1	12	...
Total ... ..	12	36	2	...	76 <sub>7</sub>	11	41	9	

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured Prisoners.

PRISONERS—continued.

during the Year 1872.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		Education.					
Under Sentence to—						Total Number.				Number who can Read and Write.		Number who can Read only.		Number who cannot Read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4 <sub>1</sub>	...	.....	...	...	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	.....	...	...	1 <sub>1</sub>	.....	1	...	2	...
27 <sub>3</sub>	...	7	...	...	...	40 <sub>4</sub>	.....	5 <sub>2</sub>	...	29 <sub>1</sub>	.....	6	...	5 <sub>3</sub>	...
43	4	3	...	...	...	52	6	1	...	41	4	6	1	5	1
41 <sub>1</sub>	1	.....	...	...	...	45 <sub>1</sub>	1	3 <sub>1</sub>	...	29	.....	9	...	7 <sub>1</sub>	1
26	...	1	...	...	...	28	.....	6	...	21	.....	4	...	3	...
141 <sub>5</sub>	5	11	...	...	...	169 <sub>6</sub>	7	15 <sub>3</sub>	...	121 <sub>2</sub>	4	26	1	22 <sub>4</sub>	2
.....	...	1	...	...	...	3	.....	...	...	1	.....	2	...	...	...
.....	...	5	...	...	...	8	.....	...	...	8	.....	...	...	...	...
1	...	4	...	...	...	5	.....	1	...	4	.....	1	...	...	...
.....	...	5	3	...	...	5	3	1	1	5	2	...	...	...	1
.....	...	16	5	...	...	16	6	...	...	12	2	...	1	4	3
1	...	31	8	...	...	37	9	2	1	30	4	3	1	4	4
1	...	.....	1	...	...	4	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
2 <sub>1</sub>	...	7	2	...	...	28 <sub>1</sub>	2	2	...	22	2	3	...	3 <sub>1</sub>	...
4	...	15 <sub>1</sub>	5	4	...	35 <sub>2</sub>	6	1 <sub>1</sub>	...	30	4	2	2	3 <sub>2</sub>	...
2 <sub>1</sub>	1	13 <sub>2</sub>	4	2	...	31 <sub>4</sub>	5	2	...	28	1	...	1	3 <sub>4</sub>	3
2	1	12 <sub>1</sub>	...	3	...	26 <sub>1</sub>	1	...	...	17	.....	4	...	5 <sub>1</sub>	1
11 <sub>2</sub>	2	47 <sub>4</sub>	12	9	...	124 <sub>8</sub>	15	7 <sub>1</sub>	...	100	8	9	3	15 <sub>8</sub>	4
.....	...	.....	1	...	...	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	...
.....	...	4	1	...	...	6	2	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...
1	...	6	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	11	2	1	...	9	...
1	...	11	7	...	...	25	7	4	...	9	6	...	1	16	...
1	...	6	1	...	...	10 <sub>1</sub>	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	...
.....	...	7	2	...	...	12	3	1	...	5	.....	...	...	7	3
3	...	34	12	...	...	74 <sub>1</sub>	17	5	...	37	11	1	3	36 <sub>1</sub>	3
.....	...	.....	2	...	...	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	4
..... <sub>1</sub>	1	1 <sub>1</sub>	...	1	...	9 <sub>2</sub>	5	...	2	6	1	..... <sub>1</sub>	...	3 <sub>1</sub>	4
9 <sub>2</sub>	5	6 <sub>1</sub>	1	...	...	43 <sub>6</sub>	9	...	...	37 <sub>1</sub>	8	2	1	4 <sub>5</sub>	...
18 <sub>2</sub>	9	20 <sub>1</sub>	12	...	...	73 <sub>6</sub>	26	2	1	57 <sub>1</sub>	14	5 <sub>1</sub>	4	11 <sub>4</sub>	8
8 <sub>2</sub>	5	4 <sub>3</sub>	2	...	...	30 <sub>6</sub>	12	...	...	23	3	2	2	5 <sub>6</sub>	7
15	2	21 <sub>1</sub>	8	...	...	67 <sub>1</sub>	11	...	...	39	4	11	2	17 <sub>1</sub>	5
50 <sub>7</sub>	22	52 <sub>7</sub>	25	1	...	222 <sub>21</sub>	67	3	4	162 <sub>2</sub>	30	20 <sub>2</sub>	9	40 <sub>17</sub>	28

No. 26.—RETURN OF GAOLS AND PRISONERS—*continued.*

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Number of Prisoners received						
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gaol..	Wagga Wagga ...	10 to 20 years... ..	11	33	...	...	4	...	...	...
		20 to 30 " ... ..			I	...	7 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...
		30 to 40 " ... ..			...	...	5 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...
		40 to 50 " ... ..			...	...	7 <sub>1</sub>	I	...	...
		50 years and upwards..			...	...	I	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	11	33	I	...	24 <sub>3</sub>	I	...	...	
	Armidale... ..	10 to 20 years... ..	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20 to 30 " ... ..			...	...	12	I	...	...
		30 to 40 " ... ..			...	...	7 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...
		40 to 50 " ... ..			...	...	5	...	...	...
		50 years and upwards..			...	...	7 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	10	30	...	...	31 <sub>2</sub>	I	...	...	
Yass ... ..	Under 10 years ... ..	11	33	...	...	...	...	9	3	
	10 to 20 " ... ..			...	...	4	...	4	2	
	20 to 30 " ... ..			...	...	6	...	10	2	
	30 to 40 " ... ..			...	...	6 <sub>2</sub>	I	20 <sub>2</sub>	I	
	40 to 50 " ... ..			I	...	5 <sub>1</sub>	...	18	2	
	50 years and upwards..			...	...	2	...	8	I	
Total ... ..	11	33	I	...	23 <sub>3</sub>	I	69 <sub>2</sub>	11		
Deniliquin ...	10 to 20 years... ..	11	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20 to 30 " ... ..			...	...	10	...	4	...	
	30 to 40 " ... ..			I	...	7	I	I	I	
	40 to 50 " ... ..			I	...	5	...	4	...	
	50 years and upwards..			...	...	I	...	I	...	
Total ... ..	11	30	2	...	23	I	10	I		
TOTALS OF GAOLS... ..		804	1,864	28	I	790 <sub>32</sub>	133 <sub>2</sub>	316 <sub>17</sub>	43 <sub>1</sub>	

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured Prisoners.

STATISTICS—1872.

PRISONERS—continued.

during the Year 1872.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		Education.					
Under Sentence to—						Total Number.				Number who can Read and Write.		Number who can Read only.		Number who cannot Read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	...	1	...	...	...	6	.....	...	...	3	.....	...	...	3	...
2	...	3	1	...	...	13 <sub>1</sub>	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	...
1	...	9	6	...	...	15 <sub>1</sub>	6	...	...	11	4	...	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	2
2	2	26	3 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	35 <sub>1</sub>	6 <sub>1</sub>	...	1	23	2	1	2	11 <sub>1</sub>	2 <sub>1</sub>
1	...	14	...	...	...	16	.....	...	...	9	.....	4	...	3	...
7	2	53	10 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	85 <sub>3</sub>	13 <sub>1</sub>	...	1	55	7	5	2	25 <sub>3</sub>	4 <sub>1</sub>
1	...	1	...	...	...	2	.....	...	...	1	.....	...	...	1	...
3 <sub>1</sub>	...	10	...	...	...	25 <sub>1</sub>	1	...	...	18	1	3	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	...
4 <sub>1</sub>	...	14	1	...	...	25 <sub>2</sub>	1	1	...	19	.....	2 <sub>1</sub>	1	4 <sub>1</sub>	...
5 <sub>1</sub>	1	10	1	1	...	21 <sub>1</sub>	2	1	...	10	.....	3	2	8 <sub>1</sub>	...
2	...	9	1	...	...	18 <sub>1</sub>	1	1	...	13	.....	4 <sub>1</sub>	1	1	...
15 <sub>3</sub>	1	44	3	1	...	91 <sub>5</sub>	5	3	...	61	1	12 <sub>2</sub>	4	18 <sub>3</sub>	...
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	9	3
2	...	5	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	12	1	...	...	3	1
6	...	10	1	4	...	36	3	5	...	28	2	...	...	8	1
2	2	12	4	...	...	40 <sub>4</sub>	8	2 <sub>1</sub>	...	30 <sub>3</sub>	5	...	1	10	3
4	1	10 <sub>1</sub>	4	...	...	38 <sub>2</sub>	7	3	...	24 <sub>1</sub>	5	...	1	14	2
10	...	14 <sub>1</sub>	7	...	...	34 <sub>1</sub>	8	...	1	20	2	...	...	14 <sub>1</sub>	6
24	3	51 <sub>2</sub>	16	4	...	172 <sub>7</sub>	31	10 <sub>2</sub>	...	114 <sub>4</sub>	15	...	2	58 <sub>1</sub>	16
2	2	.....	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
3	...	4	...	...	...	21	.....	1	...	21	.....	...	...	...	...
6	...	9	1	...	...	24	3	2	1	17	3	2	...	5	...
3	...	5	3	...	...	18	3	1	...	11	2	3	1	4	...
2	...	4	2	...	...	8	2	...	...	7	.....	...	1	1	1
16	2	22	6	...	...	73	10	4	1	57	6	6	3	10	1
1,427 <sub>64</sub>	312 <sub>1</sub>	2,834 <sub>39</sub>	2095 <sub>5</sub>	19	...	5,414 <sub>182</sub>	2,584 <sub>9</sub>	127 <sub>17</sub>	31 <sub>1</sub>	2,956 <sub>19</sub>	717 <sub>2</sub>	1428 <sub>7</sub>	1070	1030 <sub>126</sub>	797 <sub>7</sub>

## GAOLS AND

## No. 27.—RETURN of POLICE GAOLS, and the Number of

Prison, where situated.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.	Number of Prisoners received					
			Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bega ... ..	5	14	.....	.....	26 <sub>4</sub>	..... <sub>1</sub>	.....	.....
Bourke ... ..	3	12	.....	.....	14 <sub>1</sub>	1	3	.....
Campbelltown ... ..	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Cooma ... ..	2	6	.....	.....	14	.....	1	1
Dubbo ... ..	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Forbes ... ..	4	14	.....	.....	9 <sub>1</sub>	1	2	..... <sub>1</sub>
Grafton ... ..	12	36	1	.....	13	.....	7 <sub>1</sub>	.....
Gundagai ... ..	4	20	1 <sub>6</sub>	.....	16 <sub>2</sub>	.....	70 <sub>3</sub>	6
Hay ... ..	2	6	..... <sub>1</sub>	.....	8 <sub>2</sub>	.....	12 <sub>1</sub>	2
Murrurundi ... ..	4	12	.....	.....	1 <sub>1</sub>	1	10	2
Muswellbrook ... ..	4	10	.....	.....	7	.....	17	2
Narrabri ... ..	2	6	.....	.....	10 <sub>1</sub>	2	12	1
Orange ... ..	4	10	.....	.....	32	2	42 <sub>1</sub>	4 <sub>2</sub>
Queanbeyan ... ..	6	24	.....	.....	17 <sub>1</sub>	.....	5	2
Singleton ... ..	4	20	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Tamworth ... ..	4	18	.....	.....	13 <sub>2</sub>	1	28	.....
Tenterfield ... ..	3	8	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....
Wellington ... ..	4	16	1	.....	6 <sub>5</sub>	3 <sub>1</sub>	28	1
Wentworth ... ..	2	4	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....
Windsor ... ..	12	36	1	.....	15	1	7	.....
Young ... ..	5	11	.....	.....	16 <sub>3</sub>	1	.....	.....
TOTALS OF POLICE GAOLS	100	317	4 <sub>7</sub>	.....	239 <sub>23</sub>	14 <sub>2</sub>	268 <sub>6</sub>	22 <sub>3</sub>
TOTALS OF GAOLS...	804	1,864	28	1	790 <sub>32</sub>	133 <sub>2</sub>	316 <sub>17</sub>	43 <sub>1</sub>
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	904	2,181	32 <sub>7</sub>	1	1,029 <sub>55</sub>	147 <sub>4</sub>	584 <sub>23</sub>	65 <sub>4</sub>

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured Prisoners.

STATISTICS—1872.

PRISONERS—continued.

Prisoners received therein during the Year 1872; also, the Education of same.

during the Year 1872.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		Education.					
Under Sentence to—						Total Number.				Number who can Read and Write.		Number who can Read only.		Number who cannot Read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I	...	4	...	...	...	31 <sub>4</sub>	..... <sub>1</sub>	2 <sub>1</sub>	...	19 <sub>1</sub>	...	2	...	10 <sub>3</sub>	...
3 <sub>1</sub>	2	10	...	...	...	30 <sub>2</sub>	3	I	...	27	3	2	...	I <sub>2</sub>	...
I	...	22 <sub>1</sub>	6	...	...	29 <sub>1</sub>	7	3 <sub>1</sub>	I	23 <sub>1</sub>	2	2	3	4	2
I	...	14 <sub>1</sub>	I	...	...	30 <sub>1</sub>	2	2	...	21	I	3	I	6 <sub>1</sub>	...
II <sub>1</sub>	...	14 <sub>1</sub>	I	...	...	37 <sub>2</sub>	I	6	I	26	I	...	...	II <sub>2</sub>	...
.....	...	40 <sub>2</sub>	14	...	...	51 <sub>3</sub>	15 <sub>1</sub>	2	I	39	7	2	I	10 <sub>3</sub>	7 <sub>1</sub>
10	I	28	5	4	...	63 <sub>1</sub>	6	5	...	55	6	4	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	...
4 <sub>1</sub>	...	2	5	...	...	93 <sub>12</sub>	11	7 <sub>2</sub>	...	53	4	20	2	20 <sub>12</sub>	5
5	...	13	...	...	...	38 <sub>4</sub>	2	4	...	27	...	3	...	8 <sub>4</sub>	2
.....	I	47	8	...	...	58 <sub>1</sub>	12	7	...	45	3	4	...	9 <sub>1</sub>	9
.....	...	10	2	...	...	34	4	5	2	19	I	9	I	6	2
.....	...	28 <sub>1</sub>	I	...	...	50 <sub>2</sub>	4	2	I	29	I	7	I	14 <sub>2</sub>	2
9	2	20	8	...	...	103 <sub>1</sub>	16 <sub>2</sub>	10	2	70	6	11	2	22 <sub>1</sub>	8 <sub>2</sub>
3	...	14	I <sub>1</sub>	...	...	39 <sub>1</sub>	3 <sub>1</sub>	3 <sub>1</sub>	I <sub>1</sub>	28 <sub>1</sub>	...	6	2	5	I <sub>1</sub>
2	...	11	6	...	...	16	7	2	I	7	I	...	...	9	6
.....	...	49 <sub>1</sub>	2	...	...	90 <sub>3</sub>	3	4	2	62	...	13 <sub>1</sub>	...	15 <sub>2</sub>	3
.....	...	18	...	...	...	31	.....	...	...	14	...	7	...	10	...
5 <sub>2</sub>	4	40 <sub>3</sub>	4	...	...	80 <sub>10</sub>	12 <sub>1</sub>	8 <sub>1</sub>	...	63 <sub>3</sub>	6 <sub>1</sub>	6	3	11 <sub>7</sub>	3
2	...	3 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...	17 <sub>1</sub>	.....	3 <sub>1</sub>	...	16	...	I	...	..... <sub>1</sub>	...
13	4	23	19	...	...	59	24	5	I	35	12	4	2	20	10
12	...	8	...	3	...	39 <sub>3</sub>	I	3 <sub>1</sub>	I	22	I	8	...	9 <sub>3</sub>	...
82 <sub>5</sub>	14	418 <sub>11</sub>	83 <sub>1</sub>	7	...	1018 <sub>52</sub>	133 <sub>6</sub>	84 <sub>8</sub>	14 <sub>2</sub>	700 <sub>6</sub>	55 <sub>1</sub>	114 <sub>1</sub>	18	204 <sub>45</sub>	60 <sub>5</sub>
1427 <sub>64</sub>	312 <sub>1</sub>	2834 <sub>39</sub>	2095 <sub>5</sub>	19	...	5414 <sub>152</sub>	2584 <sub>9</sub>	127 <sub>17</sub>	31 <sub>1</sub>	2956 <sub>19</sub>	717 <sub>2</sub>	1428 <sub>7</sub>	1070	1030 <sub>126</sub>	797 <sub>7</sub>
1509 <sub>69</sub>	326 <sub>1</sub>	3252 <sub>50</sub>	2178 <sub>6</sub>	26	...	6432 <sub>204</sub>	2717 <sub>15</sub>	211 <sub>25</sub>	45 <sub>3</sub>	3656 <sub>25</sub>	772 <sub>3</sub>	1542 <sub>8</sub>	1088	1234 <sub>171</sub>	857 <sub>12</sub>



No. 28.—RETURN of the several GAOLS, and the number of

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Committed before.								Employed during the Year.							
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		Total.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gaol, Darlinghurst, in the City of Sydney ...	10 to 20 years ...	11	10	6	2	7	7	24	19	57	2	88 <sub>1</sub>	48	...	...	145 <sub>1</sub>	50
	20 to 30 ,, ...	49 <sub>2</sub>	20	36	8	138	89	223 <sub>2</sub>	117	267	63	548 <sub>3</sub>	459	...	...	815 <sub>6</sub>	522
	30 to 40 ,, ...	35	28	19	5	86	87	140	120	139	58	443 <sub>1</sub>	551	...	...	582 <sub>1</sub>	609
	40 to 50 ,, ...	23	18	14	8	99	68	136	94	94 <sub>1</sub>	38	399	331 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	493 <sub>1</sub>	369
	50 years and upwards ...	15	17	19	4	122	111	156	132	76	56	495	434	...	...	571	490
	Total ...	133 <sub>2</sub>	93	94	27	452	362	679 <sub>2</sub>	482	533 <sub>4</sub>	217	1973 <sub>6</sub>	1825 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	2606 <sub>9</sub>	2040 <sub>1</sub>
Parramatta ...	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	20 to 30 ,, ...	9	...	4	...	18	...	31	...	50 <sub>1</sub>	...	4	...	25 <sub>2</sub>	...	79 <sub>3</sub>	...
	30 to 40 ,, ...	9	...	8	...	4	...	21	...	20	...	2	...	13 <sub>3</sub>	...	35 <sub>3</sub>	...
	40 to 50 ,, ...	10	...	5	1	10 <sub>1</sub>	1	25 <sub>1</sub>	2	31 <sub>1</sub>	...	3	...	16 <sub>1</sub>	...	50 <sub>2</sub>	...
	50 years and upwards ...	3	1	2	1	4	11	9	13	8	...	1	...	10	...	19	...
	Total ...	31	1	19	2	36 <sub>2</sub>	12	86 <sub>2</sub>	15	109 <sub>1</sub>	...	10	...	65 <sub>6</sub>	...	184 <sub>8</sub>	...
Berrima ...	10 to 20 years ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	20 to 30 ,, ...	26 <sub>5</sub>	...	5 <sub>1</sub>	...	5	...	36 <sub>4</sub>	...	33 <sub>4</sub>	...	3	...	...	...	36 <sub>4</sub>	...
	30 to 40 ,, ...	13 <sub>4</sub>	...	1	...	7	...	21 <sub>1</sub>	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	21 <sub>6</sub>	...
	40 to 50 ,, ...	9 <sub>1</sub>	...	6	...	3 <sub>1</sub>	...	18 <sub>2</sub>	...	18 <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	18 <sub>2</sub>	...
	50 years and upwards ...	7	...	1	...	2	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
	Total ...	56 <sub>10</sub>	...	13 <sub>1</sub>	...	17 <sub>1</sub>	...	86 <sub>12</sub>	...	82 <sub>11</sub>	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...	86 <sub>12</sub>	...
Bathurst ...	Under 10 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 to 20 years ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14 <sub>4</sub>	1	2	...	...	...	16 <sub>4</sub>	1 <sub>1</sub>
	20 to 30 ,, ...	5 <sub>1</sub>	1	1	2	...	1 <sub>1</sub>	6 <sub>1</sub>	4 <sub>1</sub>	51 <sub>7</sub>	9	21	...	...	...	72 <sub>7</sub>	9 <sub>2</sub>
	30 to 40 ,, ...	12 <sub>2</sub>	4	5	2	7 <sub>2</sub>	14	24 <sub>5</sub>	20	68 <sub>11</sub>	25	13	...	...	...	81 <sub>10</sub>	25
	40 to 50 ,, ...	10	...	4	2	...	13	14	15	49 <sub>4</sub>	11	3	...	...	...	52 <sub>4</sub>	11
	50 years and upwards ...	14 <sub>2</sub>	...	6	1	16	16	36 <sub>2</sub>	17	54 <sub>5</sub>	15	3	...	...	...	57 <sub>5</sub>	15
Total ...	44 <sub>4</sub>	5	16	7	23 <sub>2</sub>	44 <sub>1</sub>	83 <sub>8</sub>	56 <sub>1</sub>	236 <sub>3</sub>	61	42	...	...	...	278 <sub>5</sub>	61	
Maitland ...	10 to 20 years ...	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	3	14 <sub>1</sub>	4	...	...	8	5	22 <sub>1</sub>	9
	20 to 30 ,, ...	13	...	3	3	3	3 <sub>1</sub>	19	6 <sub>1</sub>	91 <sub>3</sub>	5 <sub>1</sub>	8	...	60 <sub>2</sub>	10 <sub>1</sub>	159 <sub>5</sub>	15 <sub>2</sub>
	30 to 40 ,, ...	10	2	7	3	2	8	19	13	46	6	6	...	36 <sub>1</sub>	26	88 <sub>1</sub>	32
	40 to 50 ,, ...	6	2	5	4	2	3	13	9	17	8	4	...	27 <sub>1</sub>	20	48 <sub>1</sub>	28
	50 years and upwards ...	3	2	2	2	8	3	13	7	14	3	...	...	35 <sub>1</sub>	12	49 <sub>1</sub>	15
	Total ...	34	7	17	14	15	17 <sub>1</sub>	66	38 <sub>1</sub>	182 <sub>4</sub>	26 <sub>1</sub>	18	...	166 <sub>5</sub>	73 <sub>1</sub>	366 <sub>9</sub>	99 <sub>2</sub>

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured Prisoners.

STATISTICS—1872.

PRISONERS—continued.

Prisoners in Confinement at Michaelmas, 1872, &c., &c.

Gaol Punishments during the Year.						Deaths during the Year.		Number in Confinement at Michaelmas, 1872.																									
								Felons.						Petty Larceny.						Assaults.						Other Offences.						General Total.	
Solitary Confinement.		Other Punishments.		Total.						Tried.		Untried.		Total.		Tried.		Untried.		Total.		Tried.		Untried.		Total.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
61	1	18	...	79	1	1	...	11	...	3	...	14	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	3	4	21	5
105	32	31	...	136	32	...	1	56	5	5	2	61	7	30	4	5	...	35	4	6	...	...	...	6	...	22	15	...	1	22	16	124	27
48	28	16	...	64	28	5	...	49	5	6	1	55	6	29	10	...	...	29	10	8	3	2	...	10	33	26	...	...	31	26	125	45	
17	1	5	...	22	1	2	...	45	1	5	...	50	1	24	2	1	...	25	2	8	...	...	...	8	...	10	11	...	1	10	12	93	15
28	10	10	...	38	10	1	4	15	1	1	...	16	1	14	6	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	...	...	16	14	46	21	
259	72	80	...	339	72	9	5	176	12	20	3	196	15	100	23	6	...	106	23	23	3	2	...	25	38	70	...	2	82	72	409	113	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
20	...	1	...	21	...	2	1	55	...	...	...	55	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	61	...	
6	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	45	...	1	...	46	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	52	...	
13	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	46	...	...	...	46	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	52	...		
8	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	25	...	
47	...	2	...	49	...	6	2	166	...	1	...	167	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	10	...	...	10	...	191	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
11	...	4	1	15	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	
2	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	23	...		
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	21	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	
14	...	8	1	22	...	1	...	69	...	...	...	69	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	5	...	81	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	...	5	1	8	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	
20	4	14	1	34	4	2	...	17	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	4	...	27	...	
6	3	15	1	21	4	1	...	16	...	1	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	5	...	4	3	3	...	7	3	30	3
3	4	2	1	5	5	...	...	16	...	2	...	18	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	1	27	2	
7	...	3	...	10	...	3	...	6	1	2	...	8	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	5	...	1	...	6	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	19	3
39	12	39	3	78	15	5	...	63	2	7	...	70	2	8	2	...	...	8	2	15	...	3	...	18	...	12	5	5	...	17	6	113	10
...	7	1	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	3	1
21	9	11	3	32	12	1	...	23	3	...	...	23	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	...	8	2	35	5	
8	2	8	3	16	5	...	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	3	2	33	2	
3	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	9	3	
...	1	4	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	3	2	6	3	
32	19	25	7	57	26	1	...	57	4	...	...	57	4	7	1	...	...	7	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	17	8	...	17	9	86	14	

No. 28.—RETURN of GAOLS and PRISONERS—continued.

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Committed before.								Employed during the Year.							
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		Total.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Goulburn	Under 10 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	5	2
	10 to 20 „ ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	10	5	...	...	2	...	12	5
	20 to 30 „ ...	6	...	2 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...	8 <sub>1</sub>	...	9	6	12	...	4	1	25	7
	30 to 40 „ ...	8 <sub>2</sub>	1	2	3	7	1	17 <sub>2</sub>	5	15 <sub>1</sub>	3	4	...	2	1	21 <sub>1</sub>	4
	40 to 50 „ ...	8	3	5	...	3	...	16	3	9 <sub>3</sub>	1	6	...	3	...	18 <sub>3</sub>	1
50 years and upwards ...	29	1	13	2	4	3	46	6	13	6	10	...	...	...	23	6	
Total ...	54 <sub>2</sub>	5	23 <sub>1</sub>	5	14	4	91 <sub>3</sub>	14	61 <sub>4</sub>	23	32	...	11	2	104 <sub>4</sub>	25	
Port Macquarie.	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	...
	20 to 30 „ ...	2 <sub>1</sub>	...	3	...	5	...	10 <sub>1</sub>	...	26 <sub>4</sub>	...	1	...	...	...	27 <sub>4</sub>	...
	30 to 40 „ ...	5	1	2	...	3	1	10	2	21	3	...	...	...	...	21	3
	40 to 50 „ ...	6	...	6	...	2	1	14	1	12	...	3	...	...	...	15	...
	50 years and upwards ...	13	...	5	...	5	...	23	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	13	...
Total ...	26 <sub>1</sub>	1	16	...	15	2	57 <sub>1</sub>	3	70 <sub>5</sub>	3	10	...	...	...	80 <sub>5</sub>	3	
Wollongong	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	20 to 30 „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	30 to 40 „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
	40 to 50 „ ...	...	...	2	...	2	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
	50 years and upwards ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Total ...	...	...	3	...	5	2	8	2	7	...	1	...	2	...	10	...	
Albury...	10 to 20 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	20 to 30 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 <sub>1</sub>	...	2 <sub>1</sub>	...
	30 to 40 „ ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	8 <sub>1</sub>	...	8 <sub>1</sub>	...
	40 to 50 „ ...	...	...	4	...	2	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	4 <sub>2</sub>	...	4 <sub>2</sub>	...
	50 years and upwards ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5 <sub>1</sub>	...	5 <sub>1</sub>	...
Total ...	...	...	7	1	5	1	12	2	...	...	...	...	20 <sub>5</sub>	...	20 <sub>5</sub>	...	
Braidwood	10 to 20 years ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 to 30 „ ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30 to 40 „ ...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 to 50 „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50 years and upwards ...	1	...	1	...	3	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	...	3	1	6	3	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured Prisoners.



No. 28.—RETURN of GAOLS and PRISONERS—*continued.*

Prison, where situated.	Respective Ages of Prisoners.	Committed before.								Employed during the Year.								
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		Total.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Mudgee	Under 10 years ...																	
	10 to 20 „ ...	2						2		1	1						1	1
	20 to 30 „ ...	6	2					6	2	9 <sub>4</sub>	2						9 <sub>4</sub>	2
	30 to 40 „ ...	11 <sub>1</sub>	2	2	3	1	4	14 <sub>1</sub>	9	16 <sub>2</sub>	3	3					19 <sub>2</sub>	3
	40 to 50 „ ...	10		3	1	3	1	16	2	6 <sub>1</sub>	2	2					8 <sub>1</sub>	2
	50 years and upwards ...	10	3	2		2	2	14	5	15 <sub>1</sub>							15 <sub>1</sub>	
Total ...	39 <sub>1</sub>	7	7	4	6	7	52 <sub>1</sub>	18	47 <sub>8</sub>	8	5					52 <sub>8</sub>	8	
Wagga Wagga..	10 to 20 years ...									1							1	
	20 to 30 „ ...	1 <sub>1</sub>						1 <sub>1</sub>				1		1			2	
	30 to 40 „ ...					1		1		4 <sub>1</sub>		1		1		6 <sub>1</sub>		
	40 to 50 „ ...	1		1	2	2	2	4	4	1	3	1		3		5	3	
	50 years and upwards ...					1		1				1				1		
Total ...	2 <sub>1</sub>		1	2	4	2	7 <sub>1</sub>	4	6 <sub>1</sub>	3	4		5		15 <sub>1</sub>		3	
Gaol.. Armidale	20 to 30 years ...	2				1		3										
	30 to 40 „ ...	3		1				4				1				1		
	40 to 50 „ ...	2		3		1		6		1						1		
	50 years and upwards ...	1		3				4		1		2				3		
Total ...	8		7		2		17		2		3 <sub>1</sub>				5 <sub>1</sub>			
Yass	Under 10 years ...													9	3	9	3	
	10 to 20 „ ...									7	1			8	1	15	2	
	20 to 30 „ ...	4		4		6		14		16	3			20		36	3	
	30 to 40 „ ...	8 <sub>1</sub>	1	7		9	4	24 <sub>1</sub>	5	24 <sub>4</sub>	6	4		12	2	40 <sub>4</sub>	8	
	40 to 50 „ ...	3	1	10 <sub>2</sub>	2	9	3	22 <sub>2</sub>	6	18 <sub>2</sub>				20	7	38 <sub>2</sub>	7	
	50 years and upwards ...	5	1	9		16	4	30	5	4	4			30 <sub>1</sub>	4	34 <sub>1</sub>	8	
Total ...	20 <sub>1</sub>	3	30 <sub>2</sub>	2	40	11	90 <sub>3</sub>	16	69 <sub>6</sub>	14	4		99 <sub>1</sub>	17	172 <sub>7</sub>	31		
Deniliquin	10 to 20 years ...											1		1	1	2	1	
	20 to 30 „ ...									4		4		2		10		
	30 to 40 „ ...			3	1			3	1				1	2		2 <sub>1</sub>		
	40 to 50 „ ...	1		2	1		1	3	2									
Total ...	1		5	2		1	6	3	4		5 <sub>1</sub>		5	1	14 <sub>1</sub>	1		
TOTALS OF GAOLS ...		453 <sub>24</sub>	122	261 <sub>4</sub>	67	640 <sub>5</sub>	468 <sub>2</sub>	1354 <sub>33</sub>	657 <sub>2</sub>	1508 <sub>75</sub>	355 <sub>4</sub>	2111 <sub>8</sub>	1823 <sub>1</sub>	373 <sub>17</sub>	93 <sub>1</sub>	3992 <sub>160</sub>	2271 <sub>6</sub>	

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured Prisoners.

STATISTICS—1872.

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PRISONERS—continued.

Gaol Punishments during the Year.							Deaths during the Year.		Number in Confinement at Michaelmas, 1872.																											
									Felons.						Petty Larceny.						Assaults.						Other Offences.						General Total.			
									Tried.		Untried.		Total.	Tried.		Untried.		Total.	Tried.		Untried.		Total.	Tried.		Untried.		Total.	Total.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
1 <sub>1</sub>	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
1 <sub>2</sub>	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
1 <sub>3</sub>	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
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2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
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2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
3 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
6 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
480 <sub>21</sub>	123 <sub>3</sub>	155 <sub>22</sub>	113 <sub>3</sub>	635 <sub>43</sub>	134 <sub>6</sub>	366 <sub>4</sub>	659 <sub>35</sub>	25 <sub>1</sub>	40	6 <sub>1</sub>	699 <sub>38</sub>	31 <sub>2</sub>	156 <sub>5</sub>	27	6	162 <sub>5</sub>	27	67 <sub>10</sub>	5	9	76 <sub>10</sub>	5	159 <sub>8</sub>	89	25	7	184 <sub>8</sub>	96	1121 <sub>61</sub>	159 <sub>2</sub>						

Prison, where situated.	Committed before.								Employed during the Year.								
	Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		Total.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of Prison.		Other Employments.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Bega ... ..	2 <sub>1</sub>	...	1	...	...	...	3 <sub>1</sub>	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Bourke ... ..	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2 <sub>1</sub>	2	3 <sub>1</sub>	2
Campbelltown ... ..	4	3	5	2	3	1	12	6	...	...	...	...	12 <sub>1</sub>	...	12 <sub>1</sub>	...	
Cooma ... ..	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dubbo ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8 <sub>1</sub>	...	3	...	...	...	11 <sub>1</sub>	...	
Forbes ... ..	5	...	...	1	2	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grafton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	28	...	38	1	
Gundagai ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	4 <sub>1</sub>	...	
Hay ... ..	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murrurundi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Muswellbrook ... ..	2	1	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Narrabri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Orange ... ..	4	...	4	1	2	4	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Queanbeyan ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Singleton ... ..	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tamworth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tenterfield ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wellington ... ..	5	4	1 <sub>1</sub>	...	...	...	6 <sub>1</sub>	4	5 <sub>2</sub>	4	2	...	...	...	7 <sub>2</sub>	4	
Wentworth ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Windsor ... ..	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	13	4	...	...	...	...	13	4	
Young ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
TOTALS OF POLICE GAOLS ...	39 <sub>1</sub>	10	15 <sub>3</sub>	7	10	6	64 <sub>4</sub>	23	49 <sub>4</sub>	9	10	...	42 <sub>2</sub>	2	101 <sub>6</sub>	11	
TOTALS OF GAOLS ...	453 <sub>24</sub>	122	261 <sub>4</sub>	67	640 <sub>5</sub>	468 <sub>2</sub>	1354 <sub>38</sub>	657 <sub>2</sub>	1508 <sub>75</sub>	355 <sub>4</sub>	2111 <sub>8</sub>	1823 <sub>1</sub>	373 <sub>17</sub>	93 <sub>1</sub>	3992 <sub>100</sub>	2271 <sub>6</sub>	
GENERAL TOTAL ...	492 <sub>25</sub>	132	276 <sub>7</sub>	74	650 <sub>5</sub>	474 <sub>2</sub>	1418 <sub>37</sub>	680 <sub>2</sub>	1557 <sub>79</sub>	364 <sub>4</sub>	2121 <sub>8</sub>	1823 <sub>1</sub>	415 <sub>19</sub>	95 <sub>1</sub>	4093 <sub>106</sub>	2282 <sub>6</sub>	

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

STATISTICS—1872.

PRISONERS—continued.

Number of PRISONERS in Confinement at MICHAELMAS, 1872, and other particulars.

Gaol Punishments during the Year.						Deaths during the Year.		Number in Confinement at Michaelmas, 1872.																													
Solitary Confinement.		Other Punishments.		Total.				Felons.						Petty Larceny.						Assaults.						Other Offences.					General Total.						
								Tried.	Untried.	Total.		Tried.	Untried.	Total.		Tried.	Untried.	Total.		Tried.	Untried.	Total.															
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
...	...	...	...	...	...																																
2	...	...	...	2	...					2	...	2	...		I	...	I	...													3	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...						I	...	I	...																	I	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...					2	...	2	...	4	...	I	...					I	...			2	...	I	...	3	...	8	...				
...	I	...	...	I	I	...									I	...					I	...									I	...					
4	...	...	...	4	...										2	...					2	...	I	...			I	...		3	...	6	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...						1	...	1	...	I	...					I	...									I	...	1	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...								I	...	I	...					I	...										2	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...																							I	...	I	...	I	...		...		
...	...	...	...	...	...										I	...					I	...													...		
I	...	...	...	I	...																							4	...		4	...	4	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...										I	...					I	...							2	...		2	...	3	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...																														...		
...	...	...	...	...	...					2	...	2	...	2	...																				4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...						I	...	I	...																					I	...	
I	...	...	...	I	...						I	...	I	...														2	I	...		2	I	3	I		
...	...	I	...	I	...						3	...	3	...																						3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...						2	...	2	...															2	I	...		2	I	4	I	
3	...	...	...	3	...					4	...	I	...	5	...																					5	...
II	I	I	...	II	I	2	...	8	...	14	...	22	...	9	...	2	...	II	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	14	2	3	...	17	2	5I	2				
480	123	155	II	635	134	36	6	659	25	40	6	699	3I	156	27	6	...	162	27	67	5	9	...	76	5	159	89	25	7	184	96	II	21	159			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49I	124	156	II	647	135	38	6	667	25	54	6	72I	3I	165	27	8	...	173	27	68	5	9	...	77	5	173	9I	28	7	201	98	II	72	16I			



SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS CASES.

No. 30.—RETURN showing the Number of SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS CASES, during the Year 1872.

OFFENCES.	Central Criminal Court.			Albury.	Armidale.	Bathurst.	Deniliquin.	Goulburn.	Maitland.	Tamworth.	Wagga Wagga.	Yass.	General Total.																																				
	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.										Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.																												
<b>FELONIES.</b>																																																	
Murder ... ..	11	6	5			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	28	14	4																																
Wounding with intent to murder ... ..	2	2							1	1	1	1	1	5	5		1																																
Shooting with intent to murder ... ..						1								1	1																																		
Rape ... ..	6	3	3			4	4	1		1	1			13	12	5	4																																
Bestiality ... ..						2	1	1	1					5	4	3	1																																
Carnally knowing a girl under 10 years of age ... ..														1																																			
Manslaughter ... ..	7	6	5	1	1	3	4	1		1				16	13	9	10																																
Robbery with violence ... ..	6	6	6						2	2	2			9	8	8																																	
Robbery being armed ... ..					1	1								1	1		1																																
Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm ... ..						1	1							1		1																																	
Arson ... ..	2	2	1	1	2	1		1		2				8	3	1	2																																
Stealing from the person ... ..	2	2	2		1	1	1	1						5	5	3																																	
Burglary ... ..	7	4	4		1	1								7	4	4																																	
House-breaking ... ..	2	2	1											2	2	1																																	
Stealing in a dwelling ... ..	3	3	4					1	1	1	1			5	5	5	1																																
Larceny ... ..	12	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	44	32	20	14																																
Bigamy ... ..	1	1			1	1					1	1		3	3	3																																	
Receiving stolen property ... ..														1																																			
Forgery and uttering ... ..	17	14	14		2	1	1	1	2	2	2			24	19	17	2																																
Embezzlement ... ..	5	5	4	1		1	1							6	6	5	1																																
Horse-stealing ... ..					2	2	1	2	2	1	1			9	8	5	3																																
Cattle-stealing ... ..	2	2	2		1	1	5	1	2	2	2	1		13	11	8	9																																
Sheep-stealing ... ..			2	1		1			2	1	1			3	1	1																																	
Assault with intent to rob ... ..														1																																			
Feloniously wounding ... ..	6	6	3		1	3	3		1	1				13	13	6																																	
Feloniously wounding cattle ... ..										3	3			3	3	3																																	
Escape ... ..							2	2						2	2	2																																	
Causing poison to be taken with intent to commit murder ... ..				1	1									1	1	1																																	
<b>Total Number of Felonies...</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>MISDEMEANORS.</b>																																																	
Attempt to commit sodomy ... ..	1	1	1				1	1						2	2	2																																	
Assault ... ..	1	2					1	1						5	6	7	1																																
Attempting to commit suicide ... ..	4	2												7	4	4																																	
Assault with intent to commit a rape ... ..	1						1	3						2	1	4																																	
Child desertion ... ..																																																	
Assault on female children under 12 years of age ... ..	2	2	2											3	3	3																																	
Inflicting grievous bodily harm ... ..	3	3	1											3	3		1																																
Uttering counterfeit coin ... ..	2	2												2	2	2																																	
Indecent assault ... ..	1													1																																			
Abduction ... ..	1	1	1											1	1	1																																	
Attempting to commit felony ... ..	1	1	1											1	2	1	1																																
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences ... ..	5	3	3				6	3	2	1	3	3	1	15	9	6	3																																
Forcible entry and detainer ... ..																																																	
Concealing birth ... ..	1	1	1				1							1	1	3	1																																
Unlawfully wounding ... ..	8	8	10	3			1							8	8	16	3																																
Perjury ... ..	6	3	3				2	2						16	7	3	4																																
Endangering ship by neglect of duty ... ..	1	1	1											1	1		1																																
Having instruments for counterfeiting coin ... ..	1	1	1											1	1		1																																
Breach of 17 and 18 Vic. cap. 104, sec. 206 ... ..	1	1	1											1	1		1																																
Breach of 19 Vic. No. 34 ... ..	1													1	1		1																																
Slander ... ..	1													1																																			
Fraudulent insolvency ... ..	2													2																																			
<b>Total Number of Misdemeanors</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>										<b>74</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>17</b>																																
<b>Total Number of Cases...</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>*243</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>70</b>						

\* 1 case postponed.

NOTE.—In the year 1872 many prisoners tried for one offence were convicted of another; therefore, in several instances the number of convictions for certain offences appears actually larger than the number of trials.

QUARTER SESSIONS CASES.

No. 31.—RETURN showing the Number of QUARTER SESSIONS CASES within the METROPOLITAN and COAST DISTRICT, during the Year 1872.

OFFENCES.	Sydney.				Parra- matta.				Windsor.				Campbelltown.				Maitland.				Singleton.				Totals.			
	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
<b>FELONIES.</b>																												
Robbery with violence ... ..	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1
Robbery being armed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Stealing from the person ... ..	15	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	15	9	6
Burglary ... ..	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2
Housebreaking ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	10	10	5	5
Stealing in a dwelling-house ... ..	6	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	10	10	6	4
Larceny... ..	69	62	42	20	2	2	2	...	7	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	3	3	3	3	87	80	55	24
Bigamy ... ..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Receiving stolen property ... ..	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	...
Forgery and uttering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	6	6	4	2
Embezzlement... ..	6	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	3	3
Horse-stealing... ..	1	1	1	...	3	3	3	...	5	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	7	4
Cattle-stealing ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	2
Assault with intent to rob ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Feloniously wounding ... ..	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
Larceny by clerks and servants ... ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Total Number of Felonies ... ..	115	103	67	36	7	6	5	1	16	13	12	1	2	1	...	1	33	32	16	16	4	4	1	1	177	159	101	58
<b>MISDEMEANORS.</b>																												
Assault ... ..	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	...
Assault on Constable in execution of his duty ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Attempting to commit suicide ... ..	3	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	3	3
Assault with intent to commit a rape ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1
Inflicting grievous bodily harm ... ..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Uttering counterfeit coin ... ..	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1
Attempt to stab ... ..	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...
Indecent assault ... ..	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1
Keeping a bawdy-house ... ..	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	...
Attempt to steal from person ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences ... ..	8	7	6	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	8	2
Forcible entry and detainer ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Unlawfully using cattle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Unlawfully wounding ... ..	5	5	5	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	12	12	8	4
Perjury ... ..	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	3
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1
Attempting to obtain money by false pretences ... ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Unlawfully pawning... ..	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	4	1
Fraudulent insolvency ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Offering to personate at a municipal election ... ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Soliciting to commit bigamy ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total Number of Misdemeanors ... ..	48	42	31	11	5	5	3	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	23	21	16	5	...	...	...	...	79	69	50	19
Total Number of Cases ... ..	163	145	98	47	12	11	8	3	19	14	12	2	2	1	...	1	56	53	32	21	4	4	1	1	256	228	151	71

QUARTER SESSIONS CASES—*continued.*

No. 31 (*continued*)—RETURN showing the Number of QUARTER SESSIONS CASES within the SOUTHERN DISTRICT, during the Year 1872.

OFFENCES.	Wollongong.			Goulburn.				Yass.			Queanbeyan.			Cooma.			Bega.			Braidwood.				Totals.						
	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.			
<b>FELONIES.</b>																														
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm																														
Arson																														
Stealing from the person																														
Burglary																														
Stealing in a dwelling-house																														
Larceny																														
Bigamy																														
Forgery and uttering																														
Horse-stealing																														
Cattle-stealing																														
Sheep-stealing																														
Feloniously wounding																														
Total Number of Felonies	1	1	1	2	2	2		14	14	13	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24	22	18	4	50	48	36	12
<b>MISDEMEANORS.</b>																														
Assault																														
Attempting to commit suicide																														
Inflicting grievous bodily harm																														
Indecent assault																														
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences																														
Perjury																														
Total Number of Misdemeanors	3	2	2	14	12	7	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	7	4	3	29	25	17	8
Total Number of Cases	4	3	3	16	14	9	5	16	16	15	1	4	4	3	1	4	4	1	3	3	3	32	29	22	7	79	73	53	20	

QUARTER SESSIONS CASES—continued.

No. 31 (continued)—RETURN showing the Number of QUARTER SESSIONS CASES within the WESTERN DISTRICT, during the Year 1872.

Offences.	Bathurst.			Mudgee.			Dubbo.			Wellington.			Orange.			Forbes.			Bourke.			Totals.										
	Committals.	Trials.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Acquittals.								
<b>FELONIES.</b>																																
Robbery with violence ... ..																																
Robbery being armed ... ..	5	3	3	3	3																											
Arson ... ..				5	2	1	1	1	1																							
Stealing from the person ... ..	2	2	1	1	5	4	1																									
Burglary ... ..	2	2	1	1	4	3																										
House-breaking ... ..	2	2		4	4																											
Stealing in a dwelling-house... ..	1	1	1	1	1	1																										
Larceny ... ..	22	22	17	5	29	28	21	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	4	4	2	2	10	8	6	2	78	75	54	21					
Receiving stolen property ... ..																																
Forgery and uttering ... ..				3	2	1	1	1	1																							
Embezzlement ... ..	2	2	2	1	1																											
Horse-stealing ... ..	5	5	2	3	6	5	1	3	3	3																						
Cattle-stealing ... ..	1			1	1	1	8	8	3	5																						
Sheep-stealing... ..	3	3	1	2	3	2																										
Assault with intent to rob ... ..	1	1	1		1	1																										
Feloniously wounding ... ..	3	3	1	2	1	1																										
Pig-stealing ... ..							2	2																								
Feloniously killing cattle ... ..	5	3	2	1																												
Escape ... ..				2	1	1																										
Child-stealing ... ..				1	1		1																									
Killing a horse with intent to steal the skin ... ..																																
Total Number of Felonies ... ..	54	49	34	15	72	66	47	19	20	20	15	5	8	8	4	4	21	18	13	5	11	9	5	4	17	14	10	4	203	184	128	56
<b>MISDEMEANORS.</b>																																
Assault ... ..	7	6	6																													
Assault on Constables in execution of their duty ... ..																																
Attempting to commit suicide ... ..				6	4	4																										
Assault with intent to commit a rape ... ..																																
Inflicting grievous bodily harm ... ..	1	1	1																													
Indecent assault... ..	1	1	1																													
Abduction ... ..	1	1		1	1	1																										
Attempt to stab ... ..	1	1		1	1	1																										
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences ... ..	2	2	1	1	8	7	6	1																								
Concealing birth ... ..																																
Unlawfully using cattle ... ..																																
Unlawfully wounding ... ..				2	2	1																										
Perjury ... ..	1	1	1																													
Gaming ... ..	1																															
Attempt to commit sodomy ... ..				1	1	1																										
Subornation of perjury ... ..				1																												
Attempting to rescue ... ..				1	1	1																										
Making false statement for the purpose of being inserted in the register of deaths ... ..																																
Total Number of Misdemeanors ... ..	15	13	10	3	21	17	15	2	1	1	1		4	3	3		8	7	5	2	3	3						52	44	37	7	
Total Number of Cases ... ..	69	62	44	18	93	83	62	21	21	21	16	5	12	11	7	4	20	25	18	7	14	12	8	4	17	14	10	4	255	228	165	63

QUARTER SESSIONS CASES—continued.

No. 31 (continued)—RETURN showing the Number of QUARTER SESSIONS CASES within the SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, during the Year 1872.

Offences.	Young.			Gundagai.			Wagga Wagga.				Albury.			Deniliquin.			Hay.			Wentworth.			Totals.									
	Committals.	Trials.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Acquittals.							
<b>FELONIES.</b>																																
Arson ... ..												3	3	1	2										3	3	1	2				
Stealing from the person ... ..								1	1	1																1	1	1				
Burglary ... ..	1	1	1																							1	1	1				
Housebreaking ... ..								1	1	1																1	1	1				
Stealing in a dwelling-house ... ..				1	1	1						1	1	1												2	2	2				
Larceny ... ..	3	3	2	1	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	11	10	7	3	6	6	2	4	3	3	2	1			29	27	16	11			
Bigamy ... ..												2	1	1												2	1	1				
Receiving stolen property... ..												1	1	1											1	1	1	1				
Forgery and uttering ... ..	1	1	1												1	1	1								1	1	1	3	3	3		
Embezzlement ... ..												1	1	1												1	1	1				
Horse-stealing ... ..	3	2	2					3	3	3		3	3	3					1	1	1	2	2	2		12	11	11				
Cattle-stealing ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	1																				2	2	2				
Sheep-stealing ... ..								1	1		1	2	2	2											1	1	1	4	4	3	1	
Pig-stealing ... ..				2	2	2																				2	2	2	2			
Escape ... ..															1	1	1									1	1	1				
Killing sheep with intent to steal the carcase ... ..	1	1	1	1																						1	1	1				
Total Number of Felonies ... ..	10	9	6	3	8	8	3	5	8	7	6	1	24	22	15	7	8	8	4	4	4	4	3	1	5	5	5	5	67	63	42	21
<b>MISDEMEANORS.</b>																																
Assault ... ..				1	1	1																					1	1	1			
Attempting to commit suicide ... ..								1	1	1																	1	1	1			
Assault with intent to commit a rape ... ..								1	1	1																	1	1	1			
Assault on female children under 12 years of age ... ..																									1	1	1	1	1	1		
Uttering counterfeit coin ... ..												1	1	1													1	1	1			
Indecent assault ... ..												3	3	3													3	3	3			
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences ... ..	1	1	1	1				1	1	1					3	3	2	1								5	5	3	2			
Unlawfully using cattle ... ..	1	1	1												1	1	1									2	2	2				
Unlawfully wounding ... ..	4	4	1	3																						4	4	1	3			
Perjury ... ..																										1	1	1	1			
Unlawfully pawning ... ..	2																									2						
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm ... ..												1	1	1												1	1	1				
Destroying records ... ..																									1	1	1	1	1			
Total number of Misdemeanors ... ..	8	6	2	4	1	1	1		3	3	3		5	5	5	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	24	22	16	6	
Total number of Cases ... ..	18	15	8	7	9	9	4	5	11	10	9	1	29	27	20	7	12	12	7	5	5	5	3	2	7	7	7	9	8	5	8	27

STATISTICS—1872.

QUARTER SESSIONS CASES—continued.

No. 31 (continued).—RETURN showing the Number of QUARTER SESSIONS CASES within the NORTHERN DISTRICT, during the Year 1872.

FELONIES.	Muswellbrook.			Murrurundi.			Armidale.			Tenterfield.			Grafton.			Tamworth.			Port Macquarie.			Narrabri.			Totals.																																		
	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.																															
<b>FELONIES.</b>																																																											
Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm ...								2	2	1	1																4	4	4	6	6	1	5																										
Arson ...																																1	1	1	1																								
Stealing from the person ...					1	1												2	2	1	1										5	3	1	2																									
Housebreaking ...															1	1	1															1	1	1	1																								
Stealing in a dwelling-house...																		1	1	1												2	2	1	1																								
Larceny ...					2	1	1		4	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	18	13	5																								
Receiving stolen property ...																																			1	1	1	1																					
Forgery and uttering ...	1	1	1		1	1			4	4	4							1	1	1													9	9	7	2																							
Embezzlement ...																																			1	1	1	1																					
Horse-stealing ...									3	3	3																								7	7	6	1																					
Cattle-stealing ...	1	1																																				10	10	4	6																		
Attempt to poison ...									1	1																													1	1	1	1																	
Total Number of Felonies ...	2	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	14	14	10	4	2	2	7	7	5	2	11	10	6	4	10	9	7	2	14	12	2	10	64	59	34	25																									
<b>MISDEMEANORS.</b>																																																											
Assault on Constables ...														1	1	1																							1	1	1	1																	
Attempting to commit suicide ...					1	1																																			1	1	1	1															
Assault with intent to commit a rape ...																																											2	2	1	1													
Assault on female children under 12 years of age ...																																													1	1	1	1											
Inflicting grievous bodily harm ...																																													2	2	1	1											
Attempt to commit felony ...																																															2	2	1	1									
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences ...	1				1	1									3	3	1	2																													8	7	3	4									
Unlawfully wounding ...																																																	1	1	1	1							
Refusing to assist a Constable in the execution of his duty ...																																																	1	1	1	1							
Total Number of Misdemeanors...	1				2	2		2	3	3	2	1	2	2	5	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	19	18	10	8																								
Total Number of Cases ...	3	2	1	1	6	5	1	4	17	17	12	5	4	4	12	12	7	5	12	11	7	4	14	13	9	4	15	13	3	10	83	77	44	33																									
<b>SUMMARY.</b>																																																											
Metropolitan and Coast District ...																																																				256	228	151	77				
Southern District ...																																																				79	73	53	20				
Western District ...																																																						255	228	165	63		
South-western District...																																																						91	85	58	27		
Northern District ...																																																							83	77	44	33	
General Total ...																																																								764	691	471	220

## CONVICTIONS.

No. 32.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CONVICTIONS in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS and COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Year.	Felonies.			Misdemeanors.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme and Circuit Courts.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme and Circuit Courts.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1863	114	280	394	19	84	103	497
1864	134	319	453	31	106	137	590
1865	105	439	544	22	120	142	686
1866	150	433	583	34	153	187	770
1867	176	362	538	42	122	164	702
1868	148	288	436	39	126	165	601
1869	139	390	529	35	118	153	682
1870	103	331	434	44	123	167	601
1871	127	343	470	38	120	158	628
1872	119	341	460	53	130	183	643

## EXECUTIONS.

No. 33.—RETURN of the Number of CRIMINALS EXECUTED during the Year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1872.

Where executed.	Religion.	Age.	Offence.	Condition.	Number.
Bathurst .....	Roman Catholic .....	59	Murder .....	Free .....	1
Sydney .....	Protestant .....	31	Do. ....	Do. ....	1
Sydney .....	Do. ....	23	Do. ....	Do. ....	1
				Total .....	3

No. 34.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CRIMINALS EXECUTED.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1863	6	1868	5
1864	2	1869	...
1865	3	1870	...
1866	6	1871	3
1867	4	1872	3

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. 35.—RETURN showing the Number of PERSONS taken into CUSTODY and SUMMARILY DEALT WITH, COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, or DISCHARGED, and the DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION of same, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1872, in the several POLICE DISTRICTS of the Colony.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	BENCHES.	Offences against the Person.								Offences against Property.								Drunkenness.								Degree of Instruction.							
		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Can neither read nor write.		Can read only.		Can read and write.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Albury	Albury	23	1	13	...	5	...	5	1	42	3	15	...	13	...	14	3	95	7	80	7	...	...	15	...	12	1	17	3	131	7		
	Corowa	25	6	19	5	1	...	5	1	13	1	5	...	1	...	5	...	11	3	3	2	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	43	9			
	Maragle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tumberumba	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6		
	Howlong	4	3	...	1	4	1	...	...	4	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	7	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...		
	Mulwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ten-mile Creek	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	8	1	122	...	
Armidale	Armidale	31	3	26	3	2	...	3	...	16	...	2	...	6	...	6	...	113	4	113	4	...	...	...	...	30	...	6	...	12	...		
	Uralla	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	...		
	Bendemeer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Walcha	6	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	7	...		
	Bundarra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	25	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	32	...	
	Balranald	6	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	17	2	10	2	...	...	7	...	1	...	6	...	20	30		
	Bathurst	164	59	136	53	6	...	22	6	64	15	28	4	21	2	15	9	169	65	169	65	...	...	...	...	27	19	297	90	73	30		
Bega	Sofala	10	1	5	...	...	4	1	11	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	14	4	9	3	...	...	5	1	13	2	3	...	19	3			
	Rockley	11	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	5	2	1	...	2	...	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	3	...	10	1		
	Oberon	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...		
	Bega	10	1	5	...	1	...	4	1	5	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	16	...	4	...	...	...	12	...	12	1	2	...	17	...		
	Berrima	17	...	14	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	3	1	...	...	7	3	6	2	...	...	24	...		
	Boorowa	25	4	19	4	1	...	3	...	11	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	22	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	12	4	13	...	33	...		
	Binalong	8	...	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	12	1		
Bombala	11	1	4	1	2	...	5	...	14	...	4	...	4	...	6	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	15	1	1	...	17	1			
Bourke	Bourke	32	1	10	...	2	...	1	20	18	3	1	2	8	...	9	1	14	1	13	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	55	5		
	Brewarrina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	3	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	10	1		
	Eringonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gongolgan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Braidwood	36	5	27	5	6	...	3	...	29	11	5	7	9	1	15	3	14	5	10	3	...	...	4	2	20	7	12	6	47	8		
	Araluen	14	3	7	2	3	1	...	4	...	13	3	4	2	7	...	2	...	8	1	5	1	...	...	3	...	4	1	6	2	25	4	
	Brisbane Water	13	1	11	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	5	1	...	...	1	1	10	1	...	...	10	1		
Broulee	Moruya	12	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	12	...		
	Nelligan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nerrigundah	10	1	2	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	
	Camden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	1	41	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	33	...
	Picton	5	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	8	1	3	1	2	...	3	...	14	2	14	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	22	3		
	Campbelltown	9	5	7	2	...	...	2	3	7	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	31	7	8	...	...	...	23	7	9	2	2	3	36	7		
	Carcoar	19	...	7	...	8	...	4	...	17	1	6	...	7	1	4	...	34	10	10	2	...	...	24	8	18	4	4	2	48	5		
Cassilis	Tuena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4*	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...		
	Trunkey Creek	11	...	7	...	1	...	3	...	9	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	13	2	6	...	...	...	7	2	10	...	12	1	11	1		
	Cassilis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	24	...	20	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	4	...	28	...		
	Merriva	14	...	10	...	1	...	3	...	10	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	11	1	6	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	4	...	25	...		
	Denison Town	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	
	Cooma	26	1	20	1	...	...	6	...	10	...	2	...	5	...	3	...	30	4	14	1	...	...	16	3	9	2	6	2	51	1		
	Nimitybelle	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
Coonamble	Seymour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Buckley's Crossing (Snowy River)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coonamble	12	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	13	1	7	...	6	...	...	...	15	1	11	...	...	...	4	1	9	...	1	20	1	11	...	
	Coonabarabran	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	15	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	20	...		
	Cowra	13	1	8	1	2	...	3	...	13	2	6	1	3	...	4	1	20	...	5	8	2	...	...	12	3	12	4	3	...	31	4	
	Deniliquin	42	9	39	6	3	...	...	3	21	...	13	...	3	...	5	...	56	5	54	6	...	...	2	...	21	9	8	...	90	6		
	Moulamein	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	5	...	
Dowling	Jerilderie	6	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tocumwall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ulladulla	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...

\* Of this number 1 was remanded to Bench, Araluen.









PART III.  
TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

No. 36.—RETURN showing the Total Value in Sterling of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony, from and to each Country, in the Year 1872.

Countries.	Imports from—	Exports to—	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom (Seaward) ... ..	3,728,457	4,926,728	.....	1,198,271
BRITISH COLONIES.				
Victoria ... .. { Seaward ...	724,596	734,569	.....	9,973
{ Overland ...	464,185	2,123,622	.....	1,659,437
	1,188,781	2,858,191	.....	1,669,410
South Australia... .. { Seaward ...	501,183	137,682	363,501	.....
{ Overland ...	152,720	304,334	.....	151,614
	653,903	442,016	211,887	.....
Queensland ... .. { Seaward ...	1,786,544	1,010,259	776,285	.....
{ Overland ...	4,561	13,522	.....	8,961
	1,791,105	1,023,781	767,324	.....
Tasmania ... .. Seaward ...	103,018	54,993	48,025	.....
New Zealand ... .. "	326,369	228,930	97,439	.....
Western Australia ... .. "	.....	565	.....	565
Point de Galle ... .. "	322,444	201,603	120,841	.....
Hong Kong ... .. "	78,281	119,692	.....	41,411
Mauritius ... .. "	169,635	70,159	99,476	.....
Madras ... .. "	.....	18,505	.....	18,505
Ceylon ... .. "	1,508	440	1,068	.....
Vancouver's Island ... .. "	1,638	.....	1,638	.....
Calcutta ... .. "	6,542	91,715	.....	85,173
Bombay ... .. "	.....	34,345	.....	34,345
Singapore ... .. "	.....	942	.....	942
Colombo ... .. "	.....	141	.....	141
India ... .. "	9,500	.....	9,500	.....
Norfolk Island ... .. "	129	.....	129	.....
Total { Seaward ... ..	4,031,387	2,704,540	1,326,847	.....
{ Overland ... ..	621,466	2,441,478	.....	1,820,012
Total, British Colonies ... ..	4,652,853	5,146,018	.....	493,165
FOREIGN STATES (Seaward).				
France ... ..	15,919	.....	15,919	.....
United States ... ..	114,682	118,749	.....	4,067
Holland ... ..	265,725	.....	265,725	.....
Java ... ..	1,251	14,112	.....	12,861
Manila ... ..	84,670	3,339	81,331	.....
South Sea Islands ... ..	102,361	106,547	55,814	.....
Fisheries ... ..	18,304	.....	18,304	.....
Batavia ... ..	2,608	.....	2,608	.....
New Caledonia ... ..	26,411	90,064	.....	63,653
Torres Straits ... ..	10,455	.....	10,455	.....
Honolulu ... ..	1,936	6,351	.....	4,415
Bankok ... ..	.....	157	.....	157
Formosa ... ..	47,830	.....	47,830	.....
Germany ... ..	1,111	.....	1,111	.....
Shanghai ... ..	.....	20,577	.....	20,577
Ilo Ilo (Phillipine Islands) ... ..	.....	410	.....	.....
Zebu ( ditto ) ... ..	62,184	1,125	60,649	.....
Japan ... ..	11,739	2,306	9,433	.....
Valparaiso ... ..	.....	955	.....	955
Callao ... ..	.....	800	.....	800
Seagon (Cochin China) ... ..	.....	126	.....	126
Petropaulovski ... ..	.....	5,320	.....	5,320
Chee Foo ... ..	.....	1,026	.....	1,026
Foo Chow Foo ... ..	.....	481	.....	481
Guam ... ..	.....	172	.....	172
Amoy ... ..	.....	1,686	.....	1,686
	827,186	374,303	452,883	.....
Total ... .. { Seaward ... ..	8,587,030	8,005,571	581,459	.....
{ Overland ... ..	621,466	2,441,478	.....	1,820,012
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	9,208,496	10,447,049	.....	1,238,553

## STATISTICS—1872.

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## IMPORTS SEAWARD.

No. 37.—GENERAL IMPORTS into the Colony of New South Wales, in the year 1872.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Acids ...	Great Britain ...	384	.....	384 cases	£ 1,487
	Victoria ...	29	.....	29 "	99
			413	.....	413 cases
Aerated Waters ...	Great Britain ...	475	.....	475 pkgs.	819
Agricultural Implements ...	Great Britain ...	492	.....	492 pkgs.	7,078
	Victoria ...	537	.....	537 "	4,147
	New Zealand ...	54	.....	54 "	9
	Tasmania ...	1	.....	1 "	11
	United States ...	16	21	37 "	235
		1,100	21	1,121 pkgs.	11,480
Anchors ...	Great Britain ...	357	.....	357 No.	512
	Victoria ...	1	.....	1 "	10
	South Sea Islands ...	5	.....	5 "	14
	Torres Straits ...	4	.....	4 "	16
		367	.....	367 No.	552
Anvils ...	Great Britain ...	487	.....	487 No.	983
	Victoria ...	202	.....	202 "	477
			689	.....	689 No.
Alkali and Soda ...	Great Britain ...	752	.....	752 tons	8,809
	Victoria ...	172	.....	172 "	3,495
	Queensland ...	32	.....	32 "	185
			956	.....	956 tons
Apparel and Slops ...	Great Britain ...	5,427	.....	5,427 pkgs.	210,846
	Victoria ...	323	.....	323 "	10,619
	Queensland ...	84	.....	84 "	1,260
	South Australia ...	2	.....	2 "	5
	New Zealand ...	10	.....	10 "	390
	South Sea Islands ...	3	.....	3 "	36
	New Caledonia ...	4	.....	4 "	22
	Point de Galle ...	246	.....	246 "	12,536
	Hong Kong ...	60	1	61 "	1,157
	Tasmania ...	5	.....	5 "	61
China ...	3	.....	3 "	7	
		6,167	1	6,168 pkgs.	236,939
Apothecaries' Ware ...	Great Britain ...	4,294	.....	4,294 pkgs.	30,510
	Victoria ...	365	.....	365 "	2,319
			4,659	.....	4,659 pkgs.
Arrowroot and Sago ...	Great Britain ...	84	.....	84 cwt.	106
	Victoria ...	278	.....	278 "	480
	Queensland ...	356	.....	356 "	794
	South Sea Islands ...	9	.....	9 "	16
		727	.....	727 cwt.	1,396
Guns ...	Great Britain ...	556	.....	556 cases	18,078
	Victoria ...	7	.....	7 "	100
	Queensland ...	2	.....	2 "	19
	South Sea Islands ...	5	.....	5 "	77
	United States ...	4	.....	4 "	187
	Point de Galle ...	15	.....	15 "	747
		589	.....	589 cases	19,208
Battery Guns	Great Britain ...	20	.....	20 No.	17,000
Gunpowder ...	Great Britain ...	651,861	.....	651,861 lbs.	20,441
	Victoria ...	212,480	.....	212,480 "	8,189
	Queensland ...	7,200	.....	7,200 "	150
	South Australia ...	28,150	.....	28,150 "	2,014
	New Zealand ...	10,000	.....	10,000 "	375
	South Sea Islands ...	1,490	.....	1,490 "	94
		911,181	.....	911,181 lbs.	31,263
Arms and Ammunition. Cartridges ...	Great Britain ...	186	.....	186 cases	4,742

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value. £	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Arms and Ammunition <i>—continued.</i>	Shot ...	Great Britain ... ..	5,124	.....	5,124 cwt.	5,220
		Victoria ... ..	421	.....	421 "	589
		South Sea Islands ... ..	12	.....	12 "	10
			5,557	.....	5,557 cwt.	5,819
	Shot for Cannon	Great Britain ... ..	2,233	.....	2,233 No.	1,077
	Bullets ...	Great Britain ... ..	3	.....	3 cases	16
	Swords...	Great Britain ... ..	2	.....	2 cases	10
		Point de Galle ... ..	2	.....	2 "	63
		Germany ... ..	.....	2	2 "	30
			4	2	6 cases	103
	Caps ...	Great Britain ... ..	52	.....	52 cases	1,231
		Victoria ... ..	7	.....	7 "	77
			59	.....	59 cases	1,308
	Shells ...	Great Britain ... ..	2,105	.....	2,105 No.	1,220
	Bags and Sacks	Great Britain ... ..	774	.....	774 bales	10,486
Victoria ... ..		79	.....	79 "	652	
Queensland ... ..		3	.....	3 "	51	
New Zealand ... ..		132	.....	132 "	247	
Mauritius ... ..		288	.....	288 "	290	
		1,276	.....	1,276 bales	11,726	
Bark ...	Victoria ... ..	178	.....	178 tons	680	
	Tasmania ... ..	1,434	.....	1,434 "	5,338	
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	4	4 "	13	
	South Australia ... ..	106	.....	106 "	465	
		1,718	4	1,722 tons	6,496	
Baskets	Great Britain ... ..	91	.....	91 pkgs.	1,165	
	Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 "	6	
	Hong Kong ... ..	117	.....	117 "	132	
		211	.....	211 pkgs.	1,303	
Beche-le-mer ...	Queensland ... ..	22	.....	22 tons	1,997	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	123	8	131 "	8,094	
	New Caledonia ... ..	59	.....	59 "	3,403	
		204	8	212 tons	13,494	
Bedding ...	Great Britain ... ..	12	.....	12 bales	189	
Bellows (Smith's)	Great Britain ... ..	397	.....	397 No.	1,073	
	Victoria ... ..	45	.....	45 "	255	
		442	.....	442 No.	1,328	
Beer	In Wood	Great Britain ... ..	947,312	.....	947,312 galls.	114,829
		Victoria ... ..	1,885	.....	1,885 "	284
		Queensland ... ..	4,648	.....	4,648 "	464
		Tasmania ... ..	6,112	.....	6,112 "	753
		New Zealand ... ..	233	.....	233 "	27
	Hamburgh ... ..	1,332	.....	1,332 "	235	
		961,522	.....	961,522 galls.	116,592	
	In Bottle	Great Britain ... ..	319,134	.....	319,134 galls.	63,610
		Victoria ... ..	4,021	.....	4,021 "	784
		Queensland ... ..	2,391	.....	2,391 "	475
Tasmania ... ..		2,294	.....	2,294 "	466	
South Australia ... ..		380	.....	380 "	75	
New Zealand ... ..	1,829	.....	1,829 "	354		
South Sea Islands ... ..	762	.....	762 "	105		
	330,811	.....	330,811 galls.	65,869		
Blacking ...	Great Britain ... ..	1,581	.....	1,581 pkgs.	3,954	
	Victoria ... ..	144	.....	144 "	356	
		1,725	.....	1,725 pkgs.	4,310	
Blankets and Counterpanes...	Great Britain ... ..	1,288	.....	1,288 bales	40,330	
	Victoria ... ..	56	.....	56 "	1,623	
		1,344	.....	1,344 bales	41,953	

STATISTICS—1872.

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Boats...	Great Britain	2	.....	2 No.	£ 605
	Victoria	2	.....	2 „	107
			4	.....	4 No.
Bran ...	South Australia	35,832	.....	35,832 bushels	1,744
	New Zealand...	11,421	.....	11,421 „	662
			47,253	.....	47,253 bushels
Brassware ...	Great Britain	115	.....	115 pkgs.	3,741
	Victoria	14	.....	14 „	232
			129	.....	129 pkgs.
Bricks	Great Britain	239,973	.....	239,973 No.	1,165
	Victoria	75,000	.....	75,000 „	215
	South Australia	134,100	.....	134,100 „	937
	Tasmania	6,116	.....	6,116 „	40
	Japan	21,281	.....	21,281 „	104
		476,470	.....	476,470 No.	2,461
Air ...	Great Britain	24	.....	24 casks	131
Bath ...	Great Britain	200	.....	200 casks	10
Brushware ...	Great Britain	450	.....	450 pkgs.	10,705
	Victoria	15	.....	15 „	158
	Queensland	1	.....	1 „	3
	United States	41	117	158 „	852
	Hong Kong	2	.....	2 „	9
	Point de Galle	6	.....	6 „	35
		515	117	632 pkgs.	11,762
Butter and Cheese ...	Great Britain	685	.....	685 cwt.	3,004
	Victoria	85	.....	85 „	378
	Queensland	18	.....	18 „	69
	New Zealand...	523	.....	523 „	1,996
	Tasmania	222	.....	222 „	884
		1,533	.....	1,533 cwt.	6,331
Candles ...	Great Britain	1,292,915	.....	1,292,915 lbs.	47,204
	Victoria	105,413	.....	105,413 „	2,363
	Queensland	563	.....	563 „	24
	Hong Kong	305	.....	305 „	16
	New Caledonia	850	.....	850 „	120
		1,400,046	.....	1,400,046 lbs.	49,727
Candlewick ...	Great Britain	79	.....	79 bales	1,182
	Victoria	3	.....	3 „	59
	United States	17	.....	17 „	272
		99	.....	99 bales	1,513
Candle-nuts ...	South Sea Islands	6,769	150	6,919 cwt.	1,843
	New Caledonia	3,028	.....	3,028 „	807
			9,797	150	9,947 cwt.
Canvas ...	Great Britain	405	.....	405 bales	15,143
	Victoria	88	.....	88 „	3,736
	Queensland	5	.....	5 „	12
	South Australia	11	.....	11 „	192
	Tasmania	4	.....	4 „	168
		513	.....	513 bales	19,251
Carpeting and Rugs	Great Britain	266	.....	266 bales	11,796
	Victoria	32	.....	32 „	963
	Tasmania	2	.....	2 „	19
		300	.....	300 bales	12,778
Carriages ...	Great Britain	35	.....	35 No.	3,281
	Victoria	18	.....	18 „	1,222
	Queensland	1	.....	1 „	5
	United States	1	.....	1 „	10
	Tasmania	2	.....	2 „	25
	New Zealand...	1	.....	1 „	88
		58	.....	58 No.	4,631



## STATISTICS—1872.

## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Carriage Materials ...	Great Britain ...	685	.....	685 pkgs.	£ 9,304
	Victoria ...	92	.....	92 "	268
	United States ...	96	78	174 "	452
		873	78	951 pkgs.	10,024
Casks (Empty) ...	Victoria ...	172	.....	172 No.	105
	Queensland ...	329	.....	329 "	135
	Tasmania ...	250	.....	250 "	63
	New Zealand ...	40	.....	40 "	40
	New Caledonia ...	753	.....	753 "	84
	Hong Kong ...	11	.....	11 "	2
		1,555	.....	1,555 No.	429
Cement ...	Great Britain ...	14,900	.....	14,900 casks	7,748
	Victoria ...	5	.....	5 "	6
	New Zealand ...	90	.....	90 "	45
		14,995	.....	14,995 casks	7,799
Chain Cables... ..	Great Britain ...	64	.....	64 tons	785
	Victoria ...	27	.....	27 "	504
	South Sea Islands ...	6	.....	6 "	19
	Java ...	1	.....	1 "	9
		98	.....	98 tons	1,317
Chicory ... ..	Great Britain ...	243,850	.....	243,850 lbs.	2,601
Chocolate and Cocoa ...	Great Britain ...	972	.....	972 cases	5,166
	Victoria ...	18	.....	18 "	107
	Queensland ...	1	.....	1 "	4
		991	.....	991 cases	5,277
Church Ornaments ...	Great Britain ...	13	.....	13 pkgs.	258
	Point de Galle ...	2	.....	2 "	22
	France ...	.....	1	1 "	12
		15	1	16 pkgs.	292
Cider ... ..	Great Britain ...	830	.....	830 galls.	160
Cocoanuts ... ..	South Sea Islands ...	124,286	15,000	139,286 No.	496
	New Caledonia ...	800	.....	800 "	5
		125,086	15,000	140,086 No.	501
Confections and Preserves ...	Great Britain ...	7,144	.....	7,144 cases	17,370
	Victoria ...	3,088	.....	3,088 "	9,618
	Queensland ...	23	.....	23 "	72
	South Australia ...	147	.....	147 "	374
	Tasmania ...	11,302	.....	11,302 "	21,370
	South Sea Islands ...	12	5	17 "	24
	United States ...	39	.....	39 "	48
	Point de Galle ...	16	.....	16 "	74
	China... ..	4	.....	4 "	10
	Hong Kong ...	892	140	1,032 "	903
	Mauritius ...	14	.....	14 "	20
	22,681	145	22,826 cases	49,883	
Coffee ... ..	Great Britain ...	0 7 1 18	.....	0 7 1 18	32
	Victoria ...	2 4 3 6	.....	2 4 3 6	184
	New Caledonia ...	0 17 0 11	.....	0 17 0 11	62
	Point de Galle ...	42 9 3 7	.....	42 9 3 7	3,336
	South Sea Islands ...	0 7 2 15	4 2 1 4	4 9 3 19	401
	Batavia ...	.....	8 3 0 24	8 3 0 24	523
	Ceylon ...	16 5 2 23	.....	16 5 2 23	1,155
		62 12 1 24	12 5 2 0	74 17 3 24	5,693
Gold ... ..	Victoria ...	4	.....	4 boxes	280
	New Zealand... ..	5	.....	5 "	963
	New Caledonia ...	4	.....	4 "	1,526
		13	.....	13 boxes	2,769
Coins ... Silver ...	Great Britain ...	12	.....	12 boxes	5,034
	Victoria ...	5	.....	5 "	8,500
	Queensland ...	2	.....	2 "	200
	Point de Galle ...	20	.....	20 "	4,900
		39	.....	39 boxes	18,634
Copper ... ..	Great Britain ...	1	.....	1 box	34

## STATISTICS—1872.

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IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Copper Ingots ... ..	Queensland ... ..	2,248	.....	2,248 tons	£ 204,127
	Victoria ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	59
	Torres Straits ... ..	10	.....	10 "	1,260
		2,258 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2,258 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	205,446
Copper Ore ... ..	Queensland ... ..	1,105	.....	1,105 tons	26,022
	South Australia ... ..	22,677	.....	22,677 "	174,667
		23,782	.....	23,782 tons	200,689
Copper-ware... ..	Great Britain ... ..	270	.....	270 pkgs.	4,565
	Victoria ... ..	80	.....	80 "	763
		350	.....	350 pkgs.	5,328
Copra... ..	New Zealand ... ..	10	.....	10 tons	60
	South Sea Islands ... ..	1,848	66	1,914 "	22,677
	New Caledonia ... ..	223	.....	223 "	2,261
		2,081	66	2,147 tons	24,998
Corks and Bungs ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	854	.....	854 bales	5,112
	Victoria ... ..	16	.....	16 "	159
	Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 "	5
		871	.....	871 bales	5,276
Cordage and Rope ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	4,619	.....	4,619 cwt.	10,253
	Victoria ... ..	1,095	.....	1,095 "	3,426
	Queensland ... ..	3	.....	3 "	6
	New Zealand ... ..	96	.....	96 "	366
	Point de Galle ... ..	677	.....	677 "	889
	Calcutta ... ..	90	.....	90 "	122
	Manila ... ..	60	.....	60 "	197
	6,640	.....	6,640 cwt.	15,259	
Cottons ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,640	.....	1,640 cases	79,463
	Victoria ... ..	46	.....	46 "	2,114
		1,686	.....	1,686 cases	81,577
Cotton ... ..	Queensland ... ..	60	.....	60 bales	822
	South Sea Islands ... ..	3,332	33	3,365 "	91,095
	New Caledonia ... ..	305	.....	305 "	1,859
		3,697	33	3,730 bales	93,776
Cotton-waste... ..	Great Britain ... ..	282	.....	282 bales	2,352
	Victoria ... ..	32	.....	32 "	286
		314	.....	314 bales	2,639
Curiosities ... ..	South Sea Islands ... ..	36	3	39 pkgs.	44
	Hong Kong ... ..	7	.....	7 "	17
	China... ..	64	.....	64 "	36
	Japan... ..	73	.....	73 "	70
		180	3	183 pkgs.	167
Cutlery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	501	.....	501 cases	25,667
	Victoria ... ..	51	.....	51 "	1,723
	Queensland ... ..	2	.....	2 "	37
	Point de Galle ... ..	9	.....	9 "	988
	United States ... ..	.....	20	20 "	61
	Hong Kong ... ..	2	.....	2 "	7
		565	20	585 cases	28,483
Drugs and Medicines ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	2,116	.....	2,116 pkgs.	26,660
	Victoria ... ..	1,716	.....	1,716 "	5,856
	Queensland ... ..	19	.....	19 "	19
	South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	5
	New Zealand ... ..	12	.....	12 "	41
	United States ... ..	1,869	457	2,326 "	5,133
	Point de Galle ... ..	21	.....	21 "	481
	Calcutta ... ..	5	.....	5 "	16
	Hong Kong ... ..	203	22	225 "	754
	5,962	479	6,441 pkgs.	38,965	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Dyers' Materials ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	249	.....	249 pkgs.	£ 720
	Victoria ... ..	2	.....	2 "	5
		251	.....	251 pkgs.	725
Earthenware and China ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	5,118	.....	5,118 pkgs.	41,462
	Victoria ... ..	6	.....	6 "	54
	Queensland ... ..	4	.....	4 "	14
	Tasmania ... ..	3	.....	3 "	8
	Hong Kong ... ..	90	16	106 "	160
	Point de Galle ... ..	8	.....	8 "	89
	5,229	16	5,245 pkgs.	41,787	
Felt ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	177	.....	177 bales	1,087
	Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 "	119
	Queensland ... ..	4	.....	4 "	15
		184	.....	184 bales	1,221
Fireworks ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	20	.....	20 pkgs.	244
	Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 "	11
	Hong Kong ... ..	973	100	1,073 "	1,001
		996	100	1,096 pkgs.	1,256
Fuze ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	334	.....	334 casks	2,544
	Victoria ... ..	169	.....	169 "	1,922
	Queensland ... ..	7	.....	7 "	7
	South Australia ... ..	2	.....	2 "	23
		512	.....	512 casks	4,496
Flax and Hemp ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	46	.....	46 bales	511
	Victoria ... ..	400	.....	400 "	1,459
	New Zealand... ..	972	.....	972 "	1,229
		1,418	.....	1,418 bales	3,199
Flock ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	40	.....	40 bales	299
	Victoria ... ..	166	.....	166 "	400
	New Zealand... ..	160	.....	160 "	410
		366	.....	366 bales	1,109
Fibre ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	114	.....	114 bales	862
	Victoria ... ..	1,420	.....	1,420 "	198
	New Zealand... ..	65	.....	65 "	220
	South Sea Islands ... ..	436	4	440 "	150
	Ceylon ... ..	2,119	.....	2,119 "	147
		4,154	4	4,158 bales	1,577
Fish (salt and dried) ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	2,648	.....	2,648 pkgs.	8,287
	Victoria ... ..	322	.....	322 "	787
	Queensland ... ..	105	.....	105 "	82
	Tasmania ... ..	24	.....	24 "	52
	New Zealand... ..	191	.....	191 "	600
	United States ... ..	1,978	1,752	3,730 "	6,287
	Honolulu ... ..	.....	206	206 "	417
	Hong Kong ... ..	292	.....	292 "	429
	Vancouver's Island ... ..	400	.....	400 "	360
	China ... ..	106	.....	106 "	73
	6,066	1,958	8,024 pkgs.	17,374	
Flour and Bread ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	4½	.....	4½ tons	110
	Victoria ... ..	644	.....	644 "	7,715
	South Australia ... ..	14,065	555	14,620 "	205,042
	Tasmania ... ..	106	.....	106 "	1,422
	New Zealand... ..	202	.....	202 "	3,000
	Queensland ... ..	32	.....	32 "	484
	United States ... ..	5	1,200	1,205 "	14,418
	15,058½	1,755	16,813½ tons	232,191	

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IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Fruit ...	Dried ... Bottled ... Green ...	Great Britain ... ..	1264 1 0 7	1,264 1 0 7	39,527	
		Victoria ... ..	102 18 1 18	102 18 1 18	3,416	
		Queensland ... ..	0 7 3 16	0 7 3 16	16	
		South Australia ... ..	7 10 2 10	7 10 2 10	291	
		New Caledonia ... ..	0 2 1 27	0 2 1 27	8	
		South Sea Islands ... ..	0 2 1 6	0 2 1 6	2	
		United States ... ..	14 16 2 6	14 16 2 6	420	
		Mauritius ... ..	22 11 0 4	22 11 0 4	541	
		Hong Kong ... ..	3 11 1 22	3 11 1 22	129	
				1416 1 3 4	1,416 1 3 4	44,350
			Great Britain ... ..	895	895 cases	761
			Victoria ... ..	89	89 "	82
			Tasmania ... ..	379	379 "	579
			United States ... ..	5	5 "	6
				1,368	1,368 cases	1,428
	Victoria ... ..	3,156	3,156 cases	1,227		
	Queensland ... ..	6,651	6,651 "	5,116		
	South Australia ... ..	416	416 "	149		
	Tasmania ... ..	52,826	52,826 "	17,274		
		63,049	63,049 cases	23,766		
Floorecloth ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	253	253 pkgs.	4,315		
	Victoria ... ..	5	5 "	35		
		258	258 pkgs.	4,350		
Furniture ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,314	1,314 pkgs.	23,515		
	Victoria ... ..	1,319	1,319 "	5,108		
	Tasmania ... ..	1	1 "	17		
	New Zealand ... ..	20	20 "	216		
	United States ... ..	2,283	899	3,182 "	6,802	
	China ... ..	16	16 "	18		
	Hong Kong ... ..	182	182 "	170		
		5,135	899	6,034 pkgs.	35,846	
Fungus ... ..	New Zealand ... ..	211	211 pkgs.	402		
	South Sea Islands ... ..	670	61	731 "	501	
	New Caledonia ... ..	264	264 "	202		
		1,145	61	1,206 pkgs.	1,105	
Furs ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	39	39 pkgs.	1,640		
	Victoria ... ..	14	14 "	130		
		53	53 pkgs.	1,770		
Gas Fittings ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	387	387 pkgs.	4,925		
	Victoria ... ..	37	37 "	318		
		424	424 pkgs.	5,243		
Glass ...	Window ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	3,312	3,312 boxes	4,751	
		Victoria ... ..	463	463 "	766	
			3,775	3,775 boxes	5,517	
	Looking ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	268	268 pkgs.	4,141	
		Victoria ... ..	4	4 "	40	
		Hong Kong ... ..	1	1 "	5	
			273	273 pkgs.	4,186	
	Plate ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	49	49 cases	2,516	
		Victoria ... ..	36	36 "	913	
			85	85 cases	3,429	
Glassware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	3,097	3,097 pkgs.	19,303		
	Victoria ... ..	66	66 "	419		
	Queensland ... ..	5	5 "	17		
	United States ... ..		29	29 "	136	
	Point de Galle ... ..	3	3 "	21		
	France ... ..		12	12 "	50	
		3,171	41	3,212 pkgs.	19,946	
Glue ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	12	12 pkgs.	137		

IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Gold ...	Dust ...	Victoria ... ..	31,249	.....	31,249 ozs.	£ 119,918
		Queensland ... ..	197,025	.....	197,025 "	770,417
		New Zealand ... ..	62,773	.....	62,773 "	234,181
		Tasmania ... ..	2,232	.....	2,232 "	8,727
		New Caledonia ... ..	2,431	.....	2,431 "	9,245
			295,710	.....	295,710 ozs.	1,142,488
	Leaf... ..	Great Britain ... ..	22	.....	22 cases	694
		Victoria ... ..	1	.....	1 "	32
		Point de Galle ... ..	1	.....	1 "	22
			24	.....	24 cases	748
Wheat ...	Victoria ... ..	30,028	.....	30,028 bushels	7,833	
	South Australia ... ..	385,422	5,901	391,323 "	105,523	
	Tasmania ... ..	25,792	.....	25,792 "	6,540	
	New Zealand ... ..	141,899	.....	141,899 "	37,968	
	United States ... ..	.....	42,257	42,257 "	13,304	
		583,141	48,158	631,299 bushels	171,168	
Barley ...	Victoria ... ..	108	.....	108 bushels	26	
	Tasmania ... ..	494	.....	494 "	104	
	New Zealand ... ..	440	.....	440 "	110	
		1,042	.....	1,042 bushels	240	
Oats ...	Great Britain ... ..	75	.....	75 bushels	15	
	Victoria ... ..	125	.....	125 "	25	
	South Australia ... ..	4,000	.....	4,000 "	420	
	Tasmania ... ..	6,078	.....	6,078 "	736	
	Queensland ... ..	462	.....	462 "	101	
	United States ... ..	140	.....	140 "	26	
	New Zealand ... ..	9,266	.....	9,266 "	1,428	
		20,146	.....	20,146 bushels	2,751	
Maize ...	Victoria ... ..	476	.....	476 bushels	101	
	Queensland ... ..	2,322	.....	2,322 "	274	
	New Caledonia ... ..	112	.....	112 "	11	
		2,910	.....	2,910 bushels	386	
Grain... Maize Flour	Great Britain ... ..	1,430	.....	1,430 cases	1,410	
	Victoria ... ..	193	.....	193 "	326	
	Queensland ... ..	7	.....	7 "	4	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	134	.....	134 "	20	
		1,764	.....	1,764 cases	1,760	
Beans ...	Great Britain ... ..	20	.....	20 bags	30	
	New Caledonia ... ..	15	.....	15 "	15	
	Hong Kong ... ..	245	.....	245 "	58	
		280	.....	280 bags	103	
Rice ...	Great Britain ... ..	4 2 0 0	.....	4 2 0 0	92	
	Victoria ... ..	1,380 12 3 7	.....	1,380 12 3 7	28,007	
	Queensland ... ..	0 17 2 27	.....	0 17 2 27	18	
	New Zealand ... ..	1 6 3 22	.....	1 6 3 22	32	
	Hong Kong ... ..	302 1 0 17	110 19 3 12	413 1 0 1	8,809	
	Honolulu ... ..	23 1 2 18	.....	23 1 2 18	390	
	Calcutta ... ..	266 13 0 4	.....	266 13 0 4	5,720	
	Mauritius ... ..	0 2 2 0	.....	0 2 2 0	2	
	Manila ... ..	0 1 0 16	.....	0 1 0 16	1	
	Japan ... ..	578 5 1 12	.....	578 5 1 12	11,565	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	0 4 2 0	.....	0 4 2 0	5	
	Zebu ... ..	0 0 3 0	.....	0 0 3 0	1	
	Batavia ... ..	.....	101 16 1 19	101 16 1 19	2,085	
	Chittagong ... ..	.....	453 6 2 22	453 6 2 22	9,500	
		2,557 9 2 11	666 2 3 25	3,223 12 2 8	66,227	
Sharps ... ..	New Zealand ... ..	590	.....	590 bushels	27	
Pollard ... ..	South Australia ... ..	7,557	.....	7,557 bushels	348	
Grindery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	649	.....	649 pkgs.	10,841	
	Victoria ... ..	105	.....	105 "	1,000	
	New Zealand ... ..	1	.....	1 "	16	
	United States ... ..	135	.....	135 "	104	
		890	.....	890 pkgs.	11,961	

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IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
					£
Guano ... ..	Victoria ... ..	40	.....	40 tons	600
	South Sea Islands ... ..	22	.....	22 "	88
		62	.....	62 tons	688
Gum ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	48	.....	48 pkgs.	540
	Victoria ... ..	4	.....	4 "	56
	New Zealand... ..	723	.....	723 "	3,119
		775	.....	775 pkgs.	3,715
Grease ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	16	.....	16 tons	423
	Victoria ... ..	2	.....	2 "	40
		18	.....	18 tons	463
Haberdashery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,894	.....	1,894 cases	118,927
	Victoria ... ..	304	.....	304 "	19,969
	Queensland ... ..	18	.....	18 "	748
	Point de Galle ... ..	451	.....	451 "	64,844
		2,667	.....	2,667 cases	204,488
Hardware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	12,045	.....	12,045 pkgs.	118,779
	Victoria ... ..	1,839	.....	1,839 "	12,164
	Queensland ... ..	40	.....	40 "	186
	South Australia ... ..	26	.....	26 "	62
	New Zealand... ..	39	.....	39 "	447
	United States ... ..	2,101	1,536	3,937 "	13,717
	Point de Galle ... ..	10	.....	10 "	479
	Hong Kong ... ..	32	.....	32 "	169
	South Sea Islands ... ..	104	.....	104 "	366
	16,236	1,536	17,772 pkgs.	146,369	
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	2,014	.....	2,014 cases	60,281
	Victoria ... ..	155	.....	155 "	3,744
	Queensland ... ..	8	.....	8 "	229
	New Zealand ... ..	1	.....	1 "	50
	Point de Galle ... ..	12	.....	12 "	720
	Hong Kong ... ..	34	.....	34 "	210
	Calcutta ... ..	3	.....	3 "	36
	Honolulu ... ..	2	.....	2 "	149
	2,229	.....	2,229 cases	65,419	
Hay ... ..	Victoria ... ..	363	.....	363 tons	1,890
	Tasmania ... ..	130	.....	130 "	617
	New Zealand... ..	3	.....	3 "	10
	South Australia ... ..	442	18	460 "	2,002
	938	18	956 tons	4,519	
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones ... ..	Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 tons	26
	Queensland ... ..	69	.....	69 "	846
	New Zealand ... ..	7	.....	7 "	35
	South Sea Islands ... ..	1	.....	1 "	5
	New Caledonia ... ..	5	.....	5 "	40
	85	.....	85 tons	952	
Hosiery and Gloves... ..	Great Britain ... ..	998	.....	998 cases	60,973
	Victoria ... ..	233	.....	233 "	10,367
	Point de Galle ... ..	292	.....	292 "	46,217
	1,523	.....	1,523 cases	117,557	
Horsehair ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	156	.....	156 pkgs.	2,791
	Victoria ... ..	17	.....	17 "	308
	Queensland ... ..	95	.....	95 "	433
	New Zealand ... ..	1	.....	1 "	5
	Point de Galle ... ..	10	.....	10 "	191
	279	.....	279 pkgs.	3,728	
Holloware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	539	.....	539 pkgs.	5,532

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Hops ...	Great Britain ...	41,067	.....	41,067 lbs.	£ 2,024	
	Victoria ...	63,985	.....	63,985 "	3,085	
	Tasmania ...	105,798	.....	105,798 "	4,764	
	South Australia ...	2,124	.....	2,124 "	60	
			212,974	.....	212,974 lbs.	9,933
Instruments	Musical ...	Great Britain ...	781	.....	781 cases	23,000
		Victoria ...	51	.....	51 "	1,511
		Queensland ...	6	.....	6 "	133
		South Australia ...	1	.....	1 "	26
		Tasmania ...	3	.....	3 "	129
	Point de Galle ...	1	.....	1 "	17	
			843	.....	843 cases	24,816
	Surgical ...	Great Britain ...	11	.....	11 cases	242
		Point de Galle ...	13	.....	13 "	499
			24	.....	24 cases	741
	Scientific ...	Great Britain ...	32	.....	32 cases	921
		Victoria ...	13	.....	13 "	573
		Queensland ...	1	.....	1 "	1
		Point de Galle ...	23	.....	23 "	1,138
		United States ...	1	.....	1 "	43
		70	.....	70 cases	2,676	
Optical ...	Great Britain ...	48	.....	48 cases	1,370	
	Victoria ...	6	.....	6 "	188	
	Point de Galle ...	22	.....	22 "	1,505	
		76	.....	76 cases	3,063	
Indiarubber Goods ...	Great Britain ...	390	.....	390 pkgs.	7,953	
	Victoria ...	112	.....	112 "	2,218	
	United States ...	.....	2	2 "	16	
	Point de Galle ...	9	.....	9 "	669	
			511	2	513 pkgs.	10,856
Iron and Steel ...	Great Britain ...	9,994	.....	9,994 tons	110,949	
	Victoria ...	979	.....	979 "	20,657	
	Queensland ...	9	.....	9 "	124	
	South Australia ...	60	.....	60 "	558	
	New Zealand... ..	195	.....	195 "	1,940	
	South Sea Islands ...	6	.....	6 "	68	
			11,243	.....	11,243 tons	134,296
Iron	Tanks ...	Great Britain ...	293	.....	293 No.	1,239
		Victoria ...	746	.....	746 "	2,816
		South Australia ...	10	.....	10 "	30
		Queensland ...	2	.....	2 "	6
		New Zealand... ..	15	.....	15 "	45
	South Sea Islands ...	2	.....	2 "	8	
			1,068	.....	1,068 No.	4,144
	Pipes ...	Great Britain ...	451	.....	451 tons	7,259
		Victoria ...	281	.....	281 "	4,610
			732	.....	732 tons	11,869
Old ...	Great Britain ...	88	.....	88 tons	492	
	Victoria ...	143	.....	143 "	828	
	South Australia ...	643	11	654 "	3,726	
	Queensland ...	75	.....	75 "	222	
	Tasmania ...	12	.....	12 "	23	
	New Zealand... ..	98	.....	98 "	488	
		1,059	11	1,070 tons	5,779	
Jewellery ...	Great Britain ...	29	.....	29 cases	5,470	
	Victoria ...	24	.....	24 "	2,809	
	Queensland ...	1	.....	1 "	35	
	Point de Galle ...	133	.....	133 "	46,536	
		187	.....	187 cases	54,850	
Lamps ...	Great Britain ...	164	.....	164 pkgs.	2,757	
	Victoria ...	6	.....	6 "	51	
	Point de Galle ...	2	.....	2 "	26	
		172	.....	172 pkgs.	2,834	

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## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Lampware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	953	.....	953 pkgs.	£ 3,149
	Victoria ... ..	152	.....	152 "	891
	Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 "	6
	United States ... ..	403	8	411 "	2,514
		1,509	8	1,517 pkgs.	6,560
Lead ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	904	.....	904 No.	7,072
	Victoria ... ..	26	.....	26 "	323
		930	.....	930 No.	7,395
	Piping ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	2,604	.....	2,604 cwt.
	Victoria ... ..	342	.....	342 "	445
		2,946	.....	2,946 cwt.	3,168
Leather ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	188	.....	188 cases	10,788
	Victoria ... ..	26	.....	26 "	865
	Queensland ... ..	2	.....	2 "	13
	Tasmania ... ..	181	.....	181 "	7,974
		397	.....	397 cases	19,640
Boots and Shoes.	Great Britain ... ..	9,605	.....	9,605 pkgs.	151,905
	Victoria ... ..	506	.....	506 "	7,093
	Queensland ... ..	30	.....	30 "	479
	South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	13
	New Zealand ... ..	8	.....	8 "	69
	Point de Galle ... ..	18	.....	18 "	386
	New Caledonia ... ..	3	.....	3 "	26
	Hong Kong ... ..	29	3	32 "	270
		10,200	3	10,203 pkgs.	160,241
Limejuice ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	5,141	.....	5,141 galls.	385
	Victoria ... ..	235	.....	235 "	47
	South Sea Islands ... ..	3,401	.....	3,401 "	172
	New Caledonia ... ..	40	.....	40 "	2
		8,817	.....	8,817 galls.	606
Linen and Drapery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	14,393	.....	14,393 pkgs.	738,371
	Victoria ... ..	1,093	.....	1,093 "	52,727
	Queensland ... ..	31	.....	31 "	594
	New Zealand ... ..	1	.....	1 "	15
	Tasmania ... ..	1	.....	1 "	6
	South Sea Islands ... ..	6	.....	6 "	208
	New Caledonia ... ..	5	.....	5 "	43
	Point de Galle ... ..	124	.....	124 "	9,617
		10	.....	10 "	78
		15,664	.....	15,664 pkgs.	801,659
Horses ... ..	Victoria ... ..	42	.....	42 No.	9,625
	Tasmania ... ..	6	.....	6 "	110
	Queensland ... ..	23	.....	23 "	448
		71	.....	71 No.	10,183
Cattle ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	62	.....	62 No.	8,210
	Victoria ... ..	54	.....	54 "	2,996
	Queensland ... ..	1	.....	1 "	80
	South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	15
	Tasmania ... ..	73	.....	73 "	984
		6	.....	6 "	600
		197	.....	197 No.	12,885
Live Stock	Great Britain ... ..	15	.....	15 No.	125
	Victoria ... ..	1,412	.....	1,412 "	1,939
	Tasmania ... ..	429	.....	429 "	4,713
	New Zealand ... ..	54	.....	54 "	360
		1,910	.....	1,910 No.	7,137
Sheep ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	11	.....	11 No.	520
	Tasmania ... ..	35	.....	35 "	310
	Germany ... ..	.....	20	20 "	300
		46	20	66 No.	1,130
Rams ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	11	.....	11 No.	520
	Tasmania ... ..	35	.....	35 "	310
	Germany ... ..	.....	20	20 "	300
		46	20	66 No.	1,130



IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value. £	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Live Stock <i>contd.</i>	Pigs ...	Great Britain ... ..	4	.....	4 No.	80
		Victoria ... ..	2	.....	2 "	5
			6	.....	6 No.	85
	Dogs ...	Great Britain ... ..	15	.....	15 No.	151
				2	.....	2 coops
	Poultry ...	Victoria ... ..	18	.....	18 "	34
		Tasmania ... ..	1	.....	1 "	5
		Queensland ... ..	13	.....	13 "	33
		New Zealand ... ..	1	.....	1 "	2
				35	.....	35 coops
Matches ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	6,955	.....	6,955 cases	25,855	
	Victoria ... ..	951	.....	951 "	4,672	
	Queensland ... ..	25	.....	25 "	83	
	Germany ... ..	.....	20	20 "	129	
			7,931	20	7,951 cases	30,739
Machinery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,563	.....	1,563 pkgs.	30,441	
	Victoria ... ..	1,066	.....	1,066 "	10,454	
	Queensland ... ..	94	.....	94 "	295	
	South Australia ... ..	2	.....	2 "	26	
	New Zealand ... ..	336	.....	336 "	628	
	Tasmania ... ..	1	.....	1 "	4	
	Point de Galle ... ..	11	.....	11 "	331	
	United States ... ..	66	10	76 "	958	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	8	.....	8 "	26	
	New Caledonia ... ..	2	.....	2 "	4	
	Ceylon ... ..	11	.....	11 "	121	
	Honolulu ... ..	.....	4	4 "	323	
	Mauritius ... ..	283	.....	283 "	1,140	
		3,443	14	3,457 pkgs.	44,751	
Machines ...	Sewing ...	Great Britain ... ..	524	.....	524 cases	6,995
		Victoria ... ..	720	.....	720 "	6,268
		Queensland ... ..	21	.....	21 "	86
		New Zealand ... ..	1	.....	1 "	10
		United States ... ..	234	100	334 "	5,333
	Point de Galle ... ..	6	.....	6 "	74	
			1,506	100	1,606 cases	18,766
Weighing ...	Great Britain ... ..	294	.....	294 pkgs.	1,744	
	Victoria ... ..	41	.....	41 "	335	
		1	.....	1 "	3	
		52	.....	52 "	114	
		388	.....	388 pkgs.	2,196	
Malt ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	40,987	.....	40,987 bushels	16,167	
	Victoria ... ..	19,078	.....	19,078 "	7,094	
	Tasmania ... ..	5,106	.....	5,106 "	1,747	
	New Zealand ... ..	2,475	.....	2,475 "	760	
		67,646	.....	67,646 bushels	25,768	
Marble ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	131	.....	131 pkgs.	815	
Matting and Rugs ...	Great Britain ... ..	68	.....	68 bales	1,060	
	Victoria ... ..	38	.....	38 "	343	
	Queensland ... ..	10	.....	10 "	2	
	New Zealand ... ..	2	.....	2 "	2	
	Tasmania ... ..	369	.....	369 "	467	
	Point de Galle ... ..	5	.....	5 "	17	
	Calcutta ... ..	29	.....	29 "	87	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	4	.....	4 "	3	
	Mauritius ... ..	2,934	.....	2,934 "	2,741	
	Manila ... ..	20	30	50 "	175	
	Hong Kong ... ..	2,310	200	2,510 "	2,472	
	Ceylon ... ..	67	.....	67 "	69	
	France ... ..	.....	1,500	1,500 "	126	
	China... ..	299	.....	299 "	276	
		6,155	1,730	7,885 bales	7,840	

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## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Metal ...	Galvanized ... {	Great Britain ... ..	1,998	.....	1,998 tons	£ 53,583
		Victoria ... ..	103	.....	103 "	3,703
	Old ... ..	Queensland ... ..	9	.....	9 tons	66
		South Australia ... ..	3	.....	3 "	70
		New Zealand ... ..	9	.....	9 "	145
		South Sea Islands ... ..	7	.....	7 "	111
		New Caledonia ... ..	8	.....	8 "	61
		36	.....	36 tons	453	
Military and Naval Stores ...	Great Britain ... ..	6,216	.....	6,216 pkgs.	20,103	
Millinery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	242	.....	242 cases	14,092
		Victoria ... ..	25	.....	25 "	880
		Point de Galle ... ..	62	.....	62 "	5,760
			329	.....	329 cases	20,732
Nails ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	18,845	.....	18,845 pkgs.	24,857
		Victoria ... ..	1,294	.....	1,294 "	2,073
		Queensland ... ..	3	.....	3 "	3
		South Australia ... ..	15	.....	15 "	15
		New Zealand ... ..	16	.....	16 "	16
		South Sea Islands ... ..	52	.....	52 "	81
		United States ... ..	70	11	81 "	205
		France ... ..	.....	25	25 "	40
				20,295	36	20,331 pkgs.
Oakum ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	2,627	.....	2,627 bales	1,805	
Oars ... ..	Victoria ... ..	United States ... ..	70	.....	70 No.	47
		United States ... ..	1,200	700	1,900 "	318
			1,270	700	1,970 No.	365
Oatmeal, &c.	Oatmeal ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	641	.....	641 cwt.	605
		Victoria ... ..	4,176	.....	4,176 "	4,195
		New Zealand ... ..	1,435	.....	1,435 "	1,308
		Tasmania ... ..	1,880	.....	1,880 "	1,871
			8,132	.....	8,132 cwt.	7,979
	Groats ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	248	.....	248 cwt.	722
		Victoria ... ..	18	.....	18 "	75
		Tasmania ... ..	40	.....	40 "	151
			306	.....	306 cwt.	948
	Pearl Barley ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	777	.....	777 cwt.	728
Victoria ... ..		50	.....	50 "	52	
Tasmania ... ..		59	.....	59 "	69	
New Zealand ... ..		60	.....	60 "	50	
		946	.....	946 cwt.	899	
Black ... ..	Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 tons	100	
	South Australia ... ..	2	.....	2 "	64	
	New Caledonia ... ..	3	.....	3 "	105	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	78	7	85 "	2,582	
	New Zealand ... ..	36	.....	36 "	1,099	
	Fisheries ... ..	223	.....	223 "	8,390	
			345	7	352 tons	12,340
Linseed ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	82,500	.....	82,500 gallons	13,504	
	Victoria ... ..	9,789	.....	9,789 "	2,062	
		92,289	.....	92,289 gallons	15,566	
Sperm ... ..	New Zealand ... ..	7	.....	7 tons	600	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	6	.....	6 "	350	
	Fisheries ... ..	124	9	133 "	9,503	
		137	9	146 tons	10,453	
Oil ... ..	Cocoanut ... ..	South Sea Islands ... ..	677	126	803 tons	24,671
		New Caledonia ... ..	63	.....	63 "	1,930
			740	126	866 tons	26,601
Olive ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	5,921	.....	5,921 gallons	1,306	

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Oil— <i>contd.</i>	Colza ... {	Great Britain ... ..	13,848	.....	13,848 galls.	£ 2,904
		Victoria ... ..	1,099	.....	1,099 "	280
			14,947	.....	14,947 galls.	3,184
	China ... {	China... ..	200	.....	200 galls.	26
		Hong Kong ... ..	42,982	900	43,882 "	6,172
			43,182	900	44,082 galls.	6,198
	Palm ...	Great Britain ... ..	2,387	.....	2,387 galls.	382
	Kerosene ... {	Victoria ... ..	45,983	.....	45,983 galls.	4,743
		United States ... ..	186,741	87,613	274,354 "	24,117
			232,724	87,613	320,337 galls.	28,860
	Naphtha ...	Great Britain ... ..	282	.....	282 galls.	42
	All Other ... {	Great Britain ... ..	36,500	.....	36,500 galls.	14,290
		Victoria ... ..	33,492	.....	33,492 "	5,938
		Queensland ... ..	171	.....	171 "	54
South Sea Islands ... ..		792	.....	792 "	98	
United States ... ..		1,600	.....	1,600 "	250	
France ... ..		.....	13	13 "	5	
Calcutta ... ..		3,680	.....	3,680 "	552	
		76,235	13	76,248 galls.	21,187	
Oilmen's Stores ... {	Great Britain ... ..	9,281	.....	9,281 cases	21,572	
	Victoria ... ..	1,392	.....	1,392 "	2,264	
	United States ... ..	1,811	200	2,011 "	1,877	
	Hong Kong ... ..	24	.....	24 "	99	
		12,508	200	12,708 cases	25,812	
Oil Cake ... {	Great Britain ... ..	140	.....	140 casks	193	
	United States ... ..	201	.....	201 "	345	
	Queensland ... ..	44	.....	44 "	51	
		385	.....	385 casks	589	
Oil Cloth ... {	Great Britain ... ..	51	.....	51 pkgs.	806	
	Victoria ... ..	1	.....	1 "	21	
		52	.....	52 pkgs.	827	
Onions ... {	Victoria ... ..	1,502	.....	1,502 tons	8,474	
	Tasmania ... ..	60	.....	60 "	353	
		1,562	.....	1,562 tons	8,827	
Oysters ...	Queensland ... ..	4,250	.....	4,250 bags	2,159	
Opium ... {	Great Britain ... ..	970	.....	970 lbs.	1,173	
	Victoria ... ..	741	.....	741 "	1,290	
	Point de Galle ... ..	15,993	.....	15,993 "	22,136	
	United States ... ..	1	.....	1 "	1	
		17,705	.....	17,705 lbs.	24,600	
Paint... {	Great Britain ... ..	16,509	.....	16,509 cwt.	23,331	
	Victoria ... ..	250	.....	250 "	441	
	Queensland ... ..	41	.....	41 "	49	
		16,800	.....	16,800 cwt.	23,821	
Painter's Materials ... {	Great Britain ... ..	259	.....	259 pkgs.	1,069	
	Victoria ... ..	18	.....	18 "	97	
	Point de Galle ... ..	1	.....	1 "	4	
	Hong Kong ... ..	3	.....	3 "	6	
		281	.....	281 pkgs.	1,176	
Paperhangings ...	Great Britain ... ..	1,270	.....	1,270 bales	10,277	
Peas (Split) ... {	Great Britain ... ..	295	.....	295 barrels	272	
	Tasmania ... ..	79	.....	79 "	83	
		374	.....	374 barrels	355	

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## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Pepper and Spices ...	Great Britain ...	787	.....	787 pkgs.	£ 2,973
	Victoria ...	652	.....	652 "	1,548
	Queensland ...	2	.....	2 "	12
	Point de Galle ...	113	.....	113 "	715
	Ceylon ...	2	.....	2 "	6
	Hong Kong ...	280	20	300 "	228
	Mauritius ...	2	.....	2 "	21
	Java ...	245	.....	245 "	1,029
	China... ..	66	.....	66 "	136
		2,149	20	2,169 pkgs.	6,668
Pearl Shell ...	Queensland ...	49	.....	49 tons	8,135
	South Sea Islands ...	5	1	6 "	768
	Torres Straits ...	56	.....	56 "	9,093
		110	1	111 tons	17,996
Perfumery ...	Great Britain ...	342	.....	342 pkgs.	3,118
	Victoria ...	25	.....	25 "	103
		367	.....	367 pkgs.	3,221
Pickles and Sauces ...	Great Britain ...	13,552	.....	13,552 cases	18,270
	Victoria ...	2,554	.....	2,554 "	2,427
	New Zealand ...	48	.....	48 "	21
	South Sea Islands ...	12	.....	12 "	13
	Point de Galle ...	56	.....	56 "	84
	Hong Kong ...	1,666	20	1,686 "	626
	Mauritius ...	18	.....	18 "	41
		17,906	20	17,926 cases	21,482
Pictures and Paintings ...	Great Britain ...	252	.....	252 cases	3,394
	Victoria ...	21	.....	21 "	104
	Queensland ...	4	.....	4 "	177
	Tasmania ...	2	.....	2 "	7
	New Zealand ...	3	.....	3 "	21
	Point de Galle ...	25	.....	25 "	148
	Hong Kong ...	29	.....	29 "	88
	China... ..	14	.....	14 "	18
		350	.....	350 cases	3,957
Pitch, Tar, and Resin ...	Great Britain ...	3,031	.....	3,031 barrels	2,596
	Victoria ...	1,052	.....	1,052 "	1,938
	Tasmania ...	86	.....	86 "	160
	United States ...	1,345	.....	1,345 "	2,095
		5,514	.....	5,514 barrels	6,789
Phormium ...	Victoria ...	69	.....	69 bales	26
	New Zealand ...	4,025	.....	4,025 "	10,365
		4,094	.....	4,094 "	10,391
Pipes—Tobacco ...	Great Britain ...	1,381	.....	1,381 cases	6,186
	Victoria ...	47	.....	47 "	1,770
	Queensland ...	1	.....	1 "	4
	New Caledonia ...	1	.....	1 "	29
	Point de Galle ...	24	.....	24 "	4,997
	Hong Kong ...	23	.....	23 "	49
		1,477	.....	1,477 cases	13,035
Plants and Seeds ...	Great Britain ...	1,179	.....	1,179 pkgs.	2,877
	Victoria ...	419	.....	419 "	955
	Queensland ...	106	.....	106 "	178
	South Australia ...	6	.....	6 "	16
	New Zealand ...	291	.....	291 "	282
	Tasmania ...	278	.....	278 "	553
	Point de Galle ...	42	.....	42 "	399
	New Caledonia ...	22	.....	22 "	47
	South Sea Islands ...	3,450	64	3,514 "	2,465
	United States ...	372	.....	372 "	564
Norfolk Island ...	.....	5	5 "	5	
Hong Kong ...	58	.....	58 "	92	
		6,223	69	6,292 pkgs.	8,403
Plate—Silver ...	Great Britain ...	13	.....	13 cases	1,693
	Victoria ...	1	.....	1 "	80
	Point de Galle ...	12	.....	12 "	920
		26	.....	26 cases	2,693

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles,	Countries whence Imported,	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
					£
Platedware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	231	.....	231 cases	10,591
	Victoria ... ..	17	.....	17 "	275
	Point de Galle ... ..	17	.....	17 "	1,024
		265	.....	265 cases	11,890
Potatoes ... ..	Victoria ... ..	10,561	.....	10,561 tons	41,899
	Queensland ... ..	11	.....	11 "	46
	Tasmania ... ..	744	.....	744 "	2,420
	New Zealand ... ..	60	.....	60 "	280
		11,376	.....	11,376 tons	44,645
Printing Materials ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	558	.....	558 pkgs.	4,465
	Victoria ... ..	150	.....	150 "	1,040
	Point de Galle ... ..	1	.....	1 "	24
		709	.....	709 pkgs.	5,529
Photographic Materials ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	40	.....	40 pkgs.	785
	Victoria ... ..	25	.....	25 "	274
	Point de Galle ... ..	8	.....	8 "	260
		73	.....	73 pkgs.	1,319
Beef ... ..	Victoria ... ..	26	.....	26 cwt.	41
	Queensland ... ..	64	.....	64 "	100
	Tasmania ... ..	15	.....	15 "	16
	New Zealand ... ..	22	.....	22 "	68
		127	.....	127 cwt.	225
Pork ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	117	.....	117 cwt.	285
	Victoria ... ..	8	.....	8 "	27
	Queensland ... ..	4	.....	4 "	14
	New Zealand ... ..	6	.....	6 "	24
	Tasmania ... ..	7	.....	7 "	30
	United States ... ..	468	.....	468 "	573
		610	.....	610 cwt.	953
Bacon ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	135	.....	135 cwt.	557
	Tasmania ... ..	4	.....	4 "	17
		139	.....	139 cwt.	574
Hams ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	910	.....	910 cwt.	4,841
	Victoria ... ..	13	.....	13 "	90
	New Zealand ... ..	4	.....	4 "	22
		927	.....	927 cwt.	4,953
Chinese ... ..	China ... ..	5	.....	5 pkgs.	6
	Hong Kong ... ..	1,304	.....	1,304 "	692
Provisions		1,309	.....	1,309 pkgs.	698
Preserved ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	386	.....	386 pkgs.	983
	Victoria ... ..	43	.....	43 "	134
	Queensland ... ..	9	.....	9 "	2
	South Australia ... ..	1	.....	1 "	5
	Tasmania ... ..	1	.....	1 "	38
	New Zealand ... ..	14	.....	14 "	20
	South Sea Islands ... ..	40	.....	40 "	96
	New Caledonia ... ..	10	.....	10 "	25
	United States ... ..	160	.....	160 "	129
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	35	35 "	9
		664	35	699 pkgs.	1,441
Extract of Meat	Queensland ... ..	124	.....	124 cases	635
Tongues ... ..	Victoria ... ..	20	.....	20 cases	103
	Queensland ... ..	7	.....	7 "	22
		27	.....	27 cases	125
Preserved Meat	Great Britain ... ..	210	.....	210 cases	644
	Victoria ... ..	346	.....	346 "	941
	Queensland ... ..	9,281	.....	9,281 "	15,530
		9,837	.....	9,837 cases	17,115

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## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Provisions —contd.	Vegetables (Preserved)...	Great Britain ... ..	344	.....	344 pkgs.	£ 951
		Victoria ... ..	9	.....	9 "	34
		Hong Kong ... ..	703	.....	703 "	374
			1,056	.....	1,056 pkgs.	1,359
	Vegetables (Green) ...	Victoria ... ..	544	.....	544 pkgs.	761
		Queensland ... ..	94	.....	94 "	74
		Tasmania ... ..	770	.....	770 "	473
		New Zealand ... ..	61	.....	61 "	65
			1,469	.....	1,469 pkgs.	1,373
Quicksilver ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	373	.....	373 bottles	4,198
		New Zealand ... ..	186	.....	186 "	3,041
		Point de Galle ... ..	23	.....	23 "	336
			50	.....	50 "	667
			632	.....	632 bottles	8,242
Rattans and Canes ... ..	Victoria ... ..	Queensland ... ..	98	.....	98 bundles	272
		South Australia ... ..	91	.....	91 "	47
		China... ..	186	.....	186 "	65
		Hong Kong ... ..	226	.....	226 "	323
		South Sea Islands ... ..	10	.....	10 "	52
		Java ... ..	59	.....	59 "	125
			1,872	.....	1,872 "	206
			2,542	.....	2,542 bundles	1,090
Saddlery and Harness ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1,179	.....	1,179 pkgs.	39,221
		New Caledonia ... ..	7	.....	7 "	83
		Point de Galle ... ..	1	.....	1 "	12
			2	.....	2 "	14
			1,189	.....	1,189 pkgs.	39,330
Salt ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	6,368	.....	6,368 tons	10,139
		Queensland ... ..	127	.....	127 "	513
		South Australia ... ..	20	.....	20 "	52
		New Zealand ... ..	54	.....	54 "	128
		Honolulu ... ..	2	.....	2 "	14
			600	.....	600 "	600
			7,171	.....	7,171 tons	11,446
Salt (Rock) ... ..	Great Britain ... ..		2,126	.....	2,126 tons	2,502
Saltpetre ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	478	.....	478 cwt.	673
			16	.....	16 "	41
			494	.....	494 cwt.	714
Ship Chandlery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	213	.....	213 pkgs.	2,251
			22	.....	22 "	153
			235	.....	235 pkgs.	2,404
Shooks and Staves ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1,268	.....	1,268 No.	101
		Tasmania ... ..	1,948	.....	1,948 "	40
		New Zealand ... ..	126,066	.....	126,066 "	578
		South Sea Islands ... ..	1,000	.....	1,000 "	7
		United States ... ..	3,167	.....	3,167 "	54
			400	.....	400 "	59
			133,849	.....	133,849 No.	839
Silks ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	Victoria ... ..	24	.....	24 cases	4,955
		Point de Galle ... ..	37	.....	37 "	3,914
		Hong Kong ... ..	111	.....	111 "	29,709
		China... ..	19	.....	19 "	393
			10	.....	10 "	12
			201	.....	201 cases	38,983
Skins ... ..	Victoria ... ..	Queensland ... ..	169	.....	169 No.	122
		New Zealand... ..	42,990	.....	42,990 "	36,794
		Tasmania ... ..	2,150	.....	2,150 "	1,963
		South Sea Islands ... ..	49	.....	49 "	47
		New Caledonia ... ..	207	.....	207 "	137
		Norfolk Island ... ..	1,286	.....	1,286 "	1,348
			60	.....	60 "	60
			46,851	60	46,911 No.	40,471

## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Skins <i>contd.</i>	Sheep ...	Victoria ...	288	.....	288 bundles	£ 1,150
		Queensland ...	1,823	.....	1,823 "	17,766
		New Zealand ...	53	.....	53 "	398
		Tasmania ...	191	.....	191 "	1,259
		South Sea Islands ...	16	.....	16 "	109
		New Caledonia ...	22	.....	22 "	69
			2,393	.....	2,393 bundles	20,751
	Kangaroo ...	Victoria ...	48	.....	48 pkgs.	589
		Queensland ...	83	.....	83 "	435
		Tasmania ...	57	.....	57 "	2,434
		188	.....	188 pkgs.	3,458	
Horse ...	Queensland ...	220	.....	220 No.	184	
Calf ...	Queensland ...	110	.....	110 No.	92	
Chamois ...	Great Britain ...	5	.....	5 cases	240	
Slates...	Unmanufactured..	Great Britain ...	632,207	.....	632,207 cases	4,912
	Manufactured ...	Great Britain ...	119	.....	119 cases	250
		Victoria ...	23	.....	23 "	85
			142	.....	142 cases	335
Slabs ...	South Australia ...	56	.....	56 No.	42	
Soap ...	Great Britain ...	739	.....	739 cwt.	1,456	
	Victoria ...	1,588	.....	1,588 "	1,944	
	Queensland ...	5	.....	5 "	7	
	Point de Galle ...	20	.....	20 "	29	
		2,352	.....	2,352 cwt.	3,436	
Specimens of Natural History	Great Britain ...	5	.....	5 pkgs.	23	
	Victoria ...	9	.....	9 "	71	
	Queensland ...	82	.....	82 "	214	
	New Zealand ...	8	.....	8 "	47	
	Tasmania ...	8	.....	8 "	4	
	South Sea Islands ...	31	.....	31 "	49	
	New Caledonia ...	18	.....	18 "	13	
	Point de Galle ...	2	.....	2 "	11	
	Fisheries ...	2	.....	2 "	1	
	Honolulu ...	.....	2	.....	2 "	6
	Mauritius ...	5	.....	5 "	27	
		170	2	172 pkgs.	466	
Starch and Blue ...	Great Britain ...	12,986	.....	12,986 cases	14,787	
Brandy	Great Britain ...	359,023	.....	359,023 galls.	161,479	
	Victoria ...	36,823	1,330	38,153 "	16,305	
	Queensland ...	17	.....	17 "	12	
	South Australia ...	80	1	81 "	52	
	Tasmania ...	281	.....	281 "	175	
	New Zealand ...	1,237	.....	1,237 "	418	
	New Caledonia ...	760	.....	760 "	533	
	South Sea Islands ...	73	.....	73 "	45	
	Point de Galle ...	12	.....	12 "	8	
	France ...	.....	42,703	42,703 "	15,517	
			398,306	44,034	442,340 galls.	194,544
Rum ...	Great Britain ...	226,982	.....	226,982 galls.	19,905	
	Victoria ...	371	.....	371 "	67	
	Queensland ...	53,174	.....	53,174 "	8,829	
	Tasmania ...	14	.....	14 "	3	
	Mauritius ...	2,711	.....	2,711 "	425	
	United States ...	2	.....	2 "	1	
	France ...	.....	86	86 "	40	
		283,254	86	283,340 galls.	29,270	
Spirits ...	Great Britain ...	107,823	.....	107,823 galls.	20,308	
	Victoria ...	93	.....	93 "	29	
	Queensland ...	17	.....	17 "	8	
	Tasmania ...	.....	7	7 "	2	
	New Caledonia ...	2	.....	2 "	1	
	South Sea Islands ...	26	.....	26 "	5	
		107,961	7	107,968 galls.	20,353	

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IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Spirits— <i>continued.</i>	Gin ...	Great Britain ... ..	50,714	.....	50,714 galls.	£ 17,492
		Victoria ... ..	153	.....	153 "	52
		Queensland ... ..	10	.....	10 "	5
		New Zealand ... ..	722	.....	722 "	170
		South Sea Islands ... ..	85	.....	85 "	40
	Point de Galle ... ..	78	.....	78 "	50	
			51,762	.....	51,762 galls.	17,809
	Whiskey ...	Great Britain ... ..	41,018	.....	41,018 galls.	13,030
		Victoria ... ..	1,413	.....	1,413 "	406
		Queensland ... ..	165	.....	165 "	65
New Zealand ... ..		435	.....	435 "	110	
Point de Galle ... ..		72	.....	72 "	70	
Honolulu ... ..	.....	2	2 "	1		
		43,103	2	43,105 galls.	13,682	
Liqueurs ...	Great Britain ... ..	3,126	.....	3,126 galls.	1,768	
	Victoria ... ..	396	.....	396 "	242	
	New Caledonia ... ..	112	.....	112 "	84	
	United States ... ..	262	.....	262 "	265	
	Hong Kong ... ..	182	.....	182 "	37	
France ... ..	.....	114	114 "	75		
		4,078	114	4,192 galls.	2,471	
Perfumed ...	Great Britain ... ..	3,216	.....	3,216 galls.	6,902	
	Victoria ... ..	99	.....	99 "	196	
	United States ... ..	718	108	826 "	1,375	
Point de Galle ... ..	6	.....	6 "	26		
		4,039	108	4,147 galls.	8,499	
All other ...	Great Britain ... ..	3,656	.....	3,656 galls.	1,272	
	Victoria ... ..	1,618	.....	1,618 "	1,116	
	United States ... ..	602	175	777 "	618	
		5,876	175	6,051 galls.	3,006	
Books ...	Great Britain ... ..	1,111	.....	1,111 cases	24,867	
	Victoria ... ..	733	.....	733 "	12,798	
	Queensland ... ..	35	.....	35 "	145	
	Tasmania ... ..	5	.....	5 "	43	
	South Australia ... ..	2	.....	2 "	3	
	New Zealand ... ..	15	.....	15 "	98	
	United States ... ..	2	.....	2 "	23	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	3	.....	3 "	42	
	Point de Galle ... ..	1,135	.....	1,135 "	16,539	
	Hong Kong ... ..	49	.....	49 "	124	
France ... ..	.....	2	2 "	20		
		3,090	2	3,092 cases	54,702	
Stationery	Paper ...	Great Britain ... ..	7,163	.....	7,163 pkgs.	89,182
		Victoria ... ..	1,089	.....	1,089 "	8,840
		Queensland ... ..	10	.....	10 "	96
		Tasmania ... ..	2	.....	2 "	1
		New Zealand ... ..	2	.....	2 "	51
	Point de Galle ... ..	87	.....	87 "	1,935	
	Hong Kong ... ..	229	15	244 "	313	
			8,582	15	8,597 pkgs.	100,418
	Maps ...	Great Britain ... ..	12	.....	12 cases	208
		Point de Galle ... ..	6	.....	6 "	117
		18	.....	18 cases	325	
Mill ...	Great Britain ... ..	16	.....	16 No.	173	
	Victoria ... ..	6	.....	6 "	106	
		22	.....	22 No.	279	
Grinding ...	Great Britain ... ..	2,186	.....	2,186 No.	499	
	Victoria ... ..	43	.....	43 "	24	
		2,229	.....	2,229 No.	523	
Stones ...	Great Britain ... ..	171	.....	171 pkgs.	104	
	Victoria ... ..	20	.....	20 "	22	
	United States ... ..	3	.....	3 "	3	
		194	.....	194 pkgs.	129	



IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Stones— <i>contd.</i>	Turkey ... {	Great Britain ... ..	55	.....	55 cases	£ 343
		Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 "	12
			58	.....	58 cases	355
	Building ... ..	Victoria ... ..	553	.....	553 blocks	229
	Ballast ... {	New Zealand ... ..	110	.....	110 tons	20
		United States ... ..	400	.....	400 "	51
			510	.....	510 tons	71
	Flag ... {	Great Britain ... ..	313	.....	313 No.	71
		Victoria ... ..	37	.....	37 "	60
			350	.....	350 No.	131
Stoneware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	160	.....	160 pkgs.	637	
	Germany ... ..	.....	494	494 "	364	
		160	494	654 pkgs.	1,001	
		tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	tons cwt. qrs. lbs.		
Raw ... {	Great Britain ... ..	0 4 0 0	.....	0 4 0 0	5	
	Victoria ... ..	357 1 1 4	.....	357 1 1 4	8,137	
	Queensland ... ..	314 7 1 1	.....	314 7 1 1	8,994	
	New Zealand ... ..	140 11 3 23	.....	140 11 3 23	3,802	
	New Caledonia ... ..	32 8 0 3	.....	32 8 0 3	940	
	Mauritius ... ..	4,993 11 1 27	754 1 2 21	5,747 13 0 20	164,193	
	Manila ... ..	2,103 10 1 13	795 19 3 23	2,899 10 1 8	81,120	
	Zebu ... ..	1,787 1 1 15	.....	1,787 1 1 15	51,855	
	Point de Galle ... ..	0 3 2 22	.....	0 3 2 22	4	
	Hong Kong ... ..	553 13 0 18	704 11 2 12	1,258 4 3 2	34,159	
	Formosa ... ..	1,096 12 0 10	.....	1,096 12 0 10	47,830	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	0 18 0 0	.....	0 18 0 0	27	
	Mayoth ... ..	.....	343 13 0 13	343 13 0 13	10,325	
			11,980 2 2 24	2,598 6 1 13	14,578 9 0 9	411,391
Sugar... {	Refined ... {	Great Britain ... ..	99 3 2 11	.....	99 3 2 11	4,307
		Victoria ... ..	6 0 0 0	.....	6 0 0 0	245
		Queensland ... ..	0 0 2 12	.....	0 0 2 12	1
		Hong Kong ... ..	0 4 1 4	.....	0 4 1 4	6
		Zebu ... ..	0 1 0 18	.....	0 1 0 18	2
		105 9 2 17	.....	105 9 2 17	4,561	
Molasses ... {	Great Britain ... ..	0 3 1 0	.....	0 3 1 0	3	
	Victoria ... ..	0 0 3 26	.....	0 0 3 26	2	
	Queensland ... ..	0 7 1 11	.....	0 7 1 11	5	
	United States ... ..	.....	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	
		0 11 2 9	0 1 0 0	0 12 2 9	11	
Sulphur ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	2,856	.....	2,856 cwt.	1,187	
	Victoria ... ..	8	.....	8 "	6	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	512	.....	512 "	173	
		3,376	.....	3,376 cwt.	1,366	
Sundries ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	738	.....	738 pkgs.	6,409	
	Victoria ... ..	340	.....	340 "	1,311	
	Queensland ... ..	570	.....	570 "	643	
	New Zealand ... ..	107	.....	107 "	306	
	South Australia ... ..	372	2	374 "	244	
	Tasmania ... ..	92	.....	92 "	348	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	136	10	146 "	374	
	United States ... ..	62	185	247 "	417	
	Point de Galle ... ..	114	.....	114 "	982	
	New Caledonia ... ..	60	.....	60 "	161	
	Mauritius ... ..	7	1	8 "	44	
	Manila ... ..	1	.....	1 "	1	
	Hong Kong ... ..	384	11	395 "	543	
	China... ..	78	.....	78 "	93	
	Fisherries ... ..	19	.....	19 "	9	
	Torres Straits ... ..	9	.....	9 "	41	
	Ceylon ... ..	1	.....	1 "	10	
Calcutta ... ..	9	.....	9 "	7		
Honolulu ... ..	.....	13	13 "	24		
Germany ... ..	.....	11	11 "	52		
Norfolk Island ... ..	.....	2	2 "	9		
France ... ..	.....	3	3 "	28		
		3,099	238	3,337 pkgs.	12,056	

## STATISTICS—1872.

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## IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Tallow	Great Britain	15		15 cwt.	£ 12
	Victoria	22		22 "	30
	Queensland	30,680		30,680 "	48,388
	New Zealand	35		35 "	52
	New Caledonia	36		36 "	79
	South Sea Islands	17		17 "	27
		30,805		30,805 cwt.	48,588
Tarpaulins	Great Britain	9		9 bales	291
Telegraph Materials	Great Britain	455		455 pkgs.	2,059
	Victoria	165		165 "	1,855
		620		620 pkgs.	3,914
Deals	Great Britain	13,552		13,552 No.	1,694
Spars	Great Britain	9		9 No.	18
Battens	Tasmania	1,100		1,100 No.	6
Laths	Vancouver's Island	30,600		30,600 No.	53
	United States	7,400		7,400 "	12
		38,000		38,000 No.	65
Palings	Victoria	5,200		5,200 No.	12
	Tasmania	757,250		757,250 "	4,236
	New Zealand	18,000		18,000 "	58
		780,450		780,450 No.	4,306
Timber Pine	Queensland	2,561,442		2,561,442 feet	11,028
	New Zealand	1,336,203		1,336,203 "	8,838
		3,897,645		3,897,645 feet	19,866
Sandalwood	South Sea Islands	16		16 tons	615
	New Caledonia	1		1 "	44
		17		17 tons	659
All other...	Great Britain	52,953		52,953 feet	1,366
	Victoria	36,048		36,048 "	364
	Queensland	36,420		36,420 "	380
	South Australia	2,500		2,500 "	27
	New Zealand	2,000		2,000 "	24
	Tasmania	2,025		2,025 "	23
	United States	47,885	14,442	62,327 "	818
	Vancouver's Island	589,079		589,079 "	1,225
	Honolulu	5,000		5,000 "	25
	Hong Kong	1,700		1,700 "	22
		775,610	14,442	790,052 feet	4,274
Tin	Great Britain	10,267		10,267 boxes	21,219
	Victoria	2,272		2,272 "	6,427
	Queensland	318		318 "	782
		12,857		12,857 boxes	28,428
Tin Ore and Ignots	Great Britain	178		178 tons	3,321
	Queensland	1,039		1,039 "	74,939
		1,217		1,217 tons	78,260
Tinware	Great Britain	274		274 pkgs.	4,468
	Victoria	103		103 "	991
		377		377 pkgs.	5,459
Manufactured	Great Britain	204,722		204,722 lbs.	15,239
	Victoria	506,187		506,187 "	30,606
	Queensland	3,918		3,918 "	249
	Tasmania	2,238	918	3,156 "	492
	New Zealand	122		122 "	8
	New Caledonia	59		59 "	6
	United States	52,731		52,731 "	3,106
	Hong Kong	9,731	5,176	14,907 "	611
	South Sea Islands	3,617		3,617 "	175
	Point de Galle	4		4 "	1
		783,329	6,094	789,423 lbs.	50,493
Tobacco Leaf	Great Britain	531,189		531,189 lbs.	17,364
	Victoria	90,447		90,447 "	3,034
		621,636		621,636 lbs.	20,398

IMPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Tobacco <i>contd.</i>	Cigars	Great Britain ... ..	6,841	.....	6,841 lbs.	£ 2,690
		Victoria ... ..	22,527	.....	22,527 "	9,174
		Queensland ... ..	387	.....	387 "	156
		Tasmania ... ..	.....	210	210 "	74
		New Zealand ... ..	356	.....	356 "	120
		New Caledonia ... ..	4	.....	4 "	2
		United States ... ..	94	.....	94 "	32
		Hong Kong ... ..	9,545	142	9,687 "	3,762
		Mauritius ... ..	441	.....	441 "	150
		Manilla ... ..	2,868	6,426	9,294 "	3,149
		Point de Galle ... ..	137	.....	137 "	59
Hamburg ... ..	.....	3	3 "	1		
		43,200	6,781	49,981 lbs.	19,369	
Snuff	Great Britain ... ..	160	.....	160 lbs.	15	
	Victoria ... ..	304	.....	304 "	30	
		464	.....	464 lbs.	45	
Tortoise-shell	Queensland ... ..	58	.....	58 lbs.	28	
	New Caledonia ... ..	105	.....	105 "	48	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	3,657	.....	3,657 "	2,183	
	Torres Straits ... ..	90	.....	90 "	45	
		3,910	.....	3,910 lbs.	2,304	
Toys and Fancy Goods	Great Britain ... ..	2,349	.....	2,349 pkgs.	56,177	
	Victoria ... ..	161	.....	161 "	4,818	
	Queensland ... ..	3	.....	3 "	29	
	New Zealand ... ..	5	.....	5 "	82	
	United States ... ..	4	.....	4 "	31	
	Point de Galle ... ..	89	.....	89 "	8,922	
	Hong Kong ... ..	191	18	209 "	611	
	China ... ..	72	.....	72 "	53	
	Manila ... ..	21	.....	21 "	26	
	Java ... ..	3	.....	3 "	7	
	2,898	18	2,916 pkgs.	70,756		
Turnery and Woodware	Great Britain ... ..	237	.....	237 pkgs.	2,240	
	Victoria ... ..	492	.....	492 "	1,139	
	New Zealand ... ..	1	.....	1 "	4	
	United States ... ..	2,089	418	2,507 "	2,495	
	Hong Kong ... ..	91	.....	91 "	239	
	2,910	418	3,328 pkgs.	6,117		
Tea	Great Britain ... ..	5,137	.....	5,137 lbs.	340	
	Victoria ... ..	194,028	1,005	195,033 "	11,611	
	Queensland ... ..	611	.....	611 "	56	
	South Australia ... ..	.....	56	56 "	3	
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	146,698	146,698 "	12,516	
	China ... ..	2,411,614	1,136,967	3,548,581 "	264,644	
	Point de Galle ... ..	4,686	.....	4,686 "	363	
	South Sea Islands ... ..	300	.....	300 "	23	
	Manila ... ..	10	.....	10 "	1	
	Honolulu ... ..	.....	10	10 "	1	
	Calcutta ... ..	20	.....	20 "	2	
	Zebu ... ..	12	.....	12 "	1	
	2,616,418	1,284,736	3,901,154 lbs.	289,561		
Turpentine and Varnish	Great Britain ... ..	12,523	.....	12,523 gallons	4,169	
	Victoria ... ..	763	.....	763 "	263	
	United States ... ..	6,884	1,596	8,480 "	1,565	
		20,170	1,596	21,766 gallons	5,997	
Twine	Great Britain ... ..	1,509	.....	1,509 cwt.	7,346	
	Victoria ... ..	3	.....	3 "	32	
	Point de Galle ... ..	1	.....	1 "	9	
	South Australia ... ..	2	.....	2 "	10	
		1,515	.....	1,515 cwt.	7,397	
Umbrellas and Parasols	Great Britain ... ..	217	.....	217 pkgs.	15,116	
	Victoria ... ..	2	.....	2 "	118	
	Point de Galle ... ..	13	.....	13 "	785	
		232	.....	232 pkgs.	16,019	
Vermicelli, Macaroni, and Tapioca	Great Britain ... ..	429	.....	429 pkgs.	969	
	Victoria ... ..	82	.....	82 "	152	
	United States ... ..	152	.....	152 "	302	
	Hong Kong ... ..	20	.....	20 "	18	
		683	.....	683 pkgs.	1,441	

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IMPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities Imported.			Total Value.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Vinegar	Great Britain	66,732		66,732 galls.	£ 6,059
	Victoria	92		92 "	16
	United States	230		230 "	26
		67,054		67,054 galls.	6,101
Watches and Clocks	Great Britain	179		179 cases	3,022
	Victoria	486		486 "	1,922
	Queensland	2		2 "	19
	United States	266	252	518 "	1,559
	Point de Galle	79		79 "	27,714
		1,012	252	1,264 cases	34,236
Whiting and Chalk	Great Britain	1,493		1,493 casks	573
Whalebone	Fisheries	18		18 cwt.	401
	New Caledonia	6		6 "	12
	Norfolk Island		20	20 "	55
		24	20	44 cwt.	468
Wine	Great Britain	245,943		245,943 galls.	111,239
	Victoria	14,569		14,569 "	6,244
	Queensland	333		333 "	162
	South Australia	66	2	68 "	28
	New Zealand	87		87 "	32
	Tasmania	51	43	94 "	63
	New Caledonia	2,430		2,430 "	665
	United States	2		2 "	1
	Hong Kong	498		498 "	175
	Point de Galle	206		206 "	87
	South Sea Islands	34		34 "	21
		264,219	45	264,264 galls.	118,717
Willows	Tasmania	814		814 bundles	423
Wire	Great Britain	15,891		15,891 bundles	29,073
	Victoria	2,756		2,756 "	8,010
		18,647		18,647 bundles	37,083
Wool	Victoria	51,730		51,730 lbs.	4,592
	Queensland	9,570,385		9,570,385 "	529,957
	New Zealand	12,815		12,815 "	900
	New Caledonia	8,300		8,300 "	367
	South Sea Islands	4,271		4,271 "	215
		9,647,501		9,647,501 lbs.	536,031
Woollens	Great Britain	936		936 pkgs.	77,544
	Victoria	190		190 "	14,850
	Queensland	1		1 "	66
	New Zealand	2		2 "	25
	Point de Galle	7		7 "	433
	South Sea Islands	1		1 "	20
		1,137		1,137 pkgs.	92,938
Woolpacks and Bagging	Great Britain	1,593		1,593 bales	19,651
	Victoria	193		193 "	2,551
	South Australia	102		102 "	949
		1,888		1,888 bales	23,151
Yellow	Great Britain	694		694 cases	13,125
	Victoria	217		217 "	4,677
	Tasmania	6		6 "	60
	New Caledonia	3		3 "	25
		920		920 cases	17,887
Nails	Great Britain	296		296 kegs	2,098
	Victoria	141		141 "	1,224
		437		437 kegs	3,322
Zinc	Great Britain	1,112		1,112 cwt.	1,697
	Victoria	356		356 "	602
		1,468		1,468 cwt.	2,299
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS					£8,587,030

## EXPORTS SEAWARD.

No. 38.—GENERAL EXPORTS from the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, SEAWARD, during the Year 1872.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Acids ...	Queensland ...	161	.....	161	160	321 pkgs.	£ 260	£ 549	£ 809
	New Zealand ...	194	.....	194	39	233 "	335	44	379
	South Sea Islands ...	3	.....	3	12	15 "	5	20	25
	New Caledonia ...	1	.....	1	6	7 "	2	16	18
		359	.....	359	217	576 pkgs.	602	629	1,231
Aerated Waters ...	Queensland ...	6	.....	6	41	47 pkgs.	10	74	84
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	7	7	.....	7 "	14	.....	14
	New Caledonia ...	2	.....	2	8	10 "	5	20	25
			8	7	15	49	64 pkgs.	29	94
Agricultural Implements ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	9	9 pkgs.	.....	225	225
	Queensland ...	1	.....	1	17	18 "	7	43	50
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	19	19
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	166	166
		1	.....	1	44	45 pkgs.	7	453	460
Alkali and Soda ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	766	766 pkgs.	.....	1,303	1,303
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	31	31
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	25	25
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	18	18
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	29	29 "	.....	37	37
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	3	3
		.....	.....	.....	846	846 pkgs.	.....	1,417	1,417
Anchors ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	53	53 No.	.....	216	216
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	13	13
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	58	58 "	.....	110	110
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	69	69 "	.....	155	155
		.....	.....	.....	186	186 No.	.....	494	494
Apparel and Slops ...	Queensland ...	5	.....	5	205	210 pkgs.	35	5,478	5,513
	New Zealand ...	1	.....	1	32	33 "	5	1,270	1,275
	Victoria ...	6	.....	6	27	33 "	22	311	333
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	5	5
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	5	5
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	613	613
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	318	318
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	130	130
	Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	46	46
			12	.....	12	306	318 pkgs.	62	8,176
Arms (Small)	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	39	39
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	117	117 "	.....	1,732	1,732
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	24	24
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	58	58 "	.....	752	752
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	53	53
		.....	.....	.....	186	186 pkgs.	.....	2,600	2,600
Arms and Ammunition.	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	6,4991	64,091 lbs.	.....	3,446	3,446
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	4,810	4,810 "	.....	186	186
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	500	500 "	.....	20	20
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	7,528	7,528 "	.....	446	446
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	3,498	3,498 "	.....	143	143
		.....	.....	.....	81,327	81,327 lbs.	.....	4,241	4,241
Shot ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	235	235 cwt.	.....	360	360
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	28	28
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	123	123 "	.....	165	165
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	31	31 "	.....	44	44
		.....	.....	.....	409	409 cwt.	.....	597	597
Percussion Caps	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	53	53 pkgs.	.....	135	135
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	23	23
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	17	17 "	.....	65	65
			.....	.....	.....	73	73 pkgs.	.....	223

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## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Arms and Ammunition— <i>contd.</i>	Cart-ridges { Queensland ... New Zealand ... South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	39	39 pkgs.	.....	195	195	
		.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	22	22	
		.....	.....	.....	17	17 "	.....	65	65	
		.....	.....	.....	58	58 pkgs.	.....	282	282	
		Swords ...	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	4
Bullets ...	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 cwt.	.....	8	8	
Arrowroot and Sago	Great Britain ... Queensland ... New Zealand ... Victoria ... South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	150	150 lbs.	.....	5	5	
		.....	.....	.....	14,736	14,736 "	.....	224	224	
		.....	.....	.....	784	784 "	.....	12	12	
		112	.....	112	1,120	1,232 "	1	26	27	
		.....	.....	.....	560	560 "	.....	14	14	
.....	112	.....	112	17,350	17,462 lbs.	1	281	282		
Apothecaries' Ware ...	Queensland ... New Zealand ... Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	163	163 pkgs.	.....	1,126	1,126	
		.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	39	39	
		.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	29	29	
		.....	.....	.....	187	187 pkgs.	.....	1,194	1,194	
Bags and Sacks	Queensland ... New Zealand ... Victoria ... South Australia ... Tasmania ... South Sea Islands ... New Caledonia ...	.....	35	.....	35	147	182 bales	694	1,294	1,988
		.....	.....	.....	.....	154	154 "	.....	2,011	2,011
		.....	.....	.....	.....	256	256 "	.....	2,262	2,262
		.....	.....	.....	.....	33	33 "	.....	410	410
		.....	.....	.....	.....	31	31 "	.....	183	183
		.....	.....	.....	.....	61	61 "	.....	670	670
		.....	.....	.....	.....	58	58 "	.....	687	687
		35	.....	35	740	775 bales	694	7,517	8,211	
Bags (Gunnies)	Queensland ... New Caledonia ... South Sea Islands ... Honolulu ... Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	70,348	70,348 No.	.....	811	811	
		.....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000 "	.....	100	100	
		.....	.....	.....	8,000	8,000 "	.....	90	90	
		.....	.....	.....	16,600	16,600 "	.....	194	194	
		.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000 "	.....	57	57	
.....	.....	.....	109,948	109,948 No.	.....	1,252	1,252			
Bark ...	Queensland ... New Zealand ... Mauritius ...	110	.....	110	234	344 cwt.	24	70	94	
		2,560	.....	2,560	.....	2,560 "	536	.....	536	
		90	.....	90	.....	90 "	27	.....	27	
		2,760	.....	2,760	234	2,994 cwt.	587	70	657	
Baskets	Queensland ... New Zealand ... South Sea Islands ... New Caledonia ...	21	.....	21	64	85 pkgs.	24	129	153	
		.....	.....	.....	17	17 pkgs. & No.	.....	11	11	
		1	4	5	.....	5 "	23	.....	23	
		7	.....	7	.....	7 "	15	.....	15	
29	4	33	81	114 pkgs. & No.	62	140	202			
Bêche-le-mer	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	2,680	2,680 cwt.	.....	8,832	8,832	
Bedding	Queensland ... South Sea Islands ... New Caledonia ...	6	.....	6	12	18 pkgs.	28	37	65	
		3	.....	3	.....	3 "	9	.....	9	
		40	.....	40	12	52 "	91	69	160	
		49	.....	49	24	73 pkgs.	128	106	234	
Beer (in Bottle)	Queensland ... New Zealand ... Victoria ... South Australia ... Tasmania ... South Sea Islands ... New Caledonia ... Point de Galle ... Hong Kong ... Honolulu ...	410	.....	410	99,636	100,046 galls.	82	23,117	23,199	
		.....	.....	.....	9,864	9,864 "	.....	2,230	2,230	
		31	.....	31	1,703	1,734 "	6	354	360	
		.....	.....	.....	160	160 "	.....	30	30	
		.....	.....	.....	152	152 "	.....	35	35	
		7	.....	7	10,618	10,625 "	2	2,472	2,474	
		.....	.....	.....	6,235	6,235 "	.....	1,485	1,485	
		.....	.....	.....	1,156	1,156 "	.....	269	269	
		.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	6	6	
		.....	.....	.....	76	76 "	.....	15	15	
448	.....	448	129,623	130,071 galls.	90	30,013	30,103			

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Beer— contd. } (in Bulk...)	Queensland ...	750	.....	750	88,218	88,968 galls.	70	11,269	11,339
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	5,836	5,836 "	.....	753	753
	Victoria ...	74	.....	74	37,950	38,024 "	7	4,820	4,827
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	40	40 "	.....	5	5
	South Sea Islands ...	50	47	97	310	407 "	10	44	54
	New Caledonia ...	10	.....	10	100	110 "	1	14	15
	Point de Galle ...	.....	.....	.....	116	116 "	.....	14	14
	Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	450	450 "	.....	63	63
		884	47	931	133,020	133,951 galls.	88	16,982	17,070
Beeswax ...	Great Britain ...	42,709	.....	42,709	.....	42,709 lbs.	2,307	.....	2,307
	New Caledonia ...	160	.....	160	.....	160 "	8	.....	8
		42,869	.....	42,869	.....	42,869 lbs.	2,315	.....	2,315
Bellows (Smith's) ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	75	75 No.	.....	315	315
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	42	42
		.....	.....	.....	83	83 No.	.....	359	359
Biscuits and Bread ...	Queensland ...	346	.....	346	46	392 cwt.	590	174	764
	New Zealand ...	40	.....	40	9	49 "	45	40	85
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	10	10
	South Australia ...	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	15	.....	15
	South Sea Islands ...	845	156	1,001	41	1,042 "	1,163	54	1,217
	New Caledonia ...	1,520	.....	1,520	.....	1,520 "	1,573	.....	1,573
		2,757	156	2,913	101	3,014 cwt.	3,386	278	3,664
Blacking ...	Queensland ...	2	.....	2	50	52 pkgs.	7	140	147
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	46	46 "	.....	54	54
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	17	17 "	.....	34	34
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	12	12
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	7	7
		2	.....	2	121	123 pkgs.	7	247	254
Blankets ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	114	114 bales	.....	3,008	3,008
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	212	212
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	25	25
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	181	181
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	324	324
	Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	16	16
		.....	.....	.....	153	153 bales	.....	3,766	3,766
Boats ...	Queensland ...	24	.....	24	.....	24 No.	575	.....	575
	Victoria ...	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	198	.....	198
	South Sea Islands ...	8	.....	8	1	9 "	227	40	267
	New Caledonia ...	18	.....	18	6	24 "	495	227	722
	Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	18	18
		56	.....	56	8	64 No.	1,495	285	1,780
Bone-dust ...	New Zealand ...	18,570	.....	18,570	.....	18,570 cwt.	6,102	.....	6,102
	Mauritius ...	3,480	.....	3,480	.....	3,480 "	840	.....	840
		22,050	.....	22,050	.....	22,050 cwt.	6,942	.....	6,942
Bricks (Bath) ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 pkgs.	.....	7	7
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	3	3
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	14	14
		.....	.....	.....	23	23 pkgs.	.....	24	24
Bricks (fire and building) ...	Queensland ...	7,300	.....	7,300	32,792	40,092 No.	32	362	394
	New Zealand ...	4,100	.....	4,100	.....	4,100 "	18	.....	18
	South Sea Islands ...	4,698	23,100	27,798	.....	27,798 "	58	.....	58
	New Caledonia ...	13,000	.....	13,000	3,600	16,600 "	30	31	61
		29,098	23,100	52,198	36,392	88,590 No.	138	393	531
Bran ...	Queensland ...	25,899	.....	25,899	2,224	28,123 bush.	1,456	113	1,569
	New Zealand ...	680	.....	680	.....	680 "	34	.....	34
	Victoria ...	265	.....	265	.....	265 "	14	.....	14
	New Caledonia ...	1,987	.....	1,987	.....	1,987 "	109	.....	109
	Mauritius ...	1,750	.....	1,750	.....	1,750 "	90	.....	90
		30,581	.....	30,581	2,224	32,805 bush.	1,703	113	1,816

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## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Brushware ...	Queensland ...	214	.....	214	178	392 pkgs.	£ 294	£ 554	£ 848
	New Zealand ...	135	.....	135	8	143 "	94	87	181
	Victoria ...	280	.....	280	34	314 "	454	35	489
	South Australia ...	41	.....	41	2	43 "	20	40	60
	Tasmania ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	1	.....	1
	South Sea Islands ...	9	.....	9	8	17 "	8	12	20
	New Caledonia ...	19	.....	19	15	34 "	47	41	88
		700	.....	700	245	945 pkgs.	918	769	1,687
Building Materials ...	Queensland ...	74	.....	74	13	87 pkgs.	140	26	166
	New Zealand ...	45	.....	45	24	69 "	32	97	129
	Victoria ...	300	.....	300	.....	300 "	100	.....	100
	South Sea Islands ...	57	39	96	16	112 "	172	63	235
	New Caledonia ...	145	.....	145	4	149 "	303	16	379
		621	39	660	57	717 pkgs.	807	202	1,009
Butter and Cheese ...	Great Britain ...	2,817	.....	2,817	.....	2,817 cwt.	6,271	.....	6,271
	Queensland ...	4,216	.....	4,216	370	4,586 "	14,905	1,605	16,510
	New Zealand ...	89	.....	89	.....	89 "	320	.....	320
	Victoria ...	393	.....	393	.....	393 "	1,674	.....	1,674
	Tasmania ...	81	.....	81	.....	81 "	299	.....	299
	South Sea Islands ...	117	7	124	6	130 "	414	30	444
	New Caledonia ...	267	.....	267	6	273 "	762	34	796
	Point de Galle ...	10	.....	10	.....	10 "	33	.....	33
	Shanghai ...	27	.....	27	.....	27 "	75	.....	75
	Hong Kong ...	75	12	87	.....	87 "	249	.....	249
	Petropaulovski ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	5	.....	5
	Mauritius ...	95	.....	95	.....	95 "	431	.....	431
	Honolulu ...	98	.....	98	.....	98 "	332	.....	332
	Java ...	64	.....	64	.....	64 "	180	.....	180
		8,350	19	8,369	382	8,751 cwt.	25,950	1,669	27,619
Cabbage-tree... ..	Queensland ...	4	.....	4	.....	4 pkgs.	6	.....	6
	South Sea Islands ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	2	.....	2
			7	.....	7	.....	7 pkgs.	8	.....
Candles ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	177,425	177,425 lbs.	.....	6,859	6,859
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	99,625	99,625 "	.....	3,712	3,712
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	6,201	6,201 "	.....	249	249
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	14,677	14,677 "	.....	563	563
			.....	.....	.....	297,928	297,928 lbs.	.....	11,383
Canvas ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	40	40 pkgs.	.....	420	420
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	568	568
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	178	178
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	103	103
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	18	18 "	.....	480	480
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	172	172
			.....	.....	.....	98	98 pkgs.	.....	1,921
Carpets and Rugs ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	170	170
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	271	271
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	323	323
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	44	44
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	46	46
		.....	.....	.....	29	29 pkgs.	.....	854	854
Carriages, Gigs, and Bicycles ...	South Australia ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 No.	30	.....	30
	Queensland ...	61	.....	61	8	69 "	2,238	265	2,503
	New Zealand ...	13	.....	13	4	17 "	413	101	514
	Victoria ...	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	290	.....	290
	New Caledonia ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	124	.....	124
		84	.....	84	12	96 No.	3,095	366	3,461
Carriage and Cart Materials ...	Queensland ...	150	.....	150	1,843	1,993 pkgs.	240	920	1,160
	New Zealand ...	949	.....	949	49	998 "	429	57	486
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	20	20
	South Australia ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	3	.....	3
	South Sea Islands ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	2	.....	2
	New Caledonia ...	16	.....	16	14	30 "	39	23	62
		1,120	.....	1,120	1,910	3,030 pkgs.	713	1,020	1,733



EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Carts, Drays, and Wagons ...	Queensland ...	63	.....	63	.....	63 No.	£ 1,355	.....	£ 1,355
	New Zealand ...	209	.....	209	.....	209 "	2,526	.....	2,526
	South Sea Islands ...	2	17	19	.....	19 "	169	.....	169
	New Caledonia ...	17	.....	17	.....	17 "	259	.....	259
		291	17	308	.....	308 No.	4,309	.....	4,309
Casks (empty) ...	Queensland ...	321	.....	321	52	373 No.	122	27	149
	New Zealand ...	142	.....	142	373	515 "	73	241	314
	Victoria ...	198	.....	198	.....	198 "	87	.....	87
	Tasmania ...	132	.....	132	762	894 "	35	199	234
	South Sea Islands ...	70	280	350	300	650 "	295	166	461
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	68	68 "	.....	29	29
	South Sea Islands ...	280	.....	280	.....	280 tuns	1,095	.....	1,095
	863	280	1,143	1,555	2,698 No.	} 1,707	662	2,369	
	280	.....	280	.....	280 tuns				
Cement ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1,546	1,546 casks	.....	886	886
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	755	755 "	.....	361	361
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	49	49 "	.....	40	40
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	312	312 "	.....	217	217
	.....	.....	.....	2,662	2,662 casks	.....	1,504	1,504	
Chain Cable ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	174	174 cwt.	.....	218	218
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	30	30 "	.....	37	37
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	80	80 "	.....	108	108
	.....	.....	.....	284	284 cwt.	.....	363	363	
Chicory ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	28,672	28,672 lbs.	.....	357	357
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	2,240	2,240 "	.....	28	28
		.....	.....	.....	30,912	30,912 lbs.	.....	385	385
Chinese Provisions ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	458	458 pkgs.	.....	530	530
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	6	6
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	80	80 "	.....	102	102
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	1,436	1,436 "	.....	2,697	2,697
		.....	.....	.....	1,979	1,979 pkgs.	.....	3,335	3,335
Chinese Goods ...	Queensland... ..	.....	.....	.....	963	963 pkgs.	.....	4,095	4,095
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	24	24
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	26	26 "	.....	61	61
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	3	3
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	16	16
	.....	.....	.....	1,005	1,005 pkgs.	.....	4,199	4,199	
Chocolate and Cocoa	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	10,488	10,488 lbs.	.....	504	504
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	112	112 "	.....	6	6
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	200	200 "	.....	15	15
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1,508	1,508 "	.....	85	85
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	448	448 "	.....	23	23
	.....	.....	.....	12,756	12,756 lbs.	.....	633	633	
Cider ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	72	72 galls.	.....	14	14
Clocks and Watches	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	250	250 pkgs.	.....	933	933
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	60	60 "	.....	297	297
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	63	63
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	51	51
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	54	54
	.....	.....	.....	349	349 pkgs.	.....	1,398	1,398	
Coals ...	Queensland ...	5,417	.....	5,417	.....	5,417 tons	2,346	.....	2,346
	New Zealand ...	102,536	4,478	107,014	.....	107,014 "	48,412	.....	48,412
	Victoria ...	190,975	.....	190,975	.....	190,975 "	84,142	.....	84,142
	Western Australia... ..	1,130	.....	1,130	.....	1,130 "	565	.....	565
	South Australia ...	77,290	.....	77,290	.....	77,290 "	29,924	.....	29,924
	Northern Territory (S. A.)	1,763	.....	1,763	.....	1,763 "	793	.....	793
	Tasmania ...	10,463	.....	10,463	.....	10,463 "	4,765	.....	4,765
	South Sea Islands ...	825	94	919	.....	919 "	553	.....	553
	New Caledonia ...	1,626	268	1,894	.....	1,894 "	1,050	.....	1,050
	Point de Galle ...	1,750	.....	1,750	.....	1,750 "	1,087	.....	1,087
Shanghai ...	32,015	2,076	34,091	.....	34,091 "	19,592	.....	19,592	
Carried forward ...	425,790	6,916	432,705	.....	432,706 tons	193,229	.....	193,229	

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EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
	Brought forward	425,790	6,916	432,706	.....	432,706 tons	£ 193,229	£ .....	£ 193,229	
Coals (continued)	United States	39,265	69,842	109,107	.....	109,107 "	53,575	.....	53,575	
	Hong Kong	45,065	22,970	68,035	.....	68,035 "	31,955	.....	31,955	
	Petropaulovski	3,781	545	4,326	.....	4,326 "	2,318	.....	2,318	
	Mauritius	7,171	3,137	10,308	.....	10,308 "	5,556	.....	5,556	
	Foo Chow	722	240	962	.....	962 "	481	.....	481	
	Chu Foo	2,529	.....	2,529	.....	2,529 "	1,026	.....	1,026	
	Manila	3,871	2,658	6,529	.....	6,529 "	3,017	.....	3,017	
	Zebu	525	1,724	2,249	.....	2,249 "	1,125	.....	1,125	
	Ilo Ilo	934	.....	934	.....	934 "	380	.....	380	
	Guam	492	.....	492	.....	492 "	172	.....	172	
	Honolulu	2,177	5,982	8,159	.....	8,159 "	3,503	.....	3,503	
	Valparaiso	540	850	1,390	.....	1,390 "	830	.....	830	
	Callao	1,600	.....	1,600	.....	1,600 "	800	.....	800	
	Singapore	1,870	.....	1,870	.....	1,870 "	942	.....	942	
	Ceylon	856	.....	856	.....	856 "	413	.....	413	
	Bombay	2,228	.....	2,228	.....	2,228 "	1,309	.....	1,309	
	Japan	2,219	3,382	5,601	.....	5,601 "	2,306	.....	2,306	
	Saigon (Cochin China)	314	.....	314	.....	314 "	126	.....	126	
	Columbo	400	.....	400	.....	400 "	141	.....	141	
	Calcutta	2,100	.....	2,100	.....	2,100 "	1,180	.....	1,180	
Amoy	2,108	785	2,893	.....	2,893 "	1,518	.....	1,518		
Java	153	2,919	3,072	.....	3,072 "	1,802	.....	1,802		
Bankok	450	.....	450	.....	450 "	157	.....	157		
		547,160	121,950	669,110	.....	669,110 tons	307,861	.....	307,861	
Coffee (Raw & Ground)	Queensland	12,808	.....	12,808	89,253	102,061 lbs.	786	3,416	4,202	
	New Zealand	87	.....	87	3,845	3,932 "	4	145	149	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	239,426	239,426 "	.....	8,019	8,019	
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	1,120	1,120 "	.....	28	28	
	South Sea Islands	5,505	.....	5,505	3,640	9,145 "	327	135	462	
	New Caledonia	841	.....	841	11,542	12,383 "	53	476	529	
		19,241	.....	19,241	348,826	368,067 lbs.	1,170	12,219	13,389	
Cocoanuts	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	4,058	4,058 No.	.....	40	40	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	65,142	65,142 "	.....	654	654	
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	1,250	1,250 "	.....	10	10	
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	764	764 "	.....	8	8	
		.....	.....	.....	71,214	71,214 No.	.....	712	712	
Silver	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	4	4 boxes	.....	1,050	1,050	
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	2,010	2,010	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	1,400	1,400	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	2,000	2,000	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	60	60	
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	9	9	
			.....	.....	.....	27	27 boxes	.....	6,529	6,529
Coins	Gold	Great Britain	136	.....	136	.....	136 boxes	652,511	.....	652,511
		Queensland	46	.....	46	.....	46 "	208,020	.....	208,020
		New Zealand	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	20,000	.....	20,000
		Victoria	49	.....	49	.....	49 "	244,760	.....	244,760
		South Australia	19	.....	19	.....	19 "	92,500	.....	92,500
		Tasmania	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	28,000	.....	28,000
		South Sea Islands	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	490	.....	490
		Point de Galle	41	.....	41	.....	41 "	196,568	.....	196,568
		Hong Kong	46	.....	46	1	47 "	54,232	50	54,282
		Mauritius	11	.....	11	1	12 "	55,000	250	55,250
		Bombay	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	23,000	.....	23,000
		Calcutta	11	.....	11	.....	11 "	50,145	.....	50,145
		Java	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	12,105	.....	12,105
Madras	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	18,500	.....	18,500		
		385	.....	385	2	387 boxes	165,831	300	165,131	
Copper	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	3	3 boxes	.....	50	50	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	57	57	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	150	150	
		.....	.....	.....	14	14 boxes	.....	257	257	
Coke	New Zealand	1,637	11	1,648	.....	1,648 tons	1,186	.....	1,186	
	Victoria	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	10	.....	10	
	New Caledonia	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	10	.....	10	
	United States	34	.....	34	.....	34 "	68	.....	68	
		1,681	11	1,692	.....	1,692 tons	1,274	.....	1,274	

EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Charcoal ... ..	New Zealand ... ..	12	.....	12	.....	12 bags	£ 3	£ .....	£ 3
	New Caledonia ... ..	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	1	.....	1
		20	.....	20	.....	20 bags	4	.....	4
Church Ornaments, &c....	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	27	27
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	35	35
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	44	44
		.....	.....	.....	11	11 pkgs.	.....	106	106
Confectionery and Preserves ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	40	40 pkgs.	.....	60	60
	Queensland ... ..	207	.....	207	2,913	3,120 "	1,009	6,072	7,081
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	56	56 "	.....	148	148
	Victoria ... ..	1	.....	1	47	48 "	2	94	96
	Tasmania ... ..	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	76	76
	South Sea Islands ... ..	29	1	30	288	318 "	59	606	665
	New Caledonia ... ..	4	.....	4	117	121 "	29	283	312
	Petropaulovski ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
	Manila ... ..	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	2	.....	2
	242	1	243	3,486	3,729 pkgs.	1,101	7,341	8,442	
Copper (Old) ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	75	75 cwt.	.....	318	318
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	.....	.....	415	415 "	.....	855	855
		.....	.....	.....	490	490 cwt.	.....	1,173	1,173
Copper (Raw) ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	14,461	.....	14,461	53,021	67,482 cwt.	64,672	232,399	297,071
	Queensland ... ..	11	.....	11	5	16 "	49	25	74
	New Zealand ... ..	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	25	.....	25
	Victoria ... ..	6,200	.....	6,200	9,507	15,707 "	27,900	47,487	75,387
	South Australia ... ..	20	.....	20	.....	20 "	90	.....	90
	20,698	.....	20,698	62,533	83,231 cwt.	92,736	279,911	372,647	
Copper ... ..	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	11	11 cases	.....	142	142
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	5	5
		.....	.....	.....	12	12 cases	.....	147	147
Copper Ore ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,813	.....	1,813	1,700	3,513 cwt.	1,966	1,560	3,526
	Queensland ... ..	100	.....	100	.....	100 "	60	.....	60
		1,913	.....	1,913	1,700	3,613 cwt.	2,026	1,560	3,586
Copra... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	43,428	43,428 cwt.	.....	26,078	26,078
Candle-nuts ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,272	5,272 cwt.	.....	1,529	1,529
	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	2	2
		.....	.....	.....	5,276	5,276 cwt.	.....	1,531	1,531
Cordage and Rope ... ..	Queensland ... ..	317	.....	317	867	1,184 pkgs.	853	1,920	2,773
	New Zealand ... ..	53	.....	53	26	79 "	112	126	238
	Victoria ... ..	24	.....	24	1	25 "	37	4	41
	South Australia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	49	49 "	.....	66	66
	Tasmania ... ..	.....	.....	.....	57	57 "	.....	160	160
	South Sea Islands ... ..	31	5	36	221	257 "	98	555	653
	New Caledonia ... ..	47	.....	47	668	715 "	119	1,532	1,651
	Valparaiso ... ..	.....	.....	.....	26	26 "	.....	125	125
		472	5	477	1,915	2,392 pkgs.	1,219	4,488	5,707
Cordials ... ..	New Zealand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	17	17 pkgs.	.....	14	14
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	3	3	3	6 "	8	2	10
	New Caledonia ... ..	11	.....	11	17	28 "	27	20	47
	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	88	88 "	.....	70	70
		11	3	14	125	139 pkgs.	35	106	141
Corks and Bungs ... ..	Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	92	92 pkgs.	.....	645	645
	Victoria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	17	17 "	.....	138	138
	Tasmania ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	15	15
	South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	122	122
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	49	49
	.....	.....	.....	135	135 pkgs.	.....	969	969	

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## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Cotton (Raw)	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	3,749	3,749 bales	£	89,094	89,094
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	50	50
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	63	63 "	.....	1,910	1,910
		.....	.....	.....	3,813	3,813 bales	.....	91,054	91,054
Cotton (Waste)	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	7	7 pkgs.	.....	48	48
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	42	42
		.....	.....	.....	12	12 pkgs.	.....	90	90
Candlewick	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	15	15
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	12	12
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	23	23
		.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	50	50
Curiosities (objects of)	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	12	15 pkgs.	22	160	182
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	7	7
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	56	56 "	.....	77	77
	United States	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
		3	.....	3	73	76 pkgs.	22	246	268
Cutlery	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	7	7
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	10	10 pkgs.	.....	250	250
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	100	100
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	30	30
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	199	199
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	167	167
		.....	.....	.....	36	36 pkgs.	.....	753	753
Drugs and Medicines	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	1	2 pkgs.	5	20	25
	Queensland	38	.....	38	2,091	2,129 "	85	9,492	9,577
	New Zealand	1	.....	1	92	93 "	4	619	623
	Victoria	40	.....	40	313	353 "	60	667	727
	South Australia	8	.....	8	3	11 "	15	33	48
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	103	103
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1	146	147 "	4	948	952
	New Caledonia	2	.....	2	68	70 "	7	411	418
	Honolulu	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	16	16
		91	.....	91	2,730	2,821 pkgs.	180	12,309	12,489
Dynamite	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	22	22 lbs.	.....	2	2
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	50	50 "	.....	5	5
		.....	.....	.....	72	72 lbs.	.....	7	7
Earthenware and China	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	684	684 pkgs.	.....	5,715	5,715
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	45	45 "	.....	485	485
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	43	43
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	57	57 "	.....	359	359
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	32	32 "	.....	264	264
		.....	.....	.....	822	822 pkgs.	.....	6,866	6,866
Eggs	Queensland	14	.....	14	.....	14 pkgs.	43	.....	43
	New Zealand	1	.....	1	.....	1 pkg.	6	.....	6
	Victoria	52	.....	52	.....	52 pkgs.	252	.....	252
	South Sea Islands	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	12	.....	12
	New Caledonia	37	.....	37	.....	37 "	104	.....	104
		106	.....	106	.....	106 pkgs.	417	.....	417
Felt	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	17	17
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	10	10
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
		.....	.....	.....	6	6 pkgs.	.....	29	29
Fish*	Queensland	3	.....	3	740	743 pkgs.	5	1,397	1,402
	New Zealand	1	.....	1	126	127 "	3	194	197
	Victoria	13,733	.....	13,733	746	14,479 "	7,503	1,218	8,721
	South Australia	27	.....	27	.....	27 "	12	.....	12
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	17	17 "	.....	57	57
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	87	87 "	.....	154	154
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	154	154 "	.....	320	320
	Hong Kong	315	.....	315	.....	315 "	317	.....	317
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	80	80 "	.....	200	200	
		14,079	.....	14,079	1,950	16,029 pkgs.	7,840	3,540	11,380

\* Oysters and Prawns included.

## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Fireworks ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	51	51 pkgs.	£	£ 85	£ 85	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	12	12	
		.....	.....	.....	52	52 pkgs.	.....	97	97	
Fuze ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	90	90 pkgs.	.....	810	810	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	17	17	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	2	2	
		.....	.....	.....	95	95 pkgs.	.....	829	829	
Flock ...	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	5	5	
Floor-cloth ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 pkgs.	.....	216	216	
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	18	18	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	26	26	
		.....	.....	.....	17	17 pkgs.	.....	260	260	
Flax (New Zealand) <i>Phormium Tenax</i>	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	74	74 pkgs.	.....	215	215	
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	30	30	
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	43	43 "	.....	48	48	
			.....	.....	.....	139	139 pkgs.	.....	293	293
Fibre ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	196	196 pkgs.	.....	25	25	
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1,662	1,662 "	.....	588	588	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	64	64 "	.....	60	60	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	59	59 "	.....	53	53	
		.....	.....	.....	1,981	1,981 pkgs.	.....	726	726	
Exhibits ...	Great Britain ...	8	.....	8	.....	8 pkgs.	50	.....	50	
Flour ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	2,200	2,200 cwt.	.....	1,326	1,326	
	Queensland ...	2,594	.....	2,594	47,775	50,369 "	1,863	34,176	36,039	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	6,880	6,880 "	.....	4,802	4,802	
	South Sea Islands ...	958	5	963	2,928	3,891 "	664	1,776	2,440	
	New Caledonia ...	950	.....	950	1,460	2,410 "	676	1,024	1,700	
	Point de Galle ...	.....	.....	.....	510	510 "	.....	369	369	
	Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	.....	3,880	3,880 "	.....	2,300	2,300	
	Mauritius ...	800	.....	800	220	1,020 "	550	150	700	
			5,302	5	5,307	65,853	71,160 cwt.	3,753	45,923	49,676
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour (Corn)	Queensland ...	980	.....	980	222	1,202 pkgs.	978	261	1,239	
	New Zealand ...	150	.....	150	50	200 "	146	65	211	
	Victoria ...	1,325	.....	1,325	.....	1,325 "	1,285	.....	1,285	
	South Australia ...	550	.....	550	.....	550 "	450	.....	450	
	Tasmania ...	13	.....	13	10	23 "	20	14	34	
	South Sea Islands ...	68	.....	68	3	71 "	66	3	69	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	6	6	
			3,086	.....	3,086	289	3,375 pkgs.	2,945	349	3,294
Fruit ...	Queensland ...	26,934	.....	26,934	983	27,917 pkgs.	9,424	528	9,952	
	New Zealand ...	16,752	731	17,483	2	17,485 "	5,658	1	5,659	
	Victoria ...	88,203	.....	88,203	82	88,285 "	25,553	81	25,634	
	South Australia ...	995	.....	995	.....	995 "	323	.....	323	
	Tasmania ...	2,012	.....	2,012	1	2,013 "	577	3	580	
	South Sea Islands ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	3	.....	3	
	New Caledonia ...	331	.....	331	.....	331 "	147	.....	147	
	United States ...	295	.....	295	.....	295 "	88	.....	88	
	Honolulu ...	120	.....	120	.....	120 "	46	.....	46	
			135,645	731	136,376	1,068	137,444 pkgs.	41,819	613	42,432
	Dried	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	3,594	3,594 cwt.	.....	7,136	7,136
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	447	447 "	.....	767	767
		Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	291	291 "	.....	517	517
South Australia ...		.....	.....	.....	101	101 "	.....	200	200	
Tasmania ...		.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	17	17	
South Sea Islands ...		.....	.....	.....	140	140 "	.....	303	303	
New Caledonia ...		.....	.....	.....	64	64 "	.....	193	193	
Hong Kong ...		.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	45	45	
Petropaulovski ...		.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	3	3	
Manila ...		2	.....	2	.....	2 "	.....	6	6	
		2	.....	2	4,660	4,662 cwt.	6	9,181	9,187	

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EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Furniture ...	Great Britain ...	13	.....	13	.....	13 pkgs.	£ 300	.....	£ 300	
	Queensland ...	90	.....	90	1,195	1,285 "	722	4,778	5,500	
	New Zealand ...	10	.....	10	275	285 "	37	805	842	
	Victoria ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	30	.....	30	
	South Australia ...	21	.....	21	.....	23 "	42	11	53	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	38	38	
	South Sea Islands ...	9	2	11	83	94 "	39	380	419	
	New Caledonia ...	17	.....	17	260	277 "	103	1,133	1,236	
Hong Kong ...	6	.....	6	1	7 "	42	4	46		
		171	2	173	1,830	2,003 pkgs.	1,315	7,149	8,464	
Glassware ...	Queensland ...	6	.....	6	845	851 pkgs.	26	6,484	6,510	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	141	141 "	.....	1,303	1,303	
	Victoria ...	8	.....	8	31	39 "	47	175	222	
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	20	20	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	50	50 "	.....	195	195	
	New Caledonia ...	2	.....	2	54	56 "	3	184	187	
	United States ...	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	25	.....	25	
		24	.....	24	1,122	1,146 pkgs.	101	8,361	8,462	
Glass (Broken) ...	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	216	216 pkgs.	.....	225	225	
Glass { Looking ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	18	18 pkgs.	.....	215	215	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	10	10	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	35	35	
			.....	.....	.....	23	23 pkgs.	.....	260	260
	Window and Plate ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	111	111 pkgs.	.....	507	507
		South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	22	22
New Caledonia ...		.....	.....	.....	92	92 "	.....	122	122	
		.....	.....	.....	222	222 pkgs.	.....	651	651	
Glue ...	Great Britain ...	559	.....	559	59	618 pkgs.	1,396	96	1,492	
	Queensland ...	3	.....	3	3	6 "	9	11	20	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	7	7	
	Victoria ...	38	.....	38	8	46 "	110	16	126	
	Tasmania ...	10	.....	10	.....	10 "	18	.....	18	
	New Caledonia ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	11	.....	11	
		612	.....	612	72	684 pkgs.	1,544	130	1,674	
Gold { Bars ...	Great Britain ...	102,004 19	.....	102,004 19	68,705 9	170,710 8	389,933	276,312	666,245	
	Hong Kong ...	767 4	.....	767 4	.....	767 4	3,231	.....	3,231	
	Bombay ...	2,361 7½	.....	2,361 7½	.....	2,361 7½	10,000	.....	10,000	
	Calcutta ...	9,863 19	.....	9,863 19	.....	9,863 19	40,382	.....	40,382	
		114,997 9½	.....	114,997 9½	68,705 9	183,702 18½	443,546	276,312	719,858	
	Dust ...	Great Britain ...	67 13	.....	67 13	11	78 13	245	40	285
		New Zealand ...	9 0	.....	9 0	.....	9 0	40	.....	40
		Victoria ...	62 13	.....	62 13	.....	62 13	212	.....	212
		Point de Galle ...	30 13	.....	30 13	70	100 13	109	300	409
		Hong Kong ...	2,776 8	.....	2,776 8	.....	2,776 8	10,316	.....	10,316
		2,946 7	.....	2,946 7	81	3,027 7	10,922	340	11,262	
Barley ...	Queensland ...	383	.....	383	.....	383 bushels	63	.....	63	
	Victoria ...	694	.....	694	2,306	3,000 "	123	431	554	
	New Caledonia ...	36	.....	36	.....	36 "	7	.....	7	
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	180	180 "	.....	36	36	
		1,113	.....	1,113	2,486	3,599 bushels	193	467	660	
Beans & Pease ...	Queensland ...	230	.....	230	402	632 bushels	53	146	199	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	68	68 "	.....	32	32	
	South Sea Islands ...	49	.....	49	62	111 "	12	24	36	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	38	38 "	.....	18	18	
		279	.....	279	570	849 bushels	65	220	285	
Grain { Maize ...	Queensland ...	164,607	.....	164,607	.....	164,607 bush.	14,662	.....	14,662	
	New Zealand ...	102,386	.....	102,386	.....	102,386 "	11,160	.....	11,160	
	Victoria ...	903,889	.....	903,889	.....	903,889 "	88,094	.....	88,094	
	South Australia ...	2,200	.....	2,200	.....	2,200 "	234	.....	234	
	Tasmania ...	4,574	.....	4,574	.....	4,574 "	506	.....	506	
	New Caledonia ...	4,920	.....	4,920	.....	4,920 "	498	.....	498	
	Mauritius ...	1,139	.....	1,139	.....	1,139 "	114	.....	114	
		1,183,715	.....	1,183,715	.....	1,183,715 bush.	115,268	.....	115,268	

EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Grain <i>contd.</i>	Oats...	Queensland ...	1,863	.....	1,863	3,044	4,907 bushels	£ 290	£ 525	£ 815
		Victoria ...	170	.....	170	.....	170 "	30	.....	30
		Tasmania ...	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	2	.....	2
		New Caledonia ...	21	.....	21	40	61 "	4	8	12
		Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	.....	4,165	4,165 "	.....	624	624
		Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	1,628	1,628 "	.....	247	247
			2,062	.....	2,062	8,877	10,939 bushels	326	1,404	1,730
	Rice ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	9,826	9,826 cwt.	.....	9,710	9,710
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1,212	1,212 "	.....	1,227	1,227
		Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	7,454	7,454 "	.....	7,169	7,169
Tasmania ...		.....	.....	.....	50	50 "	.....	46	46	
South Sea Islands ...		.....	.....	.....	1,479	1,479 "	.....	1,373	1,373	
New Caledonia ...		.....	.....	.....	4,946	4,946 "	.....	4,158	4,158	
		.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	20	20	
		.....	.....	.....	24,987	24,987 cwt.	.....	23,703	23,703	
Wheat	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	91,964	91,964 bushels	.....	22,789	22,789	
	Queensland ...	15	.....	15	.....	15 "	4	.....	4	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	2,125	2,125 "	.....	707	707	
	United States ...	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	2	.....	2	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	2	2	
	Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	560	560 "	.....	175	175	
		23	.....	23	94,657	94,680 bushels	6	23,673	23,679	
Sharps ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 tons	.....	18	18	
Pollard ...	Queensland ...	491	.....	491	.....	491 bushels	28	.....	28	
Grindery ...	Great Britain ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 pkgs.	12	.....	12	
	Queensland ...	37	.....	37	62	99 "	692	356	1,048	
	New Zealand ...	1	.....	1	14	15 "	10	179	189	
	Victoria ...	5	.....	5	10	15 "	61	7	68	
	South Sea Islands ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	6	.....	6	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	43	43	
		46	.....	46	89	135 pkgs.	781	585	1,366	
Guano ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	80	80 tons	.....	640	640	
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	24½	24½ "	.....	314	314	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	34	34 "	.....	468	468	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	30	30 "	.....	315	315	
		.....	.....	.....	168½	168½ tons	.....	1,737	1,737	
Gum ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	1,690	1,690 cwt.	.....	2,191	2,191	
	Victoria ...	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	6	.....	6	
		4	.....	4	1,690	1,694 cwt.	6	2,191	2,197	
Gold (Sweepings) ...	Great Britain ...	65	.....	65	.....	65 pkgs.	600	.....	600	
Gold (Quartz) ...	Great Britain ...	71	.....	71	.....	71 pkgs.	1,300	.....	1,300	
Haberdashery ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	50	50	
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	35	35	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	55	55	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	28	28	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	18	18	
		.....	.....	.....	8	8 pkgs.	.....	186	186	
Hosiery and Gloves...	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	28	28	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	56	56	
	Point de Galle ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	103	103	
			.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	187	187
Houses (Wooden) ...	South Sea Islands ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 No.	207	.....	207	
Hardware ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	15	15 pkgs.	.....	233	233	
	Queensland ...	268	.....	268	11,537	11,805 "	827	48,445	49,272	
	New Zealand ...	3	.....	3	223	226 "	14	3,127	3,141	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	27	27 "	.....	274	274	
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	11	11	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	30	30	
	South Sea Islands...	50	.....	50	2,378	2,428 "	27	6,801	6,828	
	New Caledonia ...	27	.....	27	1,674	1,701 "	95	4,265	4,360	
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	3	3	
	Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	5	5	
		348	.....	348	15,858	16,206 pkgs.	963	63,194	64,157	

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## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Hats and Caps	Queensland	5	.....	5	51	56 pkgs.	£ 75	£ 925	£ 1,000	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	35	35 "	.....	843	843	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	55	55 "	.....	1,015	1,015	
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	19	19	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	56	56	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	17	17 "	.....	239	239	
		5	.....	5	167	172 pkgs.	75	3,097	3,172	
Hay	Queensland	6,557	.....	6,557	120	6,677 cwt.	1,227	19	1,246	
	New Zealand	732	.....	732	.....	732 "	172	.....	172	
	South Sea Islands	65	1,740	1,805	.....	1,805 "	427	.....	427	
	New Caledonia	906	.....	906	.....	906 "	195	.....	195	
		8,260	1,740	10,000	120	10,120 cwt.	2,021	19	2,040	
Hide Cuttings	Great Britain	392	.....	392	.....	392 pkgs.	646	.....	646	
Honey	Great Britain	6,423	.....	6,423	.....	6,423 lbs.	102	.....	102	
	Tasmania	240	.....	240	.....	240 "	4	.....	4	
	Queensland	6,336	.....	6,336	1,644	7,980 "	101	44	145	
	South Sea Islands	160	.....	160	40	200 "	6	2	8	
	Mauritius	360	.....	360	.....	360 "	8	.....	8	
	Hong Kong	96	.....	96	.....	96 "	2	.....	2	
		13,615	.....	13,615	1,684	15,299 lbs.	223	46	269	
Hoofs and Bones	Great Britain	5,440	.....	5,440	620	6,060 cwt.	2,421	298	2,719	
	New Zealand	800	.....	800	.....	800 "	90	.....	90	
	Victoria	40	.....	40	.....	40 "	12	.....	12	
			6,280	.....	6,280	620	6,900 cwt.	2,523	298	2,821
Hops	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	90	90 pkgs.	.....	635	635	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	152	152	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	118	118 "	.....	1,080	1,080	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2	
	United States	.....	.....	.....	40	40 "	.....	438	438	
		.....	.....	.....	264	264 pkgs.	.....	2,307	2,307	
Horns	Great Britain	248,635	.....	248,635	.....	248,635 No.	2,662	.....	2,662	
Hair	Great Britain	88,189	.....	88,189	.....	88,189 lbs.	7,612	.....	7,612	
	Queensland	560	.....	560	160	720 "	35	10	45	
	New Zealand	140	.....	140	.....	140 "	14	.....	14	
	Victoria	2,092	.....	2,092	.....	2,092 "	130	.....	130	
	New Caledonia	1,498	.....	1,498	300	1,798 "	90	20	110	
		92,479	.....	92,479	460	92,939 lbs.	7,881	30	7,911	
Ice	Queensland	25	.....	25	.....	25 pkgs.	71	.....	71	
India-rubber Goods	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	120	120	
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	21	21 "	.....	162	162	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	53	53	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	7	7	
		.....	.....	.....	27	27 pkgs.	.....	342	342	
Instruments	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	284	284	
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	84	84 "	.....	2,386	2,386	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	335	335	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	55	55	
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	65	65	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	15	15	
			.....	.....	.....	107	107 pkgs.	.....	3,140	3,140
			.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	120	120
Scientific	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	544	544	
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	60	60	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	66	66	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	39	39	
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		.....	.....	.....	32	32 pkgs.	.....	829	829	
Iron	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	411	411 pkgs.	.....	5,219	5,219	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	12	12	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	92	92 "	.....	1,461	1,461	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	134	134 "	.....	1,659	1,659	
			.....	.....	.....	640	640 pkgs.	.....	8,351	8,351



## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.					
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.								
Iron— <i>contd.</i>	And Steel	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	101	101 cwt.	£	£	£		
		Queensland	1,469	.....	1,469	14,310	15,779 "	679	9,891	10,570		
		New Zealand	360	.....	360	3,189	3,549 "	180	1,296	1,476		
		Victoria	.....	.....	.....	1,610	1,610 "	.....	837	837		
		Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	4	4		
		South Sea Islands	9	.....	9	118	127 "	6	105	117		
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	831	831 "	.....	740	740		
		United States	.....	.....	.....	2,200	2,200 "	.....	610	610		
		Old Iron	Hongkong	161	.....	161	986	1,147 "	50	302	352	
				1,999	.....	1,999	23,352	25,351 cwt.	915	13,826	14,741	
	Rails	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	34	34 No.	.....	30	30		
Ivory (Polish)	Victoria	Queensland	100	.....	100	.....	100 casks	180	.....	180		
		Queensland	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	2	.....	2		
		101	.....	101	.....	101 casks	182	.....	182			
Jewellery	Great Britain	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	220	220		
		Queensland	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	2,081	2,081		
		New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	340	340		
		Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	28	28		
		Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	237	237		
		.....	.....	.....	14	14 pkgs.	.....	2,906	2,906			
Lard	Great Britain	Queensland	55	.....	55	.....	55 cwt.	165	.....	165		
		Queensland	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	2	.....	2		
		South Sea Islands	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	5	.....	5		
		New Caledonia	67	.....	67	.....	67 "	147	.....	147		
		125	.....	125	.....	125 cwt.	319	.....	319			
Lamp-ware	Queensland	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	106	106 pkgs.	.....	746	746		
		Victoria	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	69	69		
		South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	25	25		
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	20	20		
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	34	34		
		.....	.....	.....	142	142 pkgs.	.....	894	894			
Lamps	Queensland	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	12	12 pkgs.	.....	114	114		
		Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	10	10		
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	26	26		
		.....	.....	.....	18	18 pkgs.	.....	150	150			
Lead	Queensland	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	567	567 cwt.	.....	646	646		
		Victoria	.....	.....	.....	136	136 "	.....	124	124		
		Victoria	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	8	8		
		South Australia	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	11	11		
		South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	25	25		
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	50	50 "	.....	55	55		
		Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	1,360	1,360 "	.....	1,339	1,339		
				.....	.....	.....	2,153	2,153 cwt.	.....	2,208	2,208	
Leather	Unmanufactured	Great Britain	4,812	.....	4,812	.....	4,812 pkgs.	115,552	.....	115,552		
		Queensland	670	.....	670	31	701 "	10,773	302	11,075		
		New Zealand	48	.....	48	1	49 "	1,025	13	1,038		
		Victoria	184	.....	184	10	194 "	4,359	373	4,732		
		South Australia	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	35	.....	35		
		Tasmania	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	40	.....	40		
		South Sea Islands	7	1	8	5	13 "	87	47	134		
		New Caledonia	35	.....	35	.....	35 "	694	.....	694		
		United States	7	.....	7	.....	7 "	225	.....	225		
		Mauritius	15	2	17	.....	17 "	352	.....	352		
		Honolulu	7	1	8	.....	8 "	139	.....	139		
				5,790	4	5,794	47	5,841 pkgs.	133,281	735	134,016	
		Boots and Shoes	Great Britain	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	16	16 pkgs.	.....	186	186
				Queensland	1,659	.....	1,659	849	2,508 "	29,599	12,510	42,109
				New Zealand	202	1	203	158	361 "	5,560	2,461	8,021
Victoria	84			.....	84	17	101 "	2,199	377	2,576		
South Australia	13			.....	13	21	34 "	320	467	787		
Tasmania	18			.....	18	.....	18 "	438	.....	438		
South Sea Islands	23			6	29	52	81 "	551	775	1,326		
New Caledonia	19			.....	19	37	56 "	237	481	718		
		2,018	7	2,025	1,150	3,175 pkgs.	38,904	17,257	56,161			

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## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.							
Leather <i>continued</i>	Saddlery ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	£	£	£	
		Queensland ...	427	.....	427	157	584 "	7,006	20	10,742	
		New Zealand ...	18	.....	18	18	36 "	463	2,051	2,514	
		Victoria ...	37	.....	37	1	38 "	904	12	916	
		South Australia ...	7	.....	7	1	8 "	297	34	331	
		Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	40	40	
		South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	70	70	
		New Caledonia ...	15	.....	15	4	19 "	203	44	247	
		Mauritius ...	.....	1	1	.....	1 "	6	.....	6	
				504	1	505	188	693 pkgs.	8,879	6,007	14,886
Lime ...	South Sea Islands...	2	.....	2	.....	2 pkgs.	2	.....	2		
Lime-juice ...	Queensland New Zealand Victoria South Australia	.....	.....	.....	2,905	2,905 galls.	.....	381	381		
		.....	.....	.....	200	200 "	.....	29	29		
		.....	.....	.....	425	425 "	.....	64	64		
		.....	.....	.....	402	402 "	.....	58	58		
		.....	.....	.....	3,932	3,932 galls.	.....	532	532		
Linen and Drapery ...	Great Britain Queensland New Zealand Victoria South Australia Tasmania South Sea Islands New Caledonia Honolulu Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	8	8 pkgs.	.....	357	357		
		.....	.....	.....	2,486	2,486 "	.....	74,096	74,096		
		.....	.....	.....	140	140 "	.....	5,244	5,244		
		.....	.....	.....	45	45 "	.....	1,055	1,055		
		.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	244	244		
		.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	87	87		
		.....	.....	.....	964	964 "	.....	25,322	25,322		
		.....	.....	.....	539	539 "	.....	13,678	13,678		
		.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	640	640		
		.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	150	150		
		.....	.....	.....	4,215	4,215 pkgs.	.....	120,873	120,873		
Lead Ore ...	Great Britain Queensland New Zealand Victoria South Australia Tasmania South Sea Islands New Caledonia Shanghai Amoy	237	.....	237	.....	237 cwt.	231	.....	231		
		730	.....	730	.....	730 No.	11,223	.....	11,223		
		8	.....	8	.....	8 "	122	.....	122		
		54	.....	54	3	57 "	9,171	1,300	10,471		
		1	.....	1	.....	1 "	14	.....	14		
		1	.....	1	.....	1 "	15	.....	15		
		1	7	8	.....	8 "	127	.....	127		
		139	16	155	.....	155 "	2,270	.....	2,270		
		2	.....	2	.....	2 "	80	.....	80		
		3	.....	3	.....	3 "	500	.....	500		
2	.....	2	.....	2 "	30	.....	30				
		941	23	964	3	967 No.	23,552	1,300	24,852		
Horned Cattle	Queensland Victoria South Australia Tasmania South Sea Islands New Caledonia Shanghai	84	.....	84	8	92 No.	2,316	785	3,101		
		2	.....	2	.....	2 "	40	.....	40		
		6	.....	6	.....	6 "	55	.....	55		
		763	.....	763	.....	763 "	4,498	.....	4,498		
		134	15	149	.....	149 "	881	.....	881		
		280	.....	280	.....	280 "	1,594	.....	1,594		
		17	.....	17	.....	17 "	128	.....	128		
		1,286	15	1,301	8	1,309 No.	9,512	785	10,297		
Live Stock	Queensland Victoria South Australia Tasmania South Sea Islands New Caledonia United States	98	.....	98	80	178 No.	184	350	534		
		390	.....	390	.....	390 "	195	.....	195		
		50	.....	50	.....	50 "	50	.....	50		
		549	.....	549	.....	549 "	303	.....	303		
		1,055	80	1,735	.....	1,735 "	1,005	.....	1,005		
		400	610	1,010	.....	1,010 "	815	.....	815		
		6	.....	6	.....	6 "	33	.....	33		
				3,148	690	3,838	80	3,918 "	2,585	350	2,935
		Rams ...	Queensland ...	29	.....	29	46	75 No.	110	310	420
		Calves ...	Queensland South Sea Islands	1	.....	1	.....	1 No.	6	.....	6
.....	10			10	.....	10 "	20	.....	20		
1	10			11	.....	11 No.	26	.....	26		
Goats ...	Queensland New Zealand	2	.....	2	.....	2 No.	3	.....	3		
		10	.....	10	.....	10 "	50	.....	50		
		12	.....	12	.....	12 No.	53	.....	53		

EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Live Stock— <i>contd.</i>	Pigs ...	Queensland ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 No.	£ 1	£ .....	£ 1
		Victoria ...	5,587	.....	5,587	.....	5,587 "	10,187	.....	10,187
		South Australia ...	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	4	.....	4
		New Caledonia ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	2	.....	2
		South Sea Islands ...	.....	2	2	.....	2 "	2	.....	2
			5,596	2	5,598	.....	5,598 No.	10,196	.....	10,196
	Dogs ...	Queensland ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 No.	13	.....	13
		Victoria ...	3	.....	3	2	5 "	10	5	15
			8	.....	8	2	10 No.	23	5	28
	Poultry ...	Queensland ...	31	.....	31	.....	31 coops	103	.....	103
		Victoria ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	7	.....	7
		South Sea Islands ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	7	.....	7
		New Caledonia ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	3	.....	3
			38	.....	38	.....	38 coops	120	.....	120
	Birds ...	Victoria ...	20	.....	20	.....	20 pkgs.	29	.....	29
		South Australia ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	10	.....	10
		Queensland ...	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	38	.....	38
			30	.....	30	.....	30 pkgs.	77	.....	77
	Alligator ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 No.	.....	20	20
	Macaroni, Vermicelli, and Tapioca ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	55	55 pkgs.	.....	157	157
Victoria ...		.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	22	22	
South Sea Islands ...		.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	7	7	
New Caledonia ...		.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	34	34	
			.....	.....	.....	70	70 pkgs.	.....	220	220
Machinery ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	172	172	
	Queensland ...	2,172	.....	2,172	332	2,504 "	11,387	5,549	16,936	
	New Zealand ...	209	.....	209	21	230 "	2,238	275	2,513	
	Victoria ...	37	.....	37	62	99 "	438	678	1,116	
	South Australia ...	3	.....	3	4	7 "	12	77	89	
	South Sea Islands ...	45	.....	45	214	259 "	110	2,233	2,343	
	New Caledonia ...	37	.....	37	677	714 "	1,977	5,419	7,396	
			2,503	.....	2,503	1,314	3,817 pkgs.	16,162	14,403	30,565
			.....	.....	.....	36	36 pkgs.	.....	251	251
Machines	Weighing	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	23	23
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	20	20
		Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	8	8
		South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	44	44 pkgs.	.....	302	302
	Sewing...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	17	17
		Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	198	198 "	.....	1,522	1,522
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	152	152
		Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	52	52 "	.....	499	499
		South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	24	24
Tasmania ...		.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	34	34	
		.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	27	27	
		.....	.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	105	105	
		.....	.....	.....	296	296 pkgs.	.....	2,380	2,380	
Malt ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	803	803 bushls.	.....	383	383	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	160	160 "	.....	80	80	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	10	10	
			.....	.....	.....	987	987 bushls.	.....	473	473
Matches ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1,003	1,003 pkgs.	.....	5,062	5,062	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	364	364 "	.....	1,122	1,122	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	62	62 "	.....	170	170	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	70	70 "	.....	410	410	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	103	103 "	.....	534	534	
		.....	.....	.....	1,602	1,602 pkgs.	.....	7,298	7,298	
Marble ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 pkgs.	.....	31	31	

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## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Mats and Matting ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	200	200 pkgs.	£	£	£	
	Queensland ...	12	.....	12	655	667 "	.....	110	110	
	New Zealand ...	11	.....	11	5	16 "	31	710	741	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	35	35 "	19	30	49	
	New Caledonia ...	2	.....	2	7	9 "	.....	56	56	
		25	.....	25	902	927 pkgs.	57	920	977	
Metal { Old ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	334	334 cwt.	.....	782	782	
	Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	30	30	
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	888	888 "	.....	1,704	1,704	
			.....	.....	.....	1,237	1,237 cwt.	.....	2,516	2,516
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal { Muntz ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	32	32 pkgs.	.....	575	575	
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	130	130	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	268	268	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	48	48	
			.....	.....	.....	59	59 pkgs.	.....	1,021	1,021
Millinery ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	11	11 pkgs.	.....	178	178	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	28	28	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	11	11	
		.....	.....	.....	14	14 pkgs.	.....	217	217	
Missionary Stores ...	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1,309	1,309 pkgs.	.....	3,561	3,561	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	34	34 "	.....	164	164	
			.....	.....	.....	1,343	1,343 pkgs.	.....	3,725	3,725
Military and Naval Stores ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	59	59 pkgs.	.....	100	100	
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	67	67	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	18	18 "	.....	115	115	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	90	90	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	168	168 "	.....	506	506	
		.....	.....	.....	261	261 pkgs.	.....	878	878	
Molasses and Treacle...	Great Britain ...	34,525	.....	34,525	1,240	35,765 cwt.	32,652	620	33,272	
	Queensland ...	429	.....	429	29	458 "	428	26	454	
	New Zealand ...	160	.....	160	61	221 "	146	37	183	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	372	372 "	.....	324	324	
	Tasmania ...	90	.....	90	234	324 "	89	146	235	
	South Sea Islands ...	17	.....	17	58	75 "	17	45	62	
			35,221	.....	35,221	1,994	37,215 cwt.	33,332	1,198	34,530
Millet ...	Victoria ...	80	.....	80	.....	80 cwt.	90	.....	90	
Nails ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	2,127	2,127 pkgs.	.....	2,316	2,316	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	161	161 "	.....	161	161	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	563	563 "	.....	561	561	
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	30	30	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	27	27 "	.....	28	28	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	158	158 "	.....	192	192	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	302	302 "	.....	310	310	
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	57	57	
		.....	.....	.....	3,371	3,371 pkgs.	.....	3,655	3,655	
Oakum ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	27	27 pkgs.	.....	31	31	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	40	40 "	.....	20	20	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	15	15	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	21	21 "	.....	24	24	
			.....	.....	.....	104	104 pkgs.	.....	90	90
Oars ...	Queensland ...	28	.....	28	138	166 No.	12	57	69	
	New Zealand ...	128	.....	128	501	629 "	33	156	189	
	South Sea Islands ...	82	.....	82	447	529 "	31	156	187	
	New Caledonia ...	40	.....	40	278	318 "	29	121	150	
			278	.....	278	1,364	1,642 No.	105	490	595
Oatmeal, Groats, and Pearl Barley ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	693	693 cwt.	.....	745	745	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	2	2	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	26	26 "	.....	26	26	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	21	21	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	5	5	
		.....	.....	.....	749	749 cwt.	.....	799	799	

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Oil ...	Sperm ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	128½	128½ tuns	.....	9,633	9,633
	Black ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	1½	1½ tuns	.....	58	58
		Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	100	100
		Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	5½	5½ "	.....	165	165
		South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	300	300
		Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	120	120
	Cocoanut ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23 tuns	.....	743	743
		Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	824¼	824¼ tuns	.....	24,810	24,810
		Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	¾	¾ "	.....	22	22
		Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	93	93 "	.....	2,716	2,716
		United States ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	200	200
	Kerosene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	924	924 tuns	.....	27,748	27,748
		Queensland ...	2,160	.....	2,160	52,312	54,472 galls.	217	5,400	5,617
		New Zealand ...	200	.....	200	5,616	5,816 "	20	571	591
		Victoria ...	456	.....	456	8	464 "	45	1	46
		Tasmania ...	80	.....	80	.....	80 "	8	.....	8
		South Sea Islands...	432	.....	432	9,176	9,608 "	43	985	1,028
		New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	3,744	3,744 "	.....	389	389
		.....	3,328	.....	3,328	70,856	74,184 galls.	333	7,346	7,679
		All other ...	Great Britain ...	50	.....	50	20	70 galls.	15	10
Queensland ...			300	.....	300	11,401	11,701 "	51	2,043	2,094
New Zealand ...	.....		.....	.....	1,964	1,964 "	.....	276	276	
Victoria ...	.....		.....	.....	1,680	1,680 "	.....	223	223	
South Australia ...	.....		.....	.....	954	954 "	.....	237	237	
South Sea Islands...	.....		.....	.....	1,455	1,455 "	.....	295	295	
New Caledonia ...	13		.....	13	2,560	2,573 "	2	465	467	
Point de Galle ...	.....		.....	.....	1,886	1,886 "	.....	306	306	
Mauritius ...	.....		.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	2	2	
Manila ...	.....		.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	2	2	
Ore (Antimony) ...	.....	363	.....	363	21,946	22,309 galls.	68	3,859	3,927	
	Victoria ...	13	.....	13	.....	13 cwt.	5	.....	5	
Onions ...	Queensland ...	3,659	.....	3,659	575	4,234 cwt.	1,127	143	1,270	
	New Zealand ...	876	.....	876	40	916 "	284	15	299	
	Victoria ...	35	.....	35	.....	35 "	12	.....	12	
	Tasmania ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	2	.....	2	
	South Sea Islands ...	62	45	107	.....	107 "	39	.....	39	
	New Caledonia ...	691	.....	691	25	716 "	224	10	234	
Oil-cloth ...	.....	5,328	45	5,373	640	6,013 cwt.	1,688	168	1,856	
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	10	10	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	169	169	
Oil Stores ...	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	20	20	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9 pkgs.	.....	199	199	
	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	27	27 pkgs.	.....	35	35	
	Queensland ...	51	.....	51	8,456	8,507 "	88	13,745	13,833	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	288	288 "	.....	481	481	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	83	83 "	.....	167	167	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	6	10 "	6	9	15	
	South Sea Islands ...	4	.....	4	.....	10 "	8	2,678	2,686	
	New Caledonia ...	6	.....	6	1,529	1,535 "	.....	811	811	
	Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	.....	442	442 "	.....	8	8	
Opium ...	.....	61	.....	61	10,836	10,897 pkgs.	102	17,934	18,036	
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	3,044	3,044 lbs.	.....	6,616	6,616	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	46	46 "	.....	100	100	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	288	288 "	.....	560	560	
	Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	416	416 "	.....	1,007	1,007	
Paint... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,794	3,794 lbs.	.....	8,283	8,283	
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	320	320 cwt.	.....	525	525	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	34	34 "	.....	52	52	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	217	217 "	.....	316	316	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	39	39 "	.....	61	61	
	Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	34	34	
.....	.....	.....	.....	625	625 cwt.	.....	988	988		

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## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Painters' Materials ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	69	69 pkgs.	£	£	£
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	4	4
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	14	14
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	10	10
					89	89 pkgs.	.....	289	289
Paperhangings ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	47	47 pkgs.	.....	301	301
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	19	19
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	9	9
						51	51 pkgs.	.....	329
Pepper and Spices ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	179	179 pkgs.	.....	700	700
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	166	166
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	52	52
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	27	27 "	.....	80	80
					232	232 pkgs.	.....	1,000	1,000
Perfumery ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	57	57 pkgs.	.....	562	562
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	401	401
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	127	127
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	17	17 "	.....	43	43
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	16	16
					114	114 pkgs.	.....	1,149	1,149
Photographic Materials ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	33	33 pkgs.	.....	187	187
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	17	17
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	8	8
						35	35 pkgs.	.....	212
Pictures and Paintings ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	65	65
	Queensland ...	1	.....	1	25	26 "	14	259	273
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	167	167
	Victoria ...	9	.....	9	2	11 "	255	17	272
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	43	43
	10	.....	10	48	58 pkgs.	269	551	820	
Pipes (Tobacco) ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	351	351 pkgs.	.....	215	215
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	126	126 "	.....	77	77
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	277	277 "	.....	164	164
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	114	114 "	.....	56	56
					869	869 pkgs.	.....	514	514
Pipes (Iron) ...	Queensland ...	24	.....	24	311	335 No.	62	216	278
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	12	12
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	48	48 "	.....	26	26
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	59	59 "	.....	55	55
	24	.....	24	430	454 No.	62	309	371	
Pitch, Tar, and Resin ...	Queensland ...	209	.....	209	543	752 pkgs.	166	576	742
	New Zealand ...	142	.....	142	74	216 "	94	150	244
	South Sea Islands ...	13	.....	13	53	66 "	14	59	73
	New Caledonia ...	34	.....	34	17	51 "	31	23	54
		398	.....	398	687	1,085 pkgs.	305	808	1,113
Plants and Seeds ...	Great Britain ...	20	.....	20	6,912	6,932 pkgs.	66	3,188	3,254
	Queensland ...	465	.....	465	78	543 "	1,097	279	1,376
	New Zealand ...	105	1	106	16	122 "	265	56	321
	Victoria ...	699	.....	699	266	965 "	1,590	324	1,914
	South Australia ...	83	.....	83	6	89 "	398	7	405
	Tasmania ...	31	.....	31	.....	31 "	61	.....	61
	South Sea Islands ...	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	13	.....	13
	New Caledonia ...	19	.....	19	12	31 "	59	30	89
	Point de Galle ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	11	.....	11
	United States ...	8	.....	8	3	11 "	26	21	47
	Honolulu ...	1	.....	1	14	15 "	5	35	40
	Calcutta ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	2	.....	2
	1,441	1	1,442	7,307	8,749 pkgs.	3,593	3,940	7,533	
Plate (Silver) ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	171	171

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Plated Ware...	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	£	£	£
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	114	114
		.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	24	24
Potatoes	Queensland	24,653	.....	24,653	6,921	31,574 cwt.	5,233	1,457	6,690
	New Zealand	3,900	.....	3,900	1,470	5,370 "	733	361	1,094
	South Sea Islands...	178	10	188	.....	188 "	49	.....	49
	New Caledonia	5,256	.....	5,256	480	5,736 "	1,243	96	1,339
		33,987	10	33,997	8,871	42,868 cwt.	7,258	1,914	9,172
Printing Materials	Queensland	3	.....	3	73	76 pkgs.	42	580	631
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	33	33 "	.....	208	208
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	120	120
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	34	34
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	4	4
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	20	20
	3	.....	3	142	145 pkgs.	42	975	1,017	
Perambulators	Queensland	4	.....	4	5	9 pkgs.	42	21	63
	New Zealand	2	.....	2	1	3 "	21	18	39
	Tasmania	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	10	.....	10
	New Caledonia	1	.....	1	6	7 "	5	27	32
		8	.....	8	12	20 pkgs.	78	66	144
Beef...	Queensland	91	.....	91	.....	91 cwt.	101	.....	101
	New Zealand	733	.....	733	.....	733 "	784	.....	784
	Victoria	750	.....	750	71	821 "	952	94	1,046
	South Australia	30	.....	30	.....	30 "	35	.....	35
	Tasmania	858	.....	858	.....	858 "	989	.....	989
	South Sea Islands...	3,203	813	4,016	.....	4,016 "	5,226	.....	5,226
	New Caledonia	1,045	.....	1,045	.....	1,045 "	1,127	.....	1,127
	Hong Kong	154	.....	154	.....	154 "	179	.....	179
	Mauritius	2,665	.....	2,665	.....	2,665 "	2,977	.....	2,977
		9,529	813	10,342	71	10,413 cwt.	12,370	94	12,464
Mutton (Fresh)	Victoria	160	.....	160	.....	160 carcass.	80	.....	80
	New Caledonia	63	.....	63	.....	63 cwt.	77	.....	77
		123	.....	123	.....	160 cres. 63 cwt.	157	.....	157
Pork...	Queensland	61½	.....	61½	.....	61½ cwt.	140	.....	140
	New Zealand	47	.....	47	.....	47 "	98	.....	98
	Victoria	70½	.....	70½	.....	70½ "	149	.....	149
	Tasmania	40	.....	40	.....	40 "	86	.....	86
	South Sea Islands...	37	.....	37	.....	37 "	77	.....	77
	New Caledonia	22	.....	22	.....	22 "	45	.....	45
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	59	59
	Mauritius	120	.....	120	.....	120 "	238	.....	238
	398	.....	398	24	42½ cwt.	833	59	892	
Hams	Queensland	7	.....	7	179½	186½ cwt.	29	1,001	1,030
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	10	10
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1	22	23 "	4	117	121
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	18½	18½ "	.....	103	103
	8	.....	8	222	230 cwt.	33	1,231	1,264	
Provisions. Bacon	Queensland	830	.....	830	82	912 cwt.	2,619	352	2,971
	New Zealand	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	15	.....	15
	Victoria	11	.....	11	.....	11 "	36	.....	36
	South Sea Islands...	52	.....	52	.....	52 "	145	.....	145
	New Caledonia	27	.....	27	.....	27 "	83	.....	83
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	4	.....	4
		927	.....	927	82	1,009 cwt.	2,902	352	3,254
Tongues	Great Britain	94	.....	94	.....	94 cwt.	268	.....	268
	Queensland	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	6	.....	6
	New Zealand	9	.....	9	.....	9 "	18	.....	18
	South Sea Islands	49	.....	49	.....	49 "	113	.....	113
	New Caledonia	8	.....	8	.....	8 "	16	.....	16
Mauritius	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	4	.....	4	
	165	.....	165	.....	165 cwt.	425	.....	425	

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## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Provisions— <i>contd.</i>	Preserved Meats, & Extract...	Great Britain ...	56,442	.....	56,442	9,752	66,194 pkgs.	116,914	21,299	138,213
		Queensland ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	36	.....	36
		New Zealand ...	16	.....	16	.....	16 "	45	.....	45
		Victoria ...	1	.....	1	.....	2 "	22	20	42
		South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 "	.....	30	30
		South Sea Islands ...	571	42	613	2	615 "	1,247	4	1,251
		New Caledonia ...	611	.....	611	31	642 "	978	66	1,044
		Point de Galle ...	1	.....	1	20	21 "	2	38	40
		Shanghai ...	50	.....	50	.....	50 "	100	.....	100
		United States ...	90	.....	90	.....	90 "	235	.....	235
		Hong Kong ...	170	.....	170	.....	170 "	295	.....	295
		Ilo Ilo ...	10	.....	10	.....	10 "	30	.....	30
		Java ...	12	.....	12	.....	12 "	25	.....	25
		57,979	42	58,021	9,807	67,828 pkgs.	119,929	21,457	141,386	
Marrow ...	Great Britain ...	341	.....	341	.....	341 pkgs.	2,274	.....	2,274	
Vegetables (Preserved.)	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	847	847 pkgs.	.....	1,209	1,209	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	11	11	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	28	28 "	.....	77	77	
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	3	3	
		.....	.....	.....	883	883 pkgs.	.....	1,300	1,300	
Vegetables (Green.)	Queensland ...	37	.....	37	.....	37 pkgs.	39	.....	39	
	South Australia ...	14	.....	14	.....	14 "	10	.....	10	
	South Sea Islands ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	6	.....	6	
	New Caledonia ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	7	.....	7	
		57	.....	57	.....	57 pkgs.	62	.....	62	
Quicksilver ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	151	151 bottles	.....	1,748	1,748	
Rags...	Great Britain ...	387	.....	387	.....	387 pkgs.	798	.....	798	
	Victoria... ..	792	.....	792	.....	792 "	1,922	.....	1,922	
		1,179	.....	1,179	.....	1,179 pkgs.	2,720	.....	2,720	
Rattans and Canes ...	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 pkgs.	.....	6	6	
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	64	64 "	.....	100	100	
		.....	.....	.....	76	76 pkgs.	.....	106	106	
Regulus... ..	Great Britain ...	177	.....	177	39	216 cwt.	250	60	310	
Safes (Iron) ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	21	21 No.	.....	374	374	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	10	10	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	76	76	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	24	24	
		.....	.....	.....	28	28 No.	.....	484	484	
Steam Launch ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 No.	.....	275	275	
Salt ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	18,532	18,532 cwt.	.....	2,739	2,739	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2,954	2,954 "	.....	455	455	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	40	40 "	.....	7	7	
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	3	3	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	774	774 "	.....	121	121	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1,289	1,289 "	.....	192	192	
		.....	.....	.....	23,609	23,609 cwt.	.....	3,517	3,517	
Salt (Rock) ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1,887	1,887 cwt.	.....	250	250	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	100	100 "	.....	12	12	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1,980	1,980 "	.....	260	260	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	2	2	
		.....	.....	.....	3,977	3,977 cwt.	.....	524	524	
Saltpetre ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	41	41 cwt.	.....	51	51	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	20	20	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	2	2	
		.....	.....	.....	59	59 cwt.	.....	73	73	
Sandalwood ...	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	158	158 cwt.	.....	320	320	



## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Shale (Kerosene) ...	Queensland ...	12½	.....	12½	.....	12½ tons	£ 36	.....	£ 36	
	New Zealand ...	62½	.....	62½	.....	62½ "	184	.....	184	
	Victoria ...	969	.....	969	.....	969 "	2,937	.....	2,937	
	South Australia ...	304	.....	304	.....	304 "	659	.....	659	
	Tasmania ...	240	.....	240	.....	240 "	540	.....	540	
	United States ...	625	502	1,127	.....	1,127 "	2,892	.....	2,892	
		2,213	502	2,715	.....	2,715 tons	7,248	.....	7,248	
Shell ...	Pearl ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	171,019	171,019 lbs.	.....	11,121	11,121
		Tortoise ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	9,888	9,888 lbs.	.....	3,083
		South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	8	8
		Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	218	218 "	.....	100	100
		.....	.....	.....	.....	10,118	10,118 lbs.	.....	3,191	3,191
Ship Chandlery ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	105 pkgs.	.....	640	640
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	4	4
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	64 "	.....	317	317
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	13	13
		.....	.....	.....	.....	173	173 pkgs.	.....	974	974
Shooks and Staves ...	Queensland ...	495	.....	495	90	585 pkgs.	348	64	412	
	Victoria ...	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	163	163	82	245 "	74	45	119	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	35	35 "	.....	15	15	
		496	163	659	207	866 pkgs.	424	124	548	
Silks ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	55	55	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	29	29	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	25	25	
	Shanghai ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	150	150	
			.....	.....	.....	7	7 pkgs.	.....	259	259
Skins ...	Horned Cattle	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	35,056	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	10,048	.....	.....	.....	.....
		South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	2,614	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	2,745	.....	.....	.....	.....
			50,463	.....	50,463	2,819	53,282 No.	52,666	2,247	54,913
	Sheep	Great Britain ...	352	.....	352	157	509 pkgs.	4,983	3,802	8,785
Queensland ...		3	.....	3	.....	3 "	20	.....	20	
Victoria ...		268	.....	268	.....	268 "	2,411	.....	2,411	
	United States ...	44	.....	44	.....	44 "	450	.....	450	
		667	.....	667	157	824 pkgs.	7,864	3,802	11,666	
Other	Great Britain ...	14,463	.....	14,463	2,232	16,695 No.	6,756	820	7,576	
	Victoria ...	193	.....	193	.....	193 "	96	.....	96	
	South Australia ...	148	.....	148	.....	148 "	46	.....	46	
	Tasmania ...	6	.....	6	.....	6 pkgs.	60	.....	60	
		14,804	.....	14,804	2,232	17,036 No.	6,958	820	7,778	
Opossum...	Great Britain ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 pkgs.	96	.....	96	
Soap ...	Great Britain ...	408	.....	408	.....	408 cwt.	468	.....	468	
	Queensland ...	346	.....	346	139	485 "	416	162	578	
	New Zealand ...	60	.....	60	23	83 "	75	28	103	
	South Sea Islands ...	1,370	505	1,875	81	1,956 "	2,010	99	2,109	
	New Caledonia ...	1,282	.....	1,282	76	1,358 "	1,429	95	1,524	
	Mauritius ...	20	.....	20	.....	20 "	24	.....	24	
		3,486	505	3,991	319	4,310 cwt.	4,422	384	4,806	
Specimens of Natural History ...	Great Britain ...	2	.....	2	12	14 pkgs.	10	88	98	
	Queensland ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	5	.....	5	
	New Zealand ...	2	.....	2	2	4 "	7	10	17	
	Victoria ...	1	.....	1	2	3 "	5	9	14	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	1	1	
	Point de Galle ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	1	.....	1	
	Mauritius ...	.....	2	2	.....	2 "	50	.....	50	
		7	2	9	17	26 pkgs.	78	108	186	

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EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Silver...	Great Britain	ozs. dwts. 49,519 2	.....	ozs. dwts. 49,519 2	.....	ozs. dwts. 49,519 2	£ 12,657	£ .....	£ 12,657
	Calcutta	25 15	.....	25 15	.....	25 15	6	.....	6
		49,544 17	.....	49,544 17	.....	49,544 17	12,663	.....	12,663
Stoneware	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	9	9
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	3	3
		.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	12	12
Slates...	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	17,000	17,000 No.	.....	200	200
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	200	200 "	.....	4	4
		.....	.....	.....	17,200	17,200 No.	.....	204	204
Brandy	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	81,825	81,825 galls.	.....	38,768	38,768
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	3,664	3,664 "	.....	1,503	1,503
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	14,247	14,247 "	.....	4,511	4,511
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	575	575 "	.....	285	285
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	5	5
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	3,205	3,205 "	.....	1,641	1,641
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	3,981	3,981 "	.....	2,191	2,191
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	68	68 "	.....	19	19
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	27	27 "	.....	9	9
	Honolulu	.....	.....	.....	132	132 "	.....	85	85
		.....	.....	.....	107,730	107,730 galls.	.....	49,017	49,017
Rum	Queensland	62	.....	62	5,735	5,797 galls.	9	1,122	1,131
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	725	725 "	.....	139	139
	Victoria	309	.....	309	1,794	2,103 "	45	300	345
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1,393	1,393 "	.....	277	277
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	* 3,249	3,249 "	.....	360	360
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	52	52 "	.....	10	10
		371	.....	371	12,948	13,319 galls.	54	2,208	2,262
Geneva and Schnapps	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	33,624	33,624 galls.	.....	8,905	8,905
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	7,410	7,410 "	.....	2,377	2,377
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	57	57 "	.....	30	30
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	14,206	14,206 "	.....	2,536	2,536
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	8,200	8,200 "	.....	1,532	1,532
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	4	4
		.....	.....	.....	65	65 "	.....	14	14
		.....	.....	.....	63,577	63,577 galls.	.....	15,398	15,398
Gin	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2,925	2,925 galls.	.....	1,217	1,217
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	135	135 "	.....	46	46
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	57	57 "	.....	25	25
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	116	116 "	.....	41	41
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	5	5
		.....	.....	.....	54	54 "	.....	16	16
		.....	.....	.....	3,296	3,296 galls.	.....	1,350	1,350
Whiskey	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	8,864	8,864 galls.	.....	3,093	3,093
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	228	228 "	.....	67	67
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	15	15
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	65	65 "	.....	30	30
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	5	5
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	29	29 "	.....	9	9
		.....	.....	.....	9,215	9,215 galls.	.....	3,219	3,219
Liqueurs	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	895	895 galls.	.....	738	738
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	29	29 "	.....	27	27
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	81	81 "	.....	59	59
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	516	516 "	.....	288	288
		.....	.....	.....	1,521	1,521 galls.	.....	1,112	1,112
Perfumed	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	389	389 galls.	.....	751	751
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	60	60 "	.....	119	119
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	59	59 "	.....	105	105
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	16	16
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	28	28 "	.....	41	41
			.....	.....	.....	546	546 galls.	.....	1,032

\* Very inferior.

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Spirits contd. { All other...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	291	291 galls.	£	£	£	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	39	39 "	.....	295	295	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	31	31 "	.....	59	59	
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	20	20	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	89	89 "	.....	22	22	
		.....	.....	.....	466	466 galls.	.....	419	419	
Starch and Blue ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	742	742 pkgs.	.....	837	837	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	54	54 "	.....	55	55	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	80	80 "	.....	69	69	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	104	104 "	.....	121	121	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	69	69 "	.....	83	83	
		.....	.....	.....	1,049	1,049 pkgs.	.....	1,165	1,165	
Stationery { & Books Paper and Documents	Great Britain ...	1	.....	1	34	35 pkgs.	5	531	536	
	Queensland... ..	1	.....	1	775	770 "	10	7,306	7,316	
	New Zealand ...	2	.....	2	169	171 "	5	2,861	2,866	
	Victoria ...	5	.....	5	62	67 "	10	575	585	
	South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	62	62	
	Tasmania ...	3	.....	3	3	6 "	10	34	44	
	South Sea Islands...	3	.....	3	59	62 "	19	508	527	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	95	95	
	Point de Galle ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	15	.....	15	
			17	.....	17	1,117	1,134 pkgs.	74	11,972	12,046
		Queensland ...	3	.....	3	247	250 pkgs.	9	2,022	2,031
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	70	70 "	.....	829	829	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	45	45 "	.....	448	448	
	South Australia ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	2	.....	2	
	Tasmania ...	1	.....	1	1	2 "	3	13	16	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	157	157	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	29	29 "	.....	194	194	
	Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	5	5	
		5	.....	5	417	422 pkgs.	14	3,668	3,682	
Stones... { Building ... Grinding... Mill Tomb Ballast	Queensland ...	19	.....	19	.....	19 tons	30	.....	30	
	Queensland ...	25	.....	25	314	339 No.	17	119	136	
	South Sea Islands ...	3	.....	3	32	35 "	2	12	14	
	New Caledonia ...	19	.....	19	82	101 "	15	44	59	
			47	.....	47	428	475 No.	34	175	209
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 No.	.....	57	57	
	Queensland ...	23	.....	23	.....	23 No.	474	.....	474	
	South Sea Islands ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	6	.....	6	
	New Caledonia ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	15	.....	15	
			26	.....	26	.....	26 No.	495	.....	495
Hong Kong ...	20	.....	20	.....	20 tons	5	.....	5		
Stoves ...	Queensland ...	33	.....	33	24	57 No. & pkgs.	140	112	252	
	South Sea Islands ...	6	I	7	8	15 "	49	52	101	
	New Caledonia ...	13	.....	13	4	17 "	76	27	103	
			52	I	53	36	89 No. & pkgs.	265	191	456
		Queensland... ..	13,580	.....	13,580	136	13,716 cwt.	26,765	347	27,112
Sugar { Refined Unrefined	New Zealand ...	16,783	.....	16,783	.....	16,783 "	31,568	.....	31,568	
	South Sea Islands ...	110	.....	110	14	124 "	201	36	237	
	New Caledonia ...	35	.....	35	115	150 "	65	323	388	
			30,508	.....	30,508	265	30,773 cwt.	58,599	706	59,305
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	13,345	13,345 cwt.	.....	20,102	20,102	
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	6,317	6,317 "	.....	9,757	9,757	
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	15,972	15,972 "	.....	23,952	23,952	
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	1,871	1,871 "	.....	2,910	2,910	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1,864	1,864 "	.....	2,852	2,852	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	651	651 "	.....	979	979	
Ceylon ...	15	.....	15	.....	15 "	24	.....	24		
		15	.....	15	40,020	40,035 cwt.	24	60,552	60,576	

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EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Sulphur	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	18	18 cwt.	£	£	£	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	73	73 "	.....	20	20	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	200	200 "	.....	65	65	
		.....	.....	.....	291	291 cwt.	.....	150	150	
Sundries	Great Britain	253	.....	253	129	382 pkgs.	968	640	1,608	
	Queensland	577	.....	577	574	1,151 "	407	3,250	3,657	
	New Zealand	1,424	.....	1,424	17	1,441 "	539	525	1,064	
	Victoria	126	.....	126	150	276 "	674	664	1,338	
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	61	61 "	.....	43	43	
	Tasmania	11	.....	11	16	27 "	29	32	61	
	South Sea Islands	67	4	71	105	176 "	459	401	920	
	New Caledonia	40	.....	40	244	284 "	195	873	1,068	
	Point de Galle	12	.....	12	81	93 "	130	222	352	
	United States	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	12	12	
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	104	104	
	Madras	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	5	.....	5	
		2,511	4	2,515	1,397	3,912 pkgs.	3,406	6,826	10,232	
Tallow	Great Britain	99,910	.....	99,910	21,547	121,457 cwt.	167,962	36,352	204,314	
	New Zealand	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	8	.....	8	
	Tasmania	274	.....	274	.....	274 "	406	.....	406	
	Shanghai	105	.....	105	.....	105 "	180	.....	180	
	United States	1,565	1,700	3,265	.....	3,265 "	5,481	.....	5,481	
	Hong Kong	171	.....	171	.....	171 "	246	.....	246	
	Mauritius	1,323	.....	1,323	.....	1,323 "	2,203	.....	2,203	
	Manila	180	.....	180	.....	180 "	312	.....	312	
	103,533	1,700	105,233	21,547	126,780 cwt.	176,798	36,352	213,150		
Tarpaulins	Queensland	4	.....	4	12	16 pkgs.	18	149	167	
Tanks (Iron)	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	58	58 No.	.....	208	208	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	48	48 "	.....	194	194	
	New Caledonia	1	.....	1	23	24 "	10	90	100	
	Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	8	8	
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	67	67	
	1	.....	1	147	148 No.	10	567	577		
Tea	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	2,387	2,387 lbs.	.....	120	120	
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	840,771	840,771 "	.....	64,013	64,013	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	74,400	74,400 "	.....	6,370	6,370	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	376,546	376,546 "	.....	26,086	26,086	
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	400	400 "	.....	25	25	
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	45,108	45,108 "	.....	3,497	3,497	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	26,461	26,461 "	.....	2,019	2,019	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	5,318	5,318 "	.....	350	350	
	Ceylon	.....	.....	.....	40	40 "	.....	3	3	
	.....	.....	.....	1,371,431	1,371,431 lbs.	.....	102,483	102,483		
Cedar (Hewn and Sawn)	Queensland	20,511	.....	20,511	.....	20,511 feet	196	.....	196	
	New Zealand	9,162	.....	9,162	.....	9,162 "	80	.....	80	
	Victoria	2,846,843	.....	2,846,843	.....	2,846,843 "	17,519	.....	17,519	
	South Australia	395,875	.....	395,875	.....	395,875 "	2,965	.....	2,965	
	Tasmania	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	10,000 "	60	.....	60	
	South Sea Islands	2,193	.....	2,193	.....	2,193 "	17	.....	17	
	New Caledonia	5,681	.....	5,681	.....	5,681 "	50	.....	50	
		3,290,265	.....	3,290,265	.....	3,290,265 feet	20,887	.....	20,887	
	Hardwood (Hewn and Sawn)	Queensland	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	6,000 feet	28	.....	28
		New Zealand	145,642	.....	145,642	.....	145,642 "	1,947	.....	1,947
Victoria		48,960	.....	48,960	.....	48,960 "	238	.....	238	
Tasmania		16,000	.....	16,000	.....	16,000 "	160	.....	160	
South Sea Islands		133,241	56,000	189,241	5,000	194,241 "	1,582	35	1,617	
New Caledonia		417,568	.....	417,568	51,132	468,700 "	3,323	435	3,758	
Amoy		13,670	.....	13,670	.....	13,670 "	124	.....	124	
		781,081	56,000	837,081	56,132	893,213 feet	7,402	470	7,872	
Pine (Hewn and Sawn)	New Zealand	3,210	.....	3,210	.....	3,210 feet	28	.....	28	
	Victoria	192,000	.....	192,000	.....	192,000 "	428	.....	428	
	South Australia	94,000	.....	94,000	.....	94,000 "	150	.....	150	
	South Sea Islands	13,000	.....	13,000	.....	13,000 "	102	.....	102	
	New Caledonia	211,594	.....	211,594	.....	211,594 "	1,645	.....	1,645	
	513,804	.....	513,804	.....	513,804 feet	2,353	.....	2,353		

Timber—

EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Value.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Timber— <i>continued.</i>	Deals ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1,032	1,032 No.	.....	£ 350	£ 350
	Spokes & Felloes	Great Britain	914	.....	914	.....	914 No.	5	.....	5
		Queensland	5,571	.....	5,571	.....	5,571 "	66	.....	66
		New Zealand	102,042	.....	102,042	.....	102,042 "	1,368	.....	1,368
		Victoria	63,621	.....	63,621	.....	63,621 "	387	.....	387
		South Australia	50,168	.....	50,168	.....	50,168 "	290	.....	290
		Tasmania	1,200	.....	1,200	.....	1,200 "	6	.....	6
		New Caledonia	300	.....	300	.....	300 "	4	.....	4
				223,816	.....	223,816	.....	2,126	.....	2,126
	Sleepers, &c. ...	New Zealand	466	.....	466	.....	466 No.	116	.....	116
	Piles	Great Britain	279	.....	279	.....	279 No.	713	.....	713
		New Zealand	306	.....	306	.....	306 "	911	.....	911
		Victoria	64	.....	64	.....	64 "	205	.....	205
		Tasmania	63	.....	63	.....	63 "	209	.....	209
				712	.....	712	.....	2,038	.....	2,038
	Stocks and Naves	Queensland	216	.....	216	.....	216 pairs	64	.....	64
		New Zealand	1,341	.....	1,341	.....	1,341 "	297	.....	297
		South Australia	62	.....	62	.....	62 "	7	.....	7
		New Caledonia	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	2	.....	2
				1,625	.....	1,625	.....	370	.....	370
	Palings	Queensland	2,000	.....	2,000	53,270	53,270 No.	12	365	377
		South Australia	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	2,000 "	10	.....	10
South Sea Islands		4,000	2,000	6,000	8,900	14,900 "	32	63	95	
New Caledonia		7,800	.....	7,800	111,140	118,940 "	56	630	686	
			15,800	2,000	17,800	173,310	191,110 No.	110	1,058	1,168
Laths	Queensland	652	.....	652	.....	652 No.	10	.....	10	
	South Sea Islands	300	.....	300	.....	300 "	5	.....	5	
			952	.....	952	.....	15	.....	15	
Shingles...	South Sea Islands	25	.....	25	.....	25 bundles	37	.....	37	
	New Caledonia	4,469	.....	4,469	.....	4,469 "	677	.....	677	
			4,494	.....	4,494	.....	4,494 bundles	714	.....	714
Treenails	Mauritius	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	3,000 No.	15	.....	15	
	Amoy	2,500	.....	2,500	.....	2,500 "	14	.....	14	
			5,500	.....	5,500	.....	29	.....	29	
Tin-plate	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	369	369 pkgs.	.....	809	809	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	60	60 "	.....	108	108	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	395	395 "	.....	767	767	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	40	40	
			.....	.....	843	843 pkgs.	.....	1,724	1,724	
Tinware	Queensland	25	.....	25	54	79 pkgs.	97	681	778	
	New Zealand	1	.....	1	2	3 "	10	110	120	
	South Sea Islands	5	.....	5	2	7 "	14	10	24	
	New Caledonia	11	.....	11	6	17 "	106	27	133	
			42	.....	42	64	106 pkgs.	227	828	1,055
Tin (Ore)	Great Britain	9,660	.....	9,660	9,403	19,063 cwt.	34,229	35,450	69,679	
	Victoria	1,297	.....	1,297	252	1,549 "	5,192	1,004	6,196	
	United States	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	80	80	
			10,957	.....	10,957	9,675	20,632 cwt.	39,421	36,534	75,955
Tin (Ingots) ...	Great Britain	569	.....	569	574	1,143 cwt.	3,835	3,882	7,717	
	Queensland	200	.....	200	51	251 "	1,406	332	1,738	
	New Zealand	74	.....	74	5	79 "	530	36	566	
	Victoria	98	.....	98	265	363 "	697	1,891	2,588	
	Tasmania	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	14	.....	14	
			943	.....	943	895	1,838 cwt.	6,482	6,141	12,623

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## EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.				Value in Sterling.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Tobacco	Manufactured	Queensland	1,102	.....	1,102	193,287	194,389 lbs.	£ 33	£ 12,292	£ 12,325
		New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	11,775	11,775 "	.....	676	676
		Victoria	.....	.....	.....	51,421	51,421 "	.....	3,223	3,223
		Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	1,256	1,256 "	.....	90	90
		South Sea Islands	746	560	1,306	137,042	138,348 "	59	7,103	7,162
		New Caledonia	4,540	.....	4,540	76,881	81,421 "	200	4,629	4,829
		Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	5,213	5,213 "	.....	264	264
		Kong Kong	.....	.....	.....	10,285	10,285 "	.....	459	459
	Petropaulovski	.....	.....	.....	375	375 "	.....	26	26	
	Honolulu	.....	.....	.....	568	568 "	.....	30	30	
			6,388	560	6,948	488,103	495,051 lbs.	292	28,792	29,084
	Unmanufactured	Queensland	40	.....	40	250	290 lbs.	2	10	12
	Cigars	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2,722	2,722 lbs.	.....	1,036	1,036
New Zealand		.....	.....	.....	627	627 "	.....	281	281	
Victoria		.....	.....	.....	7,788	7,788 "	.....	3,024	3,024	
Tasmania		.....	.....	.....	105	105 "	.....	72	72	
South Sea Islands		.....	.....	.....	1,633	1,633 "	.....	625	625	
New Caledonia		.....	.....	.....	2,132	2,132 "	.....	652	652	
Hong Kong		.....	.....	.....	2,014	2,014 "	.....	811	811	
Mauritius		.....	.....	.....	441	441 "	.....	95	95	
					17,462	17,462 lbs.	.....	6,596	6,596	
Toys and Fancy Goods	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2,457	2,457 pkgs.	.....	28,375	28,375	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	421	421 "	.....	5,637	5,637	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	553	553	
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	67	67	
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	138	138	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	38	38 "	.....	437	437	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	33	33 "	.....	277	277	
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	15	15	
					2,978	2,978 pkgs.	.....	35,499	35,499	
Turnery and Woodware	Queensland	10	.....	10	712	722 pkgs.	27	996	1,023	
	New Zealand	2	.....	2	52	54 "	7	50	57	
	South Sea Islands	168	263	431	105	536 "	1,011	215	1,226	
	New Caledonia	10	.....	10	35	45 "	47	95	142	
		190	263	453	904	1,357 pkgs.	1,092	1,356	2,448	
Turpentine and Varnish	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	959	959 galls.	.....	270	270	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	104	104 "	.....	30	30	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	38	38 "	.....	10	10	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	213	213 "	.....	55	55	
					1,314	1,314 galls.	.....	365	365	
Twine and Thread	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	94	94 pkgs.	.....	543	543	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	37	37	
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	10	10	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	61	61	
	New Caledonia	2	.....	2	5	7 "	6	64	70	
		2	.....	2	130	132 pkgs.	6	715	721	
Umbrellas and Parasols	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	72	72	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	87	87	
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	500	500	
					8	8 pkgs.	.....	659	659	
Vinegar	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	6,245	6,245 galls.	.....	595	595	
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	266	266 "	.....	22	22	
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	192	192 "	.....	10	10	
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	622	622 "	.....	60	60	
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1,677	1,677 "	.....	155	155	
	Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	2	2	
					9,025	9,025 galls.	.....	844	844	
Whalebone	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	9,520	9,520 lbs.	.....	1,500	1,500	

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

Articles.	Countries. to which Exported.	Quantities.					Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.	Produce and Manu- factures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manu- factures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Whiting and Chalk ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	94	94 pkgs.	.....	72	72
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	119	119 "	.....	78	78
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	90	90 "	.....	50	50
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	10	10
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	20	20
		.....	.....	.....	339	339 pkgs.	.....	230	230
Wire ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	4,987	4,987 bndls.	.....	7,859	7,859
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	80	80 "	.....	60	60
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1,449	1,449 "	.....	887	887
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	15	15 "	.....	18	18
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	111	111 "	.....	184	184
		.....	.....	.....	6,642	6,642 bndls.	.....	9,008	9,008
Wine ...	Great Britain ...	698	.....	698	92	790 galls.	411	90	501
	Queensland ...	2,121	.....	2,121	41,716	43,837 "	1,159	15,423	16,582
	New Zealand ...	637	.....	637	1,689	2,326 "	276	762	1,038
	Victoria ...	127	.....	127	5,407	5,534 "	62	2,013	2,075
	South Australia ...	6	.....	6	.....	6 "	4	.....	4
	Tasmania ...	31	.....	31	1,703	1,734 "	17	582	599
	South Sea Islands ...	598	28	626	3,587	4,213 "	333	1,502	1,835
	New Caledonia ...	40	.....	40	5,499	5,539 "	18	1,196	1,214
	Point de Galle ...	4	.....	4	3,339	3,343 "	4	1,638	1,642
	United States ...	29	.....	29	.....	29 "	12	.....	12
	Hong Kong ...	16	.....	16	264	280 "	20	85	105
	Honolulu ...	84	.....	84	214	298 "	45	75	120
	Bombay ...	87	.....	87	.....	87 "	36	.....	36
		4,478	28	4,506	63,510	68,016 galls.	2,397	23,366	25,763
Wool ...	Great Britain ...	28801305	.....	28801305	8,312,876	37114181 lbs.	1,920,107	512,368	2,432,475
	Victoria ...	96,574	.....	96,574	42,800	139,374 "	6,000	2,140	8,140
	South Australia ...	19,200	.....	19,200	.....	19,200 "	1,440	.....	1,440
	New Caledonia ...	3,604	.....	3,604	.....	3,604 "	180	.....	180
	United States ...	589,063	109,087	698,150	25,000	723,150 "	51,774	2,500	54,274
			29509746	109,087	29618833	8,380,676	37999509 lbs.	1,979,501	517,008
Woollens ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	118	118
	Queensland ...	2	.....	2	5	7 "	40	335	375
	New Zealand ...	2	.....	2	8	10 "	100	384	484
	Victoria ...	1	.....	1	15	16 "	10	928	938
	South Australia ...	1	.....	1	2	3 "	52	68	120
	Tasmania ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	79	.....	79
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	20	20
	Honolulu ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	40	40
		11	.....	11	36	47 pkgs.	281	1,893	2,174
Woolpacks ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 pkgs.	.....	52	52
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	329	329 "	.....	3,992	3,992
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	25	25
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	354	354 "	.....	3,948	3,948
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	44	44 "	.....	548	548
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	61	61
		.....	.....	.....	741	741 pkgs.	.....	8,626	8,626
Zinc ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	35	35 pkgs.	.....	171	171
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	8	8
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	10	10
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	21	21
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	27	27 "	.....	192	192
		.....	.....	.....	70	70 pkgs.	.....	402	402
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS ...		£	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,601,982	2,403,589	8,005,571

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## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD.

## IMPORTS.

No. 39.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of IMPORTS into the Colony, distinguishing the Countries from whence imported.

Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.							From South Sea Islands.	From Fisheries.	From United States of America.	From Foreign States.	General Total.
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	Total.					
1863	£ 4,541,485	£ 798,240	£ 309,133	£ 85,591	£ 278,772	£ 678,052	£ 522,281	£ 2,672,069	£ 88,224	£ 9,431	£ 220,462	£ 787,905	£ 8,319,576
1864	3,856,161	1,942,001	611,993	89,890	715,278	1,011,884	535,258	4,906,304	46,447	23,937	308,249	694,944	9,836,042
1865	4,349,371	1,195,265	478,744	85,913	1,185,154	774,357	552,361	4,271,794	29,194	11,934	239,096	1,027,206	9,928,595
1866	3,352,768	1,399,511	218,148	56,204	1,161,677	614,983	517,423	3,967,946	12,126	3,318	381,760	1,149,153	8,867,071
1867	2,203,462	1,107,762	322,124	82,689	1,068,264	644,458	300,689	3,525,986	8,768	4,790	127,939	728,859	6,599,804
1868	2,660,430	1,215,777	272,283	121,875	720,936	1,505,970	363,937	4,200,778	13,697	8,038	257,921	910,513	8,051,377
1869	3,544,285	494,855	412,593	87,069	300,016	1,473,008	459,541	3,227,082	15,547	1,574	154,855	757,400	7,700,743
1870	3,200,706	705,387	270,798	90,827	298,951	1,240,877	573,462	3,180,302	11,387	1,637	154,799	664,460	7,213,291
1871	3,252,617	1,206,604	589,727	107,002	881,501	1,596,231	518,750	4,899,815	75,806	11,794	126,372	614,815	8,981,219
1872	3,728,457	724,596	501,183	103,018	326,369	1,786,544	589,677	4,031,387	162,361	18,304	114,682	531,839	8,587,030

## EXPORTS.

No. 40.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of EXPORTS from the Colony, distinguishing the Countries to which exported.

Year.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.							To South Sea Islands.	To Fisheries.	To United States of America.	To Foreign States.	General Total.
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	Total.					
1863	£ 2,287,357	£ 573,340	£ 115,588	£ 26,890	£ 638,915	£ 1,070,895	£ 2,033,473	£ 4,459,101	£ 67,513	.....	£ 17,219	£ 105,649	£ 6,936,839
1864	2,559,380	992,476	57,952	29,363	1,043,040	1,309,675	1,946,556	5,379,062	72,011	.....	17,127	89,637	8,117,217
1865	3,319,628	1,237,068	59,414	30,732	840,345	1,388,301	1,117,348	4,673,208	77,670	.....	22,227	98,437	8,191,170
1866	3,162,615	1,476,635	50,242	52,529	584,809	1,172,836	1,727,362	5,064,413	72,091	495	29,760	182,840	8,512,214
1867	3,111,108	1,451,211	37,973	38,453	332,601	868,235	864,565	3,593,038	61,029	.....	17,270	98,270	6,880,715
1868	3,486,960	1,098,891	33,014	27,281	485,588	1,014,366	807,089	3,466,229	60,603	.....	23,332	155,780	7,192,904
1869	3,267,019	725,404	31,139	21,523	319,855	778,389	2,125,374	4,001,684	102,053	363	52,439	154,166	7,577,724
1870	2,492,640	771,704	24,822	26,555	197,025	639,761	1,397,368	3,057,235	131,918	.....	38,817	132,155	5,852,765
1871	4,378,281	1,549,845	65,914	23,049	285,463	692,590	431,675	3,048,536	109,961	.....	106,736	141,252	7,784,766
1872	4,926,728	734,569	137,682	54,993	228,930	1,010,259	538,107	2,704,540	106,547	.....	118,749	149,007	8,005,571

NOTE.—The above and following Returns are exclusive of the Traffic Overland—(See p. 48, and also pp. 111 to 124.)



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

## EXPORTS.

No. 41.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of Articles EXPORTED, the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Year.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other Countries.	Total.
£	£	£	£
1863	4,586,687	2,350,152	6,936,839
1864	5,746,678	2,370,539	8,117,217
1865	5,577,434	2,613,736	8,191,170
1866	6,057,585	2,454,629	8,512,214
1867	4,834,595	2,046,210	6,880,715
1868	4,878,344	2,314,560	7,192,904
1869	5,519,859	2,057,865	7,577,724
1870	4,165,304	1,687,461	5,852,765
1871	5,757,574	2,027,192	7,784,766
1872	5,601,982	2,403,589	8,005,571

## IMPORT OF GRAIN, &amp;c.

No. 42.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GRAIN, &amp;c., Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, Malt, and Hops.	Flour and Bread.	Rice.	Pollard, Bran, Gram, Dholl, and Sharps.	Pease, Beans, and Rye.	Arrowroot, Sago, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, and Maize Flour.	Potatoes and Yams.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.		lbs.	lbs.				Tons.	£
1863	612,366	4,521	107,359 bush.	28,498,000	10,795,680	142,544 bush.	{ 4,035 bush. 835 brls. }	{ 3,926 cwt. 5,480 casks 435 pkgs. }	7,030½	577,126
1864	1,163,914	63	{ 101,374 " 2,048 pkts. }	47,226,500	14,594,160	66,979 bush.	{ 196 bush. 1,088 brls. }	{ 1,980 cwt. 2,974 casks }	9,598	1,102,798
1865	692,826	610	{ 45,599 bush. 1,341 pkts. }	48,644,000	5,747,840	103,213 "	664 brls.	{ 2,832 cwt. 1,799 casks 813 cases }	5,967½	943,773
1866	1,093,081	4,509	{ 179,067 bush. 1,001 cwt. }	59,664,000	6,216,963	24,353 "	{ 1,699 " 594 sacks 342 cases }	{ 3,830 cwt. 4,884 pkgs. 611 cases }	9,904 2 pkgs. }	1,042,341
1867	755,973	570 13 cases.	{ 71,167 bush. 1,176 cwt. }	32,910,000	5,139,136	50,404 "	453 brls.	{ 377 cwt. 2,102 casks 688 cases }	11,134 1 pkg. }	528,172
1868	609,011	.....	{ 106,332 bush. 1,997½ cwt. }	40,484,000	13,931,940	{ 91,404 bush. 84 tons }	30 brls. 681 bags	{ 1,225 cwt. 929 kegs 184 bags 3,671 casks 592 cases }	16,042 37 pkgs. }	802,592
1869	777,408	2,015	{ 59,940 bush. 1,833½ cwt. }	32,602,000	5,871,212	{ 15,773 bush. 53 tons }	977 brls. 296 bags	{ 1,110 cwt. 2,625 casks 1,567 kegs 1,582 cases }	9,775 20 pkgs. }	574,522
1870	569,638	3,682	{ 81,984 bush. 1,392 cwt. }	38,790,000	5,320,575	{ 19,498 bush. 75 tons }	207 bags 874 brls.	{ 4,815 casks 1,447 cases 1,169 kegs 1,535 cwt. 676 pkgs. }	17,170	544,135
1871	1,041,406	5,598	{ 77,614 bush. 2,707 cwt. }	36,322,000	7,976,896	{ 98,260 bush. 39 tons. }	1,146 brls. 1,447 bush.	{ 973½ cwt. 787 pkgs. 4,661 casks 1,266 bags 1,258 cases }	15,081	709,225
1872	631,299	2,910	{ 88,834 bush. 1,901 cwt. }	33,627,000	7,220,928	55,400 bush.	{ 374 brls. 280 bags. }	{ 10,111 cwt. 1,764 cases }	11,376	569,530

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

EXPORT OF GRAIN, &c.—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 43.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GRAIN, &c., Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Malt.	Flour and Bread.	Corn Flour.	Potatoes.	Value.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Packages.	Tons.	£
1863	2,179	694,913	18,059	5,293,700	.....	1,110½	185,740
1864	8,526	523,308	15,535	6,071,500	.....	1,440¼	197,453
1865	694	1,109,392	20,096	7,536,816	.....	2,215	295,719
1866	14,115	894,974	20,950	875,600	.....	2,353	287,895
1867	67,333	691,741	5,282	6,124,384	.....	1,411	144,001
1868	1,943	1,146,913	17,616	7,341,500	.....	1,565	226,458
1869	1,668	1,096,373	22,127	5,034,800	.....	1,352½	235,398
1870	1,100	475,886	26,325	3,024,600	3,200	2,008¼	110,346
1871	8	741,567	6,640	1,216,700	3,193	1,170¼	126,957
1872	23	1,183,715	3,175	822,000	3,086	1,699¾	133,135

1872.—Exported also, in addition to the above, Foreign Grain, &c., to the value of £74,481.

IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

No. 44.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BUTTER and CHEESE Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1863	855,344	32,041	1868	352,688	11,233
1864	550,256	22,704	1869	205,184	6,611
1865	315,616	13,564	1870	334,440	11,742
1866	382,256	14,533	1871	188,496	6,145
1867	347,424	8,364	1872	171,696	6,331

EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 45.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BUTTER and CHEESE Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1863	647,360	22,550	1868	738,752	19,071
1864	1,212,848	43,261	1869	1,066,240	40,844
1865	1,381,632	61,822	1870	1,409,072	41,546
1866	1,529,808	91,640	1871	1,593,760	40,003
1867	976,304	42,034	1872	937,328	25,950

1872.—Exported also, in addition to the above, Foreign Butter and Cheese to the value of £1,669.

IMPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

No. 46.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Description of Stock.					Value.	Year.	Description of Stock.					Value.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1863	64	24	1,643	.....	.....	20,176	1868	93	72	339	2	.....	11,219
1864	74	12	406	.....	72	16,836	1869	80	284	812	.....	.....	28,570
1865	106	6	1,284	.....	119	15,094	1870	46	31	512	1	5	8,113
1866	135	1	239	2	4	15,056	1871	70	53	460	29	4	22,254
1867	152	2	2,110	.....	.....	7,428	1872	71	197	1,976	.....	6	31,420

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 47.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Description of Stock.					Value.	Year.	Description of Stock.					Value.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Mules and Asses.	Hogs.			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Mules and Asses.	Hogs.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1863	2,896	8,653	8,898	.....	156	109,821	1868	1,001	4,334	7,989	.....	1,186	47,943
1864	3,936	18,498	21,618	.....	595	166,552	1869	1,638	1,279	5,876	.....	3,486	41,399
1865	2,587	10,254	9,171	.....	2,052	113,203	1870	529	1,834	4,498	.....	7,990	35,211
1866	1,435	2,576	5,578	.....	1,573	48,968	1871	438	2,053	5,654	2	9,463	41,330
1867	909	5,192	7,781	.....	2,802	54,797	1872	964	1,312	3,867	.....	5,598	45,981

1872.—Exported also, in addition to the above, Foreign Live Stock to the value of £2,745.

IMPORT OF SALT MEAT.

No. 48.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of SALT MEAT Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hams, &c.	Preserved Meats.	Value.	Year.	Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hams, &c.	Preserved Meats.	Value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	£		Quantity.	Quantity.	£
1863	7,951 cwt.	1,890 cases	38,503	1869	3,563 cwt.	1,174 "	24,600
1864	13,827½ "	481 "	44,765	1870	4,022 "	2,574 "	18,022
1865	5,255 "	315 "	18,792	1871	2,201 "	11,755 "	55,646
1866	8,615 "	197 "	27,123	1872	175 casks	9,961 "	24,580
1867	4,216 "	145 "	13,092		1,803 cwt.		
1868	3,631 "	17 pkgs.	13,351		27 cases		
	70 casks						

1872.—Imported also, 699 packages Preserved Provisions; stated value, £1,441.

EXPORT OF SALT MEAT—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 49.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of SALT MEAT Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Beef, Pork, and Mutton.	Bacon and Hams.	Tongues.	Preserved Meats.	Value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	£
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	Packages.	
1863	18,703	898	188	67	25,754
1864	21,818	1,368	71	95	28,270
1865	23,332	3,409	109	182	35,659
1866	29,044	1,339	9	160	36,757
1867	7,042	566	346	5,697	27,881
1868	8,908	588	105	7,876	35,635
1869	6,594	1,022	5	10,059	47,002
1870	9,471	389½	153	13,833	63,869
1871	10,095	479	190	47,870	133,266
1872	10,803	935	165	58,021	136,569

1872.—Exported, in addition to the above, Foreign Salt Meat to the value of £23,193.

N.B.—Imported in 1872, in addition to the Quantities of Provisions, &c., stated in the foregoing Decennial Tables, 1,309 packages Chinese Provisions, unclassified; stated value, £698.

## STATISTICS—1872.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

## IMPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

No. 50.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of HIDES and LEATHER Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Hides.				Leather.		Value.
	Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Goat.	Kangaroo and Opossum.	All other.	Manufactured, (Boots and Shoes.)	Unmanufactured.	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Packages.	£
1863	12,231 No.	1,909 bundles.	494 No.	41 pkgs.	14,705 trunks	177	278,812
1864	32,638 "	1,775½ "	13 cases	104 "	19,450 "	214	397,793
1865	30,103 "	2,250 "	12 "	255 "	20,553 "	204	422,288
1866	37,713 "	1,896 "	35 "	88 "	11,378 "	195	194,365
1867	31,369 "	2,256 "	97 "	77 "	7,183 "	314	154,418
1868	40,345 "	5,334 "	46 "	36 "	13,881 "	503	262,942
1869	28,493 "	6,083 "	79 "	43 "	11,618 "	473	219,984
1870	36,958 & 61 cases	4,136 "	102 "	4 "	9,606 "	394	184,403
1871	46,886 & 86 "	4,860 "	164 "	3 "	11,936 "	480	259,002
1872	46,911 No.	2,393 "	188 "	330 No. } 5 cases }	10,203 "	397	245,977

## EXPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 51.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of HIDES and LEATHER Exported from the Colony..

Year.	Hides.				Leather.		Value.
	Horned Cattle.	Kangaroo.	Sheep and Goat.	All other.	Manufactured. (Boots and Shoes.)	Unmanufactured.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	£
1863	149,964 No.	.....	157 pkgs.	17 pkgs.	224 pkgs.	1,257 pkgs.	119,004
1864	178,278 "	.....	87 "	10 "	375 "	1,048 "	129,122
1865	128,983 "	.....	187 "	21 "	244 "	1,206 "	98,110
1866	137,955 "	.....	489 "	72 "	480 "	863 "	113,045
1867	95,752 "	.....	162 "	35 "	1,074 "	1,208 "	105,487
1868	63,649 "	.....	231 "	765 "	1,255 "	1,947 "	105,995
1869	53,497 "	.....	541 "	24 "	1,108 "	2,855 "	113,922
1870	45,256 "	.....	401 "	1,193 No.	1,372 "	3,001 "	120,971
1871	47,300 "	.....	389 "	3,191 "	1,437 "	4,153 "	177,262
1872	50,463 "	.....	667 "	14,804 No. } 9 pkgs. }	2,025 "	5,794 "	239,769

1872.—Exported also Foreign Hides and Leather to the value of £24,861.

1872.—Exported, in addition to the above, the produce of the Colony, 505 pkgs. Saddlery; estimated value, £8,879.

## EXPORT OF WOOL—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 52.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of WOOL Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Seaward.		Overland.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1863	14,791,849	1,262,274	1,050,671	54,246	15,842,520	1,316,520
1864	18,414,530	1,628,493	7,413,387	666,122	25,827,917	2,294,615
1865	18,764,482	1,624,114	11,094,309	659,446	29,858,791	2,283,560
1866	21,663,634	1,856,280	15,317,051	974,068	36,980,685	2,830,348
1867	21,708,902	1,711,322	.....*	.....*	21,708,902	1,711,322
1868	25,721,632	1,879,751	.....*	.....*	25,721,632	1,879,751
1869	29,938,837	1,762,912	21,330,835	1,399,610	51,269,672	3,162,522
1870	25,757,300	1,412,925	21,683,310	1,328,216	47,440,610	2,741,141
1871	38,417,902	2,297,252	27,194,051	2,450,908	65,611,953	4,748,160
1872	29,618,833	1,979,501	20,614,620	1,363,399	50,233,453	3,342,900

\* No record kept of the Overland Traffic in these years.

1872.—Exported also, in addition to the above, 8,380,676 lbs. of Foreign Wool, of the value of £517,008.

## EXPORT OF TALLOW—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 53.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TALLOW Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwt.	£		cwt.	£
1863	17,709	31,221	1868	93,901	144,377
1864	61,056	100,654	1869	96,667	167,536
1865	75,810	122,270	1870	134,262	223,787
1866	27,726	51,826	1871	150,452	245,727
1867	37,211	63,648	1872	105,233	176,798

1872.—Exported also, in addition to the above, Foreign Tallow to the value of £36,352.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

## IMPORT OF TIMBER.

## No. 54.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TIMBER Imported into the Colony.

Year.	Deals and Battens.	Pine, &c.	Wrought.	Shingles.	Laths.	Palings.	Sandal-wood.	Value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	£
1863	{ 208,410 No. 156,190 feet }	{ 8,385,999 feet 3,031 spars }	.....	1,311,200	277,321	658,127	7	88,832
1864	{ 33,440 No. 82,061 feet }	{ 6,579,111 feet 78 spars 13 logs }	.....	2,759,256	41,249	623,233	31	91,044
1865	{ 19,423 No. 67,056 feet }	{ 6,380,160 feet 211 spars }	.....	1,662,000	29,000	685,901	1	71,815
1866	49,652 No.	{ 4,899,750 feet 119 spars }	.....	1,114,700	58,000	431,457	2	23,027
1867	{ 68,265 feet 5,577 No. }	{ 4,883,488 feet 174 spars }	.....	442,300	{ 23,000 ( 2,477 bndls. ) }	601,125	7	24,094
1868	55,433 No.	{ 4,374,672 feet 386 spars }	.....	598,600	40,000	836,463	64	28,759
1869	{ 47,689 No. 144 bds. }	{ 7,175,425 feet 247 spars }	.....	411,700	276,800	745,805	2	41,133
1870	21,680 No.	{ 5,676,548 feet 188 spars }	.....	94,000	78,604	693,781	11	29,953
1871	23,330 No.	{ 5,799,134 feet 210 spars }	.....	94,000	70 bndls.	648,454	10	34,712
1872	14,652 No.	{ 4,687,697 feet 9 spars }	.....	.....	38,000 No.	780,450	17	30,888

## EXPORT OF TIMBER—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

## No. 55.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TIMBER Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Cedar.	Hardwood, &c.	Wrought.	Shingles.	Laths.	Palings.	Treenails and Spokes, &c.	Value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Bundles.	Bundles.	No.	No.	£
1863	Feet. 1,592,777	{ 1,679,011 feet 450 posts and rails 546 stocks and naves 184 spars }	.....	11,879	7,662	109,894	230,399	42,190
1864	604,046	{ 2,767,029 feet 71 spars 581 pairs stocks and naves 4,580 posts and rails }	.....	16,735	4,225	156,155	210,460	37,772
1865	595,889	{ 2,979,528 feet 118 spars 990 pairs stocks and naves }	.....	144,262	763	66,675	442,504	36,105
1866	1,781,613	{ 728,853 feet 602 pairs stocks and naves 500 posts and rails 69 spars }	2 houses	3,930	3	59,335	252,244	25,315
1867	2,066,463	{ 562,624 feet 528 pairs stocks and naves 600 posts and rails 282 spars }	.....	2,755	1,135	33,846	100,061	17,541
1868	1,070,775	{ 275,324 feet 693 pairs stocks and naves }	.....	8,273	.....	38,500	199,622	12,707
1869	2,239,831	{ 1,153,429 feet 1,043 pairs stocks and naves 435 posts and rails }	3 houses	6,564	240	34,400	254,895	23,159
1870	2,453,306	{ 694,825 feet 665 pairs stocks and naves 513 sleepers 142 piles }	4 "	.....	4,000	30,628	209,335	22,037
1871	2,869,465	{ 1,238,933 feet 1,302 pairs stocks and naves 143 sleepers 1,080 piles }	2 "	1,290	633	22,200	285,674	28,455
1872	3,290,265	{ 1,350,885 feet 1,625 pairs stocks and naves 466 sleepers 712 piles }	2 "	4,494	952 No.	17,800	229,316	36,367

1872.—Exported also, in addition to the above, Foreign Timber to the value of £1,878.

STATISTICS—1872.

EXPORTS SEAWARD—continued.

EXPORT OF COAL—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 56.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of COAL Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1863	298,038	220,181	1868	548,036	292,201
1864	372,466	212,488	1869	595,553	298,195
1865	382,968	214,158	1870	578,389	267,681
1866	540,905	300,588	1871	565,429	256,690
1867	473,357	253,259	1872	669,110	307,861

EXPORT OF GOLD AND COIN—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 57.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity of GOLD and COIN Exported from the Colony.

Year.	Gold.			Coin. (Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns.)		Total Value. £
	Quantity.			Boxes.	Value.	
	ozs.	dwts.	grs.		£	£
1863	150,086	0	0	397	1,774,134	2,361,949
1864	78,169	0	0	553	2,647,516	2,952,471
1865	86,174	15	0	507	2,322,026	2,647,668
1866	29,400	7	0	624	2,812,458	2,924,891
1867	32,486	4	0	445	2,040,546	2,170,165
1868	32,862	3	0	400	1,770,636	1,895,929
1869	81,173	16	0	491	2,180,092	2,489,145
1870	102,667	10	0	286	1,198,806	1,585,736
1871	93,353	1	12	391	1,721,581	2,074,937
1872	117,943	16	12	385	1,655,831	2,110,299

NOTE.—This Return includes the Gold received at the Mint from other Colonies, and converted into Bars and Coin. (See Mint Return.)

GOLD AND COIN EXPORTED.

No. 58.—RETURN showing the Total Quantity and Value of GOLD DUST, BARS, and COIN, Exported from the Colony in the Year 1872, and the Countries to which the same have been sent.

	Quantity.			Value. £	Countries.		Quantity.			Value. £	Countries.
	ozs.	dwts.	grs.				Boxes.				
Gold	170,789	1	0	666,530	Great Britain.	Coin	136	652,511	Great Britain.		
	62	13	0	212	Victoria.		46	208,020	Queensland.		
	9	0	0	40	New Zealand.		4	20,000	New Zealand.		
	100	13	0	409	Point de Galle.		49	244,760	Victoria.		
	3,543	12	0	13,547	Hong Kong.		19	92,500	South Australia.		
	2,361	7	12	10,000	Bombay.		6	28,000	Tasmania.		
	9,863	19	0	40,382	Calcutta.		3	490	South Sea Islands.		
	186,730	5	12	*731,120			41	196,568	Point de Galle.		
					47	54,282	Hong Kong.				
					12	55,250	Mauritius.				
					5	23,000	Bombay.				
					11	50,145	Calcutta.				
					4	12,105	Java.				
					4	18,500	Madras.				
					387	†1,656,131					

\* Gold ... .. £731,120  
 † Coin ... .. 1,656,131  
 Total Value .. .. £2,387,251

## WHALE FISHERIES.

No. 59.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the SHIPS and VESSELS engaged in the FISHERIES that have visited Port Jackson: distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Foreign, with the Tonnage of each description, and Estimated Value of the Cargoes disposed of by the last-mentioned class, for payment for Repairs, Refitting, and Refreshment.

Year.	Description of Vessels.						Description and Value of Cargo disposed of by Foreign Ships.			
	Colonial.		British.		Foreign.		Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Whalebone.	Value.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Cwt.	£
1863	6	1,131	.....	.....	5	1,607	50	17	.....	5,280
1864	3	822	.....	.....	7	2,383	183	111	120	20,850
1865	2	318	.....	.....	1	351	125	.....	.....	6,840
1866	3	704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	5	919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	2	564	.....	.....	1	297	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	4	1,071	.....	.....	1	224	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	7	1,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	5	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	9	2,220	.....	.....	2	527	.....	.....	.....	.....

## FISHERIES.

No. 60.—DECENNIAL RETURN of FISHERIES, showing the Number of Vessels employed, and the Quantity of Oil, &c., obtained, and its Value.

Year.	Number of Ships employed.	Description of Fish, Quantity, and Value.								Value.
		Sperm Oil.		Black Oil.		Whalebone.		Tortoisesshell.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Tuns.	£	Tuns.	£	Tons cwt.	£	lbs.	£	£
1863	11	88	7,155	56½	2,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,295
1864	10	183	13,370	111	4,730	6 0	2,750	.....	.....	20,850
1865	3	129	7,050	75	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,850
1866	3	.....	.....	60	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
1867	5	.....	.....	150	4,260	0 1	35	.....	.....	4,295
1868	3	500 galls.	130	225	6,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,924
1869	5	.....	.....	51	1,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,533
1870	7	.....	.....	141	3,737	0 1	7	4,244	1,977	5,721
1871	5	150 tuns	8,030	127	3,708	0 3½	10	2	1	11,749
1872	11	133 tuns	9,503	223	8,390	0 18	401	.....	.....	18,294

# SHIPPING.

## VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 61.—RETURN showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS ENTERED at Ports in the Colony, from each Country, in the Year 1872.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.									
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
Calcutta	1	351	11	...	...	...	1	351	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	351	11	...	...	...	1	351	11	...	...	...	
Cape York	3	224	25	3	1843	117	6	2067	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	224	25	3	1843	117	6	2067	142	...	...	...	
Ceylon	14	15536	2431	...	...	...	14	15536	2431	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15536	2431	...	...	...	14	15536	2431	...	...	...	
China	20	6797	235	1	1206	28	21	8003	263	6	1608	58	...	...	...	6	1608	58	...	...	...	26	8405	293	1	1206	28	
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	346	10	...	...	...	1	346	10	...	...	...	1	346	10	...	...	...	
Columbia, British	1	405	11	...	...	...	1	405	11	1	410	8	...	...	...	1	410	8	...	...	...	2	815	19	...	...	...	
Chili	1	591	17	1	1360	27	2	1951	44	1	995	18	...	...	...	1	995	18	...	...	...	2	1586	35	1	1360	27	
Fiji	24	3891	203	...	...	...	24	3891	203	1	72	6	...	...	...	1	72	6	...	...	...	25	3903	209	...	...	...	
Formosa	4	1428	47	...	...	...	4	1428	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1428	47	...	...	...	4	1428	47	...	...	...	
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1115	38	...	...	...	3	1115	38	...	...	...	3	1115	38	...	...	...	
Great Britain	71	72053	2043	...	...	...	71	72053	2043	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	72053	2043	...	...	...	71	72053	2043	...	...	...	
Honolulu	...	...	...	2	940	22	2	2134	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2134	83	...	...	...	2	2134	83	2	940	22	
Hamburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	369	13	...	...	...	1	369	13	...	...	...	1	369	13	...	...	...	
Japan	1	632	13	...	...	...	1	632	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	632	13	...	...	...	1	632	13	...	...	...	
Madagascar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	239	11	...	...	...	1	239	11	...	...	...	1	239	11	...	...	...	
Manila	4	1676	48	...	...	...	4	1676	48	2	721	22	...	...	...	2	721	22	...	...	...	6	2397	70	...	...	...	
Mauritius	15	4879	182	...	...	...	15	4879	182	3	757	31	1	368	10	4	1125	41	18	5636	213	1	368	10	19	6004	223	
New Caledonia	27	4218	430	14	3183	113	41	7401	543	...	...	...	3	1447	46	3	1447	46	27	4218	430	17	4630	159	44	8848	589	
New Hebrides	5	483	41	...	...	...	5	483	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	483	41	...	...	...	5	483	41	...	...	...	
New Zealand	122	43968	1739	201	60943	1870	323	104911	3609	3	1610	30	9	5034	120	12	6644	150	125	45578	1769	210	65977	1990	335	111555	3759	
Norfolk Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	69	7	...	...	...	1	69	7	...	...	...	1	69	7	...	...	...	
Peru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1944	38	2	1944	38	2	1944	38	...	...	...	2	1944	38	2	1944	38	
Phillipine Islands	4	1387	44	...	...	...	4	1387	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1387	44	...	...	...	4	1387	44	...	...	...	
Queensland	291	81376	6109	79	13445	542	370	94821	6651	...	...	...	1	743	18	1	743	18	291	81376	6109	80	14188	560	371	95564	6669	
South Australia	149	60204	2039	1	660	39	150	60864	2078	1	239	11	...	...	...	1	239	11	150	60443	2050	1	660	39	151	61103	2089	
South Sea Islands	35	4379	316	...	...	...	35	4379	316	7	854	59	1	223	9	8	1077	68	42	5233	375	1	223	9	43	5456	384	
Tahiti	1	161	7	...	...	...	1	161	7	1	174	12	1	295	11	2	469	23	2	335	19	1	295	11	3	630	30	
Tasmania	72	16005	944	4	1164	40	76	17169	984	2	788	23	...	...	...	2	788	23	74	16793	967	4	1164	40	78	17957	1007	
Torres Straits	4	545	80	...	...	...	4	545	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	545	80	...	...	...	4	545	80	...	...	...	
United States	6	3198	86	1	336	9	7	3534	95	13	13899	251	24	26067	500	37	39966	751	19	17097	337	25	26403	509	44	43500	846	
Victoria	302	148117	7604	377	123530	3869	679	271647	11473	7	4458	100	37	21505	526	44	25963	626	309	152575	7704	414	145035	4395	723	297610	12099	
Whaling Voyages	9	2220	278	...	...	...	9	2220	278	2	527	48	...	...	...	2	527	48	...	...	...	11	2747	...	...	11	2747	326
Western Australia	...	...	...	3	2146	60	3	2146	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2146	60	...	...	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>474724</b>	<b>24983</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>210756</b>	<b>6736</b>	<b>1873</b>	<b>685480</b>	<b>31719</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>31384</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>57626</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>89010</b>	<b>2117</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>506108</b>	<b>25822</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>268382</b>	<b>8014</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>774490</b>	<b>33836</b>	



SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 62.—RETURN showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS OF VESSELS of EACH NATION Entered at Ports in the Colony, in the Year 1872.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain ... ..	145	134,020	5,825	54	38,014	960	199	172,034	6,785
British Possessions ... ..	1,041	340,704	19,158	633	172,742	5,776	1,674	513,446	24,034
French ... ..	9	2,962	107	16	5,960	189	25	8,922	296
United States ... ..	25	22,083	486	47	43,243	854	72	65,326	1,340
German ... ..	2	373	14	4	1,503	50	6	1,876	95
Dutch ... ..	1	1,397	41	3	1,850	54	6	3,237	64
Denmark ... ..	3	367	12	1	806	19	1	367	12
Sweden ... ..	1	394	10	1	1,199	30	2	1,110	29
Norwegian ... ..	2	393	15	2	3,065	82	4	1,592	45
Hamburgh ... ..	8	2,281	85	6	.....	.....	14	5,346	167
Bremen ... ..	2	585	21	.....	.....	.....	2	585	21
New Caledonia ... ..	1	69	7	.....	.....	.....	1	69	7
Tahiti, South Sea Islands ... ..	1	174	12	.....	.....	.....	1	174	12
Tonga, South Sea Islands ... ..	3	334	23	.....	.....	.....	3	334	23
Fiji, South Sea Islands ... ..	1	72	6	.....	.....	.....	1	72	6
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>506,108</b>	<b>25,822</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>268,382</b>	<b>8,014</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>774,490</b>	<b>33,836</b>

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 63.—RETURN showing the TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS Entered at Ports in the Colony, in the Year 1872.

Names of Ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sydney ... ..	978	400,428	22,717	.....	.....	.....	978	400,428	22,717	43	17,228	554	1	508	14	44	17,736	568	1,021	41,765	23,271	1	508	14	1,022	41,816	23,285
Newcastle ... ..	181	72,050	2,123	601	199,190	6,126	782	271,240	8,249	16	1,415	285	78	57,118	1,264	94	71,274	1,549	197	86,206	24,08	679	256,308	7,390	876	342,514	97,98
Grafton ... ..	6	876	41	29	3,375	170	35	4,251	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	876	41	29	3,375	170	35	4,251	211	
Eden ... ..	4	1,005	65	6	2,878	144	10	3,883	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,005	65	6	2,878	144	10	3,883	209	
Richmond ... ..	.....	.....	.....	45	5,050	279	45	5,050	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	5,050	279	45	5,050	279	
Tweed River ... ..	17	365	37	6	263	17	23	628	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	365	37	6	263	17	23	628	54	
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>474,724</b>	<b>24,983</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>210,756</b>	<b>6,736</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>685,480</b>	<b>31,719</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>31,384</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>57,626</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>89,010</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>506,108</b>	<b>25,822</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>268,382</b>	<b>8,014</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>774,490</b>	<b>33,836</b>

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 64.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered Inwards.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.													From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States of America.		From Foreign States.		Total.		
			Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.																	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1863	112	86,755	359	102,677	92	25,005	57	11,043	456	127,767	1	895	236	5,668	47	22,536	37	5,495	11	273	25	13,738	61	24,187	1,494	479,827
1864	102	80,166	447	141,514	139	379,84	89	16,760	562	179,792	2	340	323	8,909	47	17,546	28	3,457	10	3,205	26	12,440	74	24,945	1,849	607,168
1865	78	70,968	589	196,702	146	427,47	74	19,208	439	121,145	1	474	395	12,194	47	18,958	23	3,954	3	663	24	11,266	93	28,752	1,912	635,388
1866	83	73,020	682	243,147	126	472,55	74	18,983	439	114,633	1	170	424	13,505	44	19,627	33	6,245	3	704	53	25,526	137	45,994	2,090	730,354
1867	62	57,143	639	245,683	141	449,99	109	25,469	397	111,567	3	510	347	9,952	38	19,788	31	5,111	5	919	19	8,538	77	27,717	1,868	646,970
1868	76	63,328	736	290,667	130	440,96	193	23,988	417	126,317	2	340	382	9,739	47	21,042	41	6,076	3	862	29	12,131	107	31,956	2,073	724,193
1869	90	83,721	802	318,583	132	422,32	88	22,564	348	110,768	1	69	357	9,644	41	23,336	33	4,565	5	1,295	19	7,433	106	30,362	2,022	741,369
1870	81	76,758	714	277,454	107	40,181	100	21,015	299	103,302	2	305	316	8,740	51	29,754	96	19,828	7	1,752	20	9,338	65	22,724	1,858	689,820
1871	67	69,008	670	268,770	162	534,17	104	21,148	287	96,597	.....	.....	326	83,234	40	22,280	127	24,411	5	1,461	38	37,686	65	28,007	1,891	706,019
1872	71	72,053	723	297,610	151	61,103	78	17,957	335	111,555	3	2146	371	9,556	71	34,799	43	5,456	11	2,747	44	43,500	110	30,000	2,011	774,490

SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 65.—RETURN showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS CLEARED at Ports in the Colony, to each Country, in the Year 1872.

Countries to which departed.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Bombay	2	1778	45	...	...	...	2	1778	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1778	45	...	...	...	2	1778	45	...	...	...
Calcutta	1	1193	21	...	...	...	1	1193	21	1	350	9	...	...	...	1	350	9	...	...	...	1	1193	21	...	...	...
Callao	1	1177	23	...	...	...	1	1177	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1177	23	...	...	...	1	1177	23	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope	1	94	5	...	...	...	1	94	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	94	5	...	...	...	1	94	5	...	...	...
Cape York	5	2213	136	...	...	...	5	2213	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2213	136	...	...	...	5	2213	136	...	...	...
Chili	1	341	12	...	...	...	1	341	12	1	558	17	...	...	...	1	558	17	...	...	...	2	899	29	...	...	...
China	106	64379	1777	...	...	...	106	64379	1777	37	21223	546	1	148	8	38	21371	554	143	85602	2323	1	148	8	144	85750	2331
Ceylon	17	18378	2331	...	...	...	17	18378	2331	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	18378	2331	...	...	...	17	18378	2331	...	...	...
Christmas Island	2	302	39	...	...	...	2	302	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	302	39	...	...	...	2	302	39	...	...	...
Fiji	19	2875	151	...	...	...	19	2875	151	1	10	2	...	...	...	1	10	2	20	2885	153	...	...	...	20	2885	153
Great Britain	42	44990	1337	1	602	9	43	45592	1346	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	44990	1337	1	602	9	43	45592	1346	...	...	...
Honolulu	3	1700	47	...	...	...	3	1700	47	6	5873	158	...	...	...	6	5873	158	9	7573	205	...	...	...	9	7573	205
Japan	4	1517	49	...	...	...	4	1517	49	4	2425	55	...	...	...	4	2425	55	8	3942	104	...	...	...	8	3942	104
Java	2	608	21	...	...	...	2	608	21	5	2644	73	...	...	...	5	2644	73	7	3252	94	...	...	...	7	3252	94
King George's Sound	1	425	40	...	...	...	1	425	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	425	40	...	...	...	1	425	40	...	...	...
Manila	6	3030	81	...	...	...	6	3030	81	5	2227	67	...	...	...	5	2227	67	11	5257	148	...	...	...	11	5257	148
Mauritius	20	5817	197	...	...	...	20	5817	197	8	2809	93	...	...	...	8	2809	93	28	8626	290	...	...	...	28	8626	290
New Hebrides	4	438	39	...	...	...	4	438	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	438	39	...	...	...	4	438	39	...	...	...
New Caledonia	44	7584	619	...	...	...	44	7584	619	2	323	19	...	...	...	2	323	19	46	7907	638	...	...	...	46	7907	638
New Zealand	290	97810	3415	5	1381	51	295	99191	3466	7	3732	83	...	...	...	7	3732	83	297	101542	3498	5	1381	51	302	102923	3549
Norfolk Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	69	7	...	...	...	1	69	7	...	...	...	1	69	7	...	...	...
Pearl Fishing	1	182	20	...	...	...	1	182	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	182	20	...	...	...	1	182	20	...	...	...
Phillipine Islands	3	1077	34	...	...	...	3	1077	34	3	1131	35	1	279	11	4	1410	46	6	2208	69	1	279	11	7	2487	80
Queensland	327	89053	6220	3	745	50	330	89798	6270	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	89053	6220	3	745	50	330	89798	6270	...	...	...
Russia	10	4061	126	...	...	...	10	4061	126	2	820	21	...	...	...	2	820	21	12	4881	147	...	...	...	12	4881	147
San Christoval	1	208	9	...	...	...	1	208	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	208	9	...	...	...	1	208	9	...	...	...
Singapore	2	1299	32	...	...	...	2	1299	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1299	32	...	...	...	2	1299	32	...	...	...
Siam	1	289	9	...	...	...	1	289	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	289	9	...	...	...	1	289	9	...	...	...
South Australia	165	61261	2140	1	170	5	166	61431	2145	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	61261	2140	1	170	5	166	61431	2145	...	...	...
South Sea Islands	38	5007	432	1	33	3	39	5040	435	8	1236	71	...	...	...	8	1236	71	46	6243	503	1	33	3	47	6276	506
Tahiti	1	208	9	...	...	...	1	208	9	2	294	14	...	...	...	2	294	14	3	502	23	...	...	...	3	502	23
Tasmania	86	23470	1448	2	596	18	88	24066	1466	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	23470	1448	2	596	18	88	24066	1466	...	...	...
Torres Straits	6	760	105	1	87	19	7	847	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	760	105	1	87	19	7	847	124	...	...	...
United States	32	32588	744	1	960	23	33	33548	767	48	51680	924	...	...	...	48	51680	924	80	84268	1668	1	960	23	81	85228	1691
Victoria	668	230324	10498	10	1583	91	678	231907	10589	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	230324	10498	10	1583	91	678	231907	10589	...	...	...
Western Australia	2	848	20	...	...	...	2	848	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	848	20	...	...	...	2	848	20	...	...	...
Whaling Voyage	4	1010	128	3	741	96	7	1751	224	2	527	56	...	...	...	2	527	56	6	1537	184	3	741	96	9	2278	280
TOTAL	1918	708294	32359	28	6898	365	1946	715192	32724	143	97931	2250	2	427	19	145	98358	2269	2061	806225	34609	30	7325	384	2091	813550	34993

SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 66.—RETURN showing the NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS of EACH NATION Cleared at Ports in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1872.

Nationality of Vessels.	Cleared.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain ... ..	209	171,376	6,442	3	1,817	42	212	173,184	6,484
British Possessions ... ..	1,709	536,996	25,924	25	5,081	323	1,734	542,077	26,247
French ... ..	26	9,780	317	.....	.....	.....	26	9,780	317
American ... ..	77	72,983	1,463	.....	.....	.....	77	72,983	1,463
Dutch ... ..	8	4,647	134	.....	.....	.....	8	4,647	134
German ... ..	5	1,869	54	I	148	8	6	2,017	62
Spanish ... ..	.....	.....	.....	I	279	11	I	279	11
Swedish ... ..	3	1,414	39	.....	.....	.....	3	1,414	39
Bremen, N.G. ... ..	I	344	24	.....	.....	.....	I	344	24
Hamburgh, N.G. ... ..	11	4,568	135	.....	.....	.....	11	4,568	135
Norwegian ... ..	2	702	19	.....	.....	.....	2	702	19
Bourbon ... ..	2	287	10	.....	.....	.....	2	287	10
New Caledonia ... ..	I	28	8	.....	.....	.....	I	28	8
Tahiti, S.S.I. ... ..	I	174	7	.....	.....	.....	I	174	7
Fiji, S.S.I. ... ..	I	135	8	.....	.....	.....	I	135	8
Tonga, S.S.I. ... ..	4	344	24	.....	.....	.....	4	344	24
Hawaiian ... ..	I	587	14	.....	.....	.....	I	587	14
TOTAL ... ..	2,061	806,225	34,609	30	7,325	384	2,091	813,550	34,993

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 67.—RETURN showing the TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS Cleared at each Port in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1872.

Names of Ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sydney ...	782	331192	19199	27	6296	356	809	337488	19555	43	22820	648	2	427	19	45	23247	667	825	354012	19847	29	6723	375	854	360735	20222
Newcastle ...	991	352132	11731	1	602	9	992	352734	11740	100	75111	1602	.....	.....	.....	100	75111	1602	1091	427243	13333	1	602	9	1092	427845	13342
Grafton ...	55	6977	347	.....	.....	.....	55	6977	347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	6977	347	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	6977	347	.....
Eden ...	31	13136	808	.....	.....	.....	31	13136	808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	13136	808	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	13136	808	.....
Richmond ...	33	4122	214	.....	.....	.....	33	4122	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	4122	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	4122	214	.....
Tweed River	26	735	60	.....	.....	.....	26	735	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	735	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	735	60	.....
TOTAL ...	1918	708294	32359	28	6898	365	1946	715192	32724	143	97931	2250	2	427	19	145	98358	2269	2061	806225	34609	30	7325	384	2091	813550	34993

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 68.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered Outwards.

Year.	To Great Britain.		To British Colonies.														To South Sea Islands.		To Fisheries.		To United States of America.		To Foreign States.		Total.			
			Victoria.		South Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Western Australia.		Queensland.		Other British Possessions.													
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1863	33	30060	489	120038	120	35291	69	12932	336	109744	1	171	252	53345	67	45613	49	11256	6	1597	33	16158	148	75168	1603	511373		
1864	37	33066	455	162834	206	54753	86	16365	453	151138	4	655	284	75857	78	51601	42	8616	2	490	29	15063	166	76619	1842	647057		
1865	45	39360	670	197463	172	52359	92	21839	435	121170	2	355	397	121846	54	28661	45	8519	.....	.....	39	20296	169	78426	2120	690294		
1866	47	36138	639	206421	202	66286	100	24057	410	117175	3	530	383	119509	42	27177	54	12610	.....	.....	69	36244	296	138234	2259	784381		
1867	44	41295	660	212728	222	70174	122	28313	356	102094	1	170	312	91905	54	31307	54	8832	.....	.....	40	20441	239	119462	2104	726721		
1868	46	43984	717	239530	169	56091	108	27454	359	106773	1	170	338	88341	48	26267	43	6876	.....	.....	52	31468	337	149495	2218	776449		
1869	51	50673	776	262219	168	53016	104	27511	299	96362	.....	.....	323	87526	54	35207	45	7685	4	951	103	75144	309	136954	2236	833248		
1870	44	45152	728	242553	123	43205	125	30708	282	97485	.....	.....	260	72979	52	38450	109	18665	8	2086	82	69338	253	111321	2066	771942		
1871	53	56661	734	270625	199	66216	102	25891	281	94418	2	577	300	78827	50	31700	127	21654	10	2710	50	47533	215	97648	2123	794460		
1872	43	45592	678	231907	166	61431	88	24066	302	102923	2	848	330	89798	203	120175	47	6276	9	2278	81	85228	142	43028	2091	813550		

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## SHIPPING—continued.

## VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 69.—RETURN showing the Number of VESSELS BUILT and REGISTERED in the Colony, in the Year 1872.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	Number.	Tons.	Description.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Barque ... ..	1	353	Registered :—			
			Ships ... ..	2	1,264	26
Brig ... ..	1	220	Barques ... ..	10	3,743	107
			Brigs ... ..	4	777	26
Schooners ... ..	9	640	Brigantines ... ..	5	664	25
			Schooners ... ..	8	601	35
Ketches ... ..	5	197	Ketches ... ..	2	66	8
			Cutter ... ..	1	182	5
Cutters ... ..	2	26	Steamers ... ..	9	825	48
			New Vessels :—			
Steamers ... ..	7	563	Barque ... ..	1	353	12
			Brig ... ..	1	220	9
			Schooners ... ..	9	640	40
			Ketches ... ..	5	197	16
			Cutters ... ..	2	26	4
			Steamers ... ..	7	563	32
TOTAL ... ..	25	1,999	TOTAL ... ..	66	10,121	393

## VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 70.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Number of Vessels BUILT and REGISTERED in the Colony.

Year.	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.		Year.	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1863	27	3,072	72	12,433	1868	22	1,696	82	15,128
1864	40	3,814	102	20,238	1869	32	1,611	89	15,581
1865	37	3,109	74	12,708	1870	24	1,423	64	9,843
1866	43	3,031	107	16,315	1871	20	1,798	60	9,463
1867	36	1,882	82	11,067	1872	25	1,999	66	10,121

## BORDER CUSTOMS.

IMPORTS *via* ALBURY.No. 71.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA, *via* ALBURY, Overland, in the Year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—contd.	Quantity.	Value.
Aerated Water ... ..	747 doz.	£ s. d. 87 9 2	Books—Printed ... ..	.....	£ s. d. 379 19 7
Agricultural Implements...	.....	1,252 17 9	Blinds—Venetian ... ..	.....	18 10 8
Apparel and Slops ... ..	.....	1,190 15 5	Bone Dust ... ..	.....	3 0 0
Acids ... ..	84½ gals.	33 16 0	Chaff ... ..	70 cwt.	14 0 0
Axes ... ..	42 doz.	176 18 6	Corks ... ..	.....	159 14 9
Arrowroot... ..	994 lbs.	32 5 0	Candles ... ..	29,755 lbs.	1,430 12 0
Baskets ... ..	.....	3 18 0	Confectionery ... ..	20,498 "	795 16 0
Beer—Wood ... ..	864 gals.	172 16 0	"    "    "    "    "	20 No.	215 19 0
"    Bottled ... ..	4,385½ gals.	1,523 3 4	Coffee ... ..	16,139 lbs.	938 16 0
Bran ... ..	77 bushels	3 17 0	Cordials ... ..	.....	87 2 5
Boots, &c. ... ..	.....	7,358 1 0	Cement ... ..	50 barrels	93 9 0
Building Materials ... ..	.....	302 19 0	Chains ... ..	44 cwt. 1 qr.	92 9 6
Brushware ... ..	.....	144 10 7	Cheese ... ..	3,190 lbs.	129 7 0
Bottles ... ..	.....	69 6 6	Carriages ... ..	.....	357 12 6
Bark ... ..	.....	46 13 0	Carriage Materials ... ..	.....	403 8 0
Biscuits ... ..	10,832 lbs.	403 9 8	Cocoa, Chocolate, and	.....	.....
Blacking ... ..	.....	2 10 0	Chicory ... ..	2,000 lbs.	98 12 0

BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*

No. 71.—*continued*—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA, *via* ALBURY, Overland—*continued.*

Articles— <i>contd.</i>	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>contd.</i>	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Cutlery ... ..	.....	151 6 7	Personal Effects ... ..	.....	170 0 0
Chalk ... ..	1 cwt.	0 15 0	Palings ... ..	4,800 No.	22 18 0
Copperas ... ..	.....	1 5 0	Printers' Materials	.....	10 10 6
Curry powder ... ..	.....	1 15 6	Potatoes ... ..	70 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr.	445 7 0
Catsup ... ..	.....	2 5 0	Posts and Rails	.....	22 0 0
Coke ... ..	.....	5 5 0	Pitch ... ..	134 lbs.	2 4 2
Cigars ... ..	411½ lbs.	283 12 0	Paper Hangings	.....	150 15 0
Cocoa Fibre ... ..	.....	7 0 0	Wrapping	9 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs.	271 2 6
Drapery ... ..	.....	54,121 0 0	Writing	312 lbs.	14 4 0
Doors ... ..	221 No.	164 10 0	Perambulators	.....	51 5 0
Drugs ... ..	.....	1,634 14 10	Paints ... ..	6 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.	267 12 0
Earthenware ... ..	.....	1,710 2 8	Pipes—Tobacco	.....	86 11 6
Flax ... ..	.....	0 19 0	Preserves ... ..	2,309 lbs.	111 0 0
Firearms ... ..	.....	30 18 6	Pepper ... ..	2,975 "	205 3 0
Fuse ... ..	.....	45 2 2	Pictures ... ..	.....	16 0 0
Furniture ... ..	.....	2,140 11 3	Powder—Yeast	.....	11 2 6
Fruits—Dried	48,442 lbs.	1,525 16 2	Plants and Trees	.....	200 0 0
Preserved	6 doz. qts.	5 18 0	Quicksilver	.....	103 5 0
Green	210 lbs.	10 10 0	Rope and Twine	6 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs.	448 10 0
Bottled	87 doz. qts.	51 8 0	Rice	26 tons 18 cwt. 2 qrs.	603 6 6
Fancy Goods	.....	1,690 3 2	Resin ... ..	2 cwt. 3 qrs.	2 10 0
Fish—Dried	2,900 lbs.	120 16 8	Steel ... ..	39 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs.	92 6 6
Preserved	12,723 "	646 10 6	Spirits—Brandy	5,523 galls.	5,569 6 0
Flock ... ..	.....	23 6 0	Rum	2,058 "	1,880 15 0
Guano ... ..	17 cwt.	8 10 0	Whiskey	1,346 "	1,372 15 0
Ginger ... ..	1,039 lbs.	37 9 4	Gin	1,194 "	932 11 0
Grindery ... ..	.....	56 14 0	Methylated	5 "	1 10 0
Grain—Wheat	151 bushls.	23 6 0	Perfumed	26½ "	77 8 9
Oats	308 "	56 2 0	Sashes ... ..	370 pairs	137 4 0
Maize	18 "	4 0 0	Shingles ... ..	21,000 No.	21 8 0
Peas	8½ cwt.	8 8 0	Skins—Sheep	478 "	41 10 0
Manufactured	4,354 lbs.	115 1 6	Sundries ... ..	.....	234 4 0
Glassware ... ..	.....	361 12 7	Sulphur ... ..	2 tons 15 cwt. 3 qrs.	77 11 0
Galvanized Manufactures.	37 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs.	141 6 8	Stationery ... ..	.....	425 2 0
Grindstones ... ..	49 No.	28 17 6	Salt ... ..	372 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs.	1,583 17 6
Hams and Bacon	1,546 lbs.	86 19 0	Sago ... ..	2,497 lbs.	31 18 0
Hops ... ..	6,455 "	595 16 0	Sugar—Raw	291 tons 19 cwt.	10,568 10 0
Hardware ... ..	.....	8,472 3 10	Refined	17 tons 10 cwt.	692 14 0
Hides ... ..	111 No.	109 0 0	Saltpetre ... ..	483 lbs.	12 4 6
Hair ... ..	.....	25 10 6	Seeds—Garden	.....	49 15 9
Hay and Straw	14½ tons	58 6 6	Agricultural	.....	110 19 7
Horns ... ..	.....	1 0 0	Soap ... ..	36 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs.	810 9 6
Hurdles ... ..	.....	9 12 6	Sacks	1,577 doz.	1,061 10 0
Iron—Galvanized	31 tons 15 cwt	1,405 2 0	Returned Empties...	50 "	30 0 0
Hoop and Bar	52 tons 6 cwt. 2 qrs.	1,171 5 0	Shot ... ..	45 cwt.	76 14 6
Castings	10 tons 9 cwt.	254 17 0	Spades and Shovels	85½ doz.	277 4 0
Shares	2 cwt. 2 qrs.	5 0 0	Starch and Blue	8,587 lbs.	231 1 0
Jewellery ... ..	.....	434 4 8	Spice ... ..	1,541 "	104 7 0
Jams ... ..	9,142 lbs.	337 15 9	Soda Crystals	6 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr.	88 3 6
Live Stock—Horses	125 No.	466 0 0	Saddlery ... ..	.....	571 14 2
Cattle	798 "	1,065 0 0	Sauces ... ..	77 doz. qts.	78 0 0
Pigs	46 "	50 0 0	Staves ... ..	.....	15 0 0
Leatherware	.....	1,841 9 0	Turnery ... ..	.....	5 2 6
Lead ... ..	3 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr.	152 0 0	Tea ... ..	94,102 lbs.	8,122 12 0
Linseed ... ..	28 lbs.	0 9 4	Tallow ... ..	44½ cwt.	48 10 0
Laths ... ..	3,000 No.	3 0 0	Tobacco and Snuff	21,814 lbs.	3,943 17 0
Liquorice ... ..	108 lbs.	7 13 4	Tinware ... ..	.....	56 16 0
Lime-juice...	234 galls.	46 12 0	Tanks ... ..	54 No.	211 15 0
Machinery	.....	3,411 16 0	Timber—Rough	169,297 feet	1,188 10 0
Machines—Sewing	40 No.	298 6 4	Dressed...	13,676 "	102 2 0
Malt ... ..	2,998 bushls.	1,175 9 0	Tar ... ..	{ 144 drums } { 4 casks }	111 13 0
Matches ... ..	.....	608 15 0	Turpentine ... ..	554 galls.	127 6 6
Mustard ... ..	3,242 lbs.	185 2 7	Tapioca ... ..	554 lbs.	9 11 0
Molasses ... ..	13 cwt. 1 qr.	18 5 0	Tarpaulins	.....	5 10 0
Musical Instruments	.....	331 12 0	Telegraph Materials	.....	2 6 8
Macaroni ... ..	244 lbs.	12 10 6	Vinegar ... ..	1,180 galls.	179 8 0
Maizena ... ..	5,342 "	165 19 0	Varnish ... ..	130 "	97 8 0
Meat—Preserved	327 "	17 19 0	Vermicelli...	120 lbs.	7 10 6
Must ... ..	1,754 galls.	92 19 8	Vitriol ... ..	80 galls.	10 0 0
Nails ... ..	12 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs.	470 19 0	Vegetables—Green	.....	4 9 0
Nuts ... ..	1,374 lbs.	62 17 0	Wine Still...	1,355 galls.	1,050 12 0
Oilstores	140 doz. qts.	69 15 0	Sparkling	94 "	116 11 6
"	285 " pts.	118 5 0	Wire ... ..	18 tons	403 9 0
Opium ... ..	10 lbs.	19 7 0	Woolpacks	8,170 "	2,032 12 0
Oatmeal ... ..	4 tons 19 cwt. 3 qrs.	110 6 0	Whiting ... ..	5 tons 4 cwt. 1 qr.	27 10 0
Oils ... ..	13,529 galls.	2,228 10 0	Washing-powder	.....	8 17 0
Sperm and Animal	33 "	12 0 0	Woolens ... ..	.....	320 8 0
Oakum ... ..	2 bales	4 10 0	Zinc ... ..	23½ cwt.	53 8 0
Pickles ... ..	86 doz. qts.	65 0 0			
Picks ... ..	9 doz.	21 18 0			
Photographic Materials	.....	11 8 3			
Powder—Blasting	7,125 lbs.	333 18 0			
Sporting	1,048 "	130 17 6			
				Total ...	£ 158,538 9 9

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EXPORTS *viâ* ALBURY.No. 72.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, Overland, *viâ* ALBURY, during the year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>continued</i> .	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Aerated Waters ...		275 15 3	Laths ...	2,550 No.	3 11 0
Agricultural Implements...		30 17 3	Lumber ...	1 ton	5 0 0
Apparel ...		3 0 0	Machinery ...		38 11 0
Arrowroot... ..	7 lbs.	0 5 3	Machines—Sewing ...		17 10 0
Beer—Wood ...	4,095 gallons	464 15 0	Malt ...	52 $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels	26 18 0
„ Bottled ...	234 „	87 0 0	Matches ...		4 0 0
Bran ...	5,435 bushels	182 7 6	Mustard ...	26 lbs.	1 5 0
Bricks ...	232,600 No.	346 15 0	Maizena ...	80 „	3 0 0
Boots, &c. ...		48 13 0	Nails' ...	5 cwt.	8 7 8
Building Materials		60 19 9	Oilstones ...		68 13 0
Butter ...	200 lbs.	6 17 0	Oatmeal ...	86 lbs.	1 9 11
Brushware ...		0 8 6	Oilstores ...		22 0 7
Bottles ...		2 0 0	Oil ...	152 gallons	37 16 3
Blinds ...		3 0 0	Photographic Materials ...		4 0 0
Biscuits ...	28 lbs.	1 4 2	Powder—Blasting ...	75 lbs.	4 7 6
Candles ...	750 „	35 9 3	Personal Effects ...		21 15 0
Confectionery ...	1,000 „	25 0 0	Pollard ...	4,324 bushels	182 19 0
Casks ...		11 15 0	Potatoes ...	6 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs.	54 2 6
Coffee ...	16 lbs.	1 1 0	Paper Hangings ...		6 17 7
Cordials ...	78 dozen	11 14 0	Paints ...	1 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.	6 7 2
Cement ...	6 barrels	11 5 0	Quicksilver ...	2 bottles	25 0 0
Chains ...	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1 0 8	Rope and Twine ...	1 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs.	4 14 7
Cheese ...	1,254 „	31 0 0	Rice ...	4 cwt. 1 qr.	8 0 3
Carriages ...		20 0 0	Spirits—Brandy ...	804 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	826 11 8
Cocoa and Chocolate	65 lbs.	3 5 0	„ Rum ...	569 „	569 0 0
Copperas ...		1 5 0	„ Whiskey ...	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	81 6 0
Drapery ...		325 17 3	„ Geneva ...	164 $\frac{3}{4}$ „	139 0 0
Delph ...		6 1 0	Sashes ...	12 pairs	5 12 0
Doors ...	21 No.	22 5 0	Sheepskins ...	9,215 No.	848 16 0
Drugs ...		2 8 2	Sundries ...		5 5 0
Eggs ...	397 dozen	15 17 0	Sand—Black ...	7 bags	5 0 0
Earthenware ...		15 0 3	Sulphur ...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	22 15 0
Flour ...	479 tons	6,295 13 0	Stationery ...		0 10 0
Furniture ...		49 14 0	Salt ...	33 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs.	288 2 6
Fruits—Dried ...	881 lbs.	29 17 0	Sugar—Raw ...	11 tons 14 cwt.	465 3 10
„ Green ...		75 9 0	Seeds—Garden ...		0 15 3
Fish—Dried ...	550 lbs.	8 5 0	Soap ...	1 cwt. 1 qr.	2 19 8
„ Preserved ...	56 „	2 0 0	Sacks ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	7 4 0
„ Salt ...	350 „	4 17 0	Shot ...	56 lbs.	1 8 0
Fancy Goods ...		1 5 0	Starch and Blue ...	19 „	0 18 6
Gold ...	233 ounces	932 0 0	Spice ...	7 „	0 11 8
Grain—Wheat ...	37,327 bushels	9,259 5 6	Soda—Crystals ...	14 „	0 10 0
„ Oats ...	2,255 „	345 7 0	„ Carbonate ...	4 „	0 4 0
„ Barley ...	475 „	119 0 0	Turnery ...		2 0 0
„ Pease ...	200 lbs.	1 0 0	Tea ...	3,625 lbs.	388 7 10
Glassware ...		5 10 6	Tallow ...	17 tons 2 qrs.	368 4 0
Galvanized Manufactures..		2 10 4	Tin Ore ...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	116 0 0
Glue ...	28 lbs.	1 2 8	Tobacco ...	3,141 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	682 18 0
Hams and Bacon ...	485 „	16 14 0	Tinware ...		2 0 0
Hops ...	1,729 „	172 18 0	Tanks ...		6 16 0
Hardware ...		210 16 9	Timber—Rough ...	17,267 feet	157 0 0
Honey ...	108 lbs.	5 8 0	„ Dressed ...	974 „	19 12 10
Hides ...	3,958 No.	2,808 8 0	Tar ...	2 drums	2 0 0
Hair ...		3 10 0	Turpentine ...	40 gallons	12 0 0
Iron—Bars and Sheets	4 tons 18 cwt.	98 2 8	Varnish ...	1 „	1 3 0
„ Galvanized ...	1 ton 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs.	46 3 5	Vinegar ...	9 „	1 17 0
„ Castings ...	1 cwt. 1 qr.	1 18 0	Vegetables—Green		5 8 0
Jewellery ...		27 10 0	Wine—Still ...	49,999 gallons	16,933 15 6
Live Stock—Horses ...	1,221 No.	4,678 0 0	Wire ...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	15 11 0
„ Cattle ...	9,744 „	45,319 0 0	Wool ...	4,599 bales	94,800 8 0
„ Sheep ...	10,042 „	5,512 10 0	Woolpacks ...	83 No.	20 10 9
„ Pigs... ..	1,313 „	1,137 13 6	Whiting ...	28 lbs.	0 3 6
„ Fowls ...	26 „	1 19 0	Zinc ...	4 cwt.	10 16 0
Leatherware ...		49 9 6			
Lime ...	324 tons 1 qr.	1,141 6 8			
Lead ...	3 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.	4 8 0			
			TOTAL ...		£ 197,797 3 3

IMPORTS *viâ* COROWA.No. 73.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA, Overland, *viâ* COROWA, during the Year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>continued</i> .	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Acids ...	5 gallons	3 13 5	Axes ...	171 No.	61 8 0
Agricultural Implements...	52 pkgs.	580 14 0	Bags and Sacks ...	14,678 „	850 9 4
Alkali and Soda ...	15 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs.	19 6 3	Bark for Building	139 sheets	8 6 7
Apparel ...	37 pkgs.	242 13 4	Baskets ...	28 No.	25 18 8
Arms (Shot) ...	15 cwt.	28 11 0	Bedding ...	5 pkgs.	17 15 2
„ (Gunpowder) ...	106 lbs.	14 11 9	Beer—In Bottle ...	892 gallons	229 15 0
Arrowroot... ..	49 lbs.	1 8 3	„ In Wood ...	803 „	80 3 6

## BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

No. 73 (continued)—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA, Overland, *via* COROWA—continued.

Articles—continued.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—continued.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Biscuits ... ..	2,493 lbs.	70 17 4	Oil contd.—(kerosene) ...	1,852 galls.	222 19 6
Blankets ... ..	4 pkgs.	62 18 5	„ (other) ... ..	10 „	9 11 0
Bran ... ..	64 tons 3 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs.	294 0 2	Oilmen's stores ... ..	17 pkgs.	48 5 10
Bread ... ..	4 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.	91 14 7	Onions ... ..	6 cwt. 2 qrs.	3 4 10
Brushware ... ..	5 pkgs.	28 6 1	Paint ... ..	1 ton 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs.	77 19 11
Building materials ... ..	38 „	74 18 9	Paper (writing) ... ..	320 lbs.	25 13 3
Butter and cheese ... ..	2,555 lbs.	71 2 7	„ (wrapping) ... ..	9 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.	21 6 8
Candles ... ..	5,619 „	240 3 10	„ (hangings) ... ..	5 pkgs.	29 19 2
Canvas ... ..	2 pkgs.	2 10 0	Pease (split) ... ..	3 qrs.	1 2 6
Carpets, mats, and rugs ... ..	3 „	5 5 11	Pearl barley ... ..	2 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb.	3 11 9
Carriages and carts ... ..	5 No.	135 6 0	Pepper and spice ... ..	426½ lbs.	27 17 1
„ Materials ... ..	37 pkgs.	54 11 11	Pickles (quarts) ... ..	30 doz.	13 19 7
Casks (old) ... ..	203 No.	180 15 0	„ (pints) ... ..	56 „	25 17 10
„ (new) ... ..	33 „	70 3 2	Pitch, tar, and resin ... ..	8 pkgs.	7 14 0
Cement ... ..	16 cwt.	9 16 6	Pipes (tobacco) ... ..	7 „	12 1 3
Chains ... ..	2 cwt. 0 qr. 12 lbs.	5 4 0	„ (iron) ... ..	1 cwt. 12 lbs.	2 4 6
Clocks and watches ... ..	1 pkg.	5 18 10	Plants ... ..	22 pkgs.	34 10 3
Coal ... ..	1 ton 10 cwt.	4 0 0	Potatoes ... ..	41 tons 3 cwt. 6 lbs.	225 13 6
Cocoa and chocolate ... ..	204 lbs.	12 4 10	Preserved meat ... ..	120 lbs.	5 4 4
Coffee and chicory ... ..	2,855 lbs. 3 ozs.	164 11 8	Provisions (bacon) ... ..	1 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs.	6 1 0
Confectionery ... ..	3,493 lbs.	131 1 2	„ (beef, fresh) ... ..	21 tns. 19 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs.	495 11 6
Cor dage and rope ... ..	2 tons 17 cwt. 3 qrs.	148 14 8	Rice (ground) ... ..	1 qr.	0 7 6
Dates ... ..	116 lbs.	2 13 2	Saddlery ... ..	17 pkgs.	172 3 11
Doors ... ..	40 No.	35 17 3	Sago ... ..	785 lbs.	13 3 9
Drugs ... ..	38 pkgs.	206 16 9	Salt ... ..	20 tns. 15 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs.	119 2 5
Earthenware ... ..	37 „	286 16 11	„ (rock) ... ..	57 tns. 10 cwt. 2 qr. 12 lbs.	540 2 6
Fish (dried) ... ..	28 lbs.	1 0 0	Saltpetre ... ..	68 lbs.	1 19 0
„ (preserved) ... ..	1,674 „	94 14 7	Sashes (window) ... ..	42 pairs	19 19 6
„ (salt) ... ..	572 „	10 10 0	Sauces (pints) ... ..	33½ doz.	19 18 6
Flour ... ..	360ts. 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs.	4,633 11 0	Seeds (garden) ... ..	1 pkg.	2 0 0
Fruit (dried) ... ..	10,499 lbs.	213 7 7	„ (grass) ... ..	2,530 lbs.	77 9 9
„ (bottled quarts) ... ..	10 doz.	5 19 6	Sewing-machines ... ..	7 pkgs.	43 6 0
„ (bottled pints) ... ..	8 „	3 11 0	Soap (fancy) ... ..	79 lbs.	3 16 8
„ (green) ... ..	46 pkgs.	26 2 0	„ (common) ... ..	11 tns. 13 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs.	306 14 10
Furniture ... ..	101 „	288 12 7	Soda-water, &c. ... ..	478½ doz.	69 2 6
Galv. iron manufactures ... ..	1 ton 15 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs.	102 1 7	Spades, picks, and shovels... ..	291 No.	71 13 9
Ginger ... ..	74 lbs.	4 1 2	Spirits (brandy) ... ..	1,102½ galls.	638 8 7
Glassware ... ..	18 pkgs.	88 2 1	„ (rum) ... ..	330 „	116 1 9
Glass (window) ... ..	16 „	41 1 5	„ (whiskey) ... ..	334½ „	133 2 9
„ (looking) ... ..	1 „	3 6 0	„ (Geneva) ... ..	340 „	93 0 6
Grain (wheat) ... ..	9 tons 6 cwt. 19 lbs.	62 10 5	„ (cordials) ... ..	9½ „	9 14 0
„ (oats) ... ..	3 tons 9 cwt. 3 lbs.	33 0 0	„ (perfumed) ... ..	2½ „	8 4 6
„ (barley) ... ..	1 ton 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.	6 0 0	„ (other) ... ..	7½ „	12 18 0
„ (pollard) ... ..	20 tons 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs.	123 13 9	Starch and blue ... ..	884 lbs.	27 17 10
„ (rice) ... ..	3 tns. 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs.	88 11 9	Stationery ... ..	17 pkgs.	66 7 9
Grindstones ... ..	21 No.	5 17 10	„ (books, printed) ... ..	23 „	155 2 10
Hardware ... ..	304 pkgs.	1,436 16 10	Steam-engines ... ..	3 No.	483 0 0
Hats ... ..	4 „	7 2 3	Steel ... ..	3 qrs. 11 lbs.	1 18 5
Hay ... ..	2 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs.	10 16 0	Sugar (raw) ... ..	46 tns. 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs.	1,608 9 5
Hops ... ..	619 lbs.	50 0 0	„ (refined) ... ..	5 tns. 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.	193 9 0
Iron (bar) ... ..	7 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.	149 9 9	Sulphur ... ..	13 pkgs.	23 0 0
„ castings (rough) ... ..	1 ton 9 cwt. 6 lbs.	53 11 8	Sundries ... ..	261 „	1,152 14 4
Jams ... ..	2,930 lbs.	91 17 0	Tanks (iron) ... ..	5 No.	22 12 6
Jewellery ... ..	2 pkgs.	141 0 9	Tapioca ... ..	28 lbs.	0 16 0
Leather (manfd.) ... ..	93 „	1,838 6 0	Tea ... ..	15,201½ lbs.	1,229 7 5
„ (unmanfd.) ... ..	13 „	111 12 2	Timber (pine) ... ..	4,239 feet	70 15 4
Lead ... ..	19 cwt. 13 lbs.	25 16 11	„ (cedar) ... ..	153 „	3 1 1
Lime ... ..	6 tons 18 cwt.	17 9 0	„ (gum) ... ..	6,500 „	40 0 0
Limejuice ... ..	61 galls.	15 0 3	„ (other) ... ..	3,452 „	38 13 4
Linen and drapery ... ..	190 pkgs.	7,302 12 2	„ (shingles) ... ..	2,000 No.	8 0 0
Live stock (cattle) ... ..	278 No.	979 7 0	Tin... ..	2 ingots	6 12 10
„ (pigs) ... ..	3 „	3 0 0	Tinware ... ..	7 pkgs.	13 1 5
Machinery ... ..	40 pkgs.	466 6 2	Tobacco (mfd.) ... ..	6,478 lbs.	495 17 2
Maizena ... ..	1,120 lbs.	33 7 0	„ (cigars) ... ..	93 „	72 5 0
Malt ... ..	108½ bush.	52 1 9	Toys and fancy goods ... ..	13 pkgs.	198 6 5
Mats ... ..	1 pkg.	1 0 4	Turpentine ... ..	39 galls.	11 9 6
Matches ... ..	23 pkgs.	122 15 3	Twine and thread... ..	5 pkgs.	31 4 10
Metal (galvanized) ... ..	6 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr.	289 0 0	Varnish ... ..	29½ galls.	27 9 0
Millstones ... ..	9 No.	190 0 0	Vegetables (fresh) ... ..	146 pkgs.	103 3 0
Molasses ... ..	1 cwt.	1 7 0	Vinegar ... ..	310 galls.	33 15 2
Musical instruments ... ..	4 pkgs.	113 12 4	Whiting and chalk ... ..	13 cwt.	4 7 2
Mustard ... ..	687 lbs.	30 9 8	Wine (still) ... ..	307 galls.	169 10 0
Nails ... ..	3 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.	136 16 4	„ (sparkling) ... ..	10 „	11 0 0
Nuts ... ..	56 lbs.	3 4 3	Wire (iron) ... ..	13 tns. 15 cwt.	316 10 0
Oatmeal ... ..	1 ton 7 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs.	32 15 3	Woolpacks ... ..	3,880 No.	996 2 0
Oil (linseed) ... ..	457 galls.	110 8 11	Zinc ... ..	2 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.	6 11 3
„ (olive) ... ..	94½ „	38 5 0			
„ (castor) ... ..	195½ „	57 6 9			
„ (animal) ... ..	10 „	3 2 6			
			TOTAL ... ..		£ 35,708 4 2

## STATISTICS—1872.

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## BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

EXPORTS *via* COROWA.

No. 74.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, Overland, *via* COROWA, during the Year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—continued.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Agricultural Implements...	1 pkg.	6 0 0	Live Stock <i>contd.</i> —Pigs...	91 No.	97 10 0
Beer—In Wood ...	50 galls.	5 0 0	Malt ...	20½ bshls.	8 2 0
Bran ...	31 tns. 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 20lbs.	189 15 0	Paper—Wrapping ...	1 qr. 3 lbs.	1 0 0
Bread ...	5 tns. 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs.	118 5 2	Potatoes ...	3 tns. 9 cwt.	21 0 0
Carts ...	6 No.	54 0 0	Sewing Machines...	1 pkg.	7 0 0
Casks (Old) ...	4 "	2 0 0	Skins—Sheep ...	5 pkgs.	24 0 0
Cordage and Rope ...	26 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs.	59 0 0	Steam Engines ...	2	150 0 0
Flour ...	88 tns. 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 14lbs.	1,328 19 0	Spirits—Brandy ...	59½ galls.	59 0 0
Fruit—Green ...	5 pkgs.	4 10 0	" Rum ...	86 "	42 0 0
Grain—Oats ...	2 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs.	1 2 6	" Whiskey ...	32 "	30 0 0
" Wheat ...	415 tns. 19cwt. 1qr. 20lbs.	3,674 0 9	Tallow ...	1 tn. 3 qrs. 21lbs.	32 0 0
" Pollard ...	26 tns. 11 cwt. 18lbs.	177 14 9	Tea ...	39 lbs.	4 0 0
Hardware ...	3 pkgs.	3 10 0	Timber—Pine ...	80,396 feet	463 18 2
Hay ...	3 tns. 6 cwt. 2 qrs.	13 9 0	" Gum ...	1,038 "	6 18 0
Hides ...	144 No.	85 16 0	Vine Stakes ...	3 pkgs.	17 5 0
Iron ...	3 cwt.	3 0 0	Whiting ...	4 cwt.	4 10 0
Leather—Manufactured...	1 pkg.	6 10 0	Wine ...	160 galls.	24 0 0
Lime ...	14 cwt.	7 0 0	Wool ...	1,780,930 lbs.	97,820 1 6
Linen and Drapery ...	1 pkg.	10 12 4	Woolpacks ...	62 No.	18 12 0
Live Stock—Horses...	231 No.	1,865 0 0			
" Cattle ...	7,372 "	53,012 0 0			
" Sheep ...	11,109 "	5,577 6 6			
			TOTAL ...		£ 165,035 7 8

IMPORTS *via* MOAMA.

No. 75.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA, across or by way of the River Murray, *via* MOAMA, during the Year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—continued.	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Acids ...	225 galls.	100	Cider ...	6 galls.	2
Agricultural Implements ...	222 pkgs.	1,653	Cordage and Rope ...	411½ cwt.	1,543
Anvils ...	4 "	7	Cigars ...	317½ lbs.	221
Apparel and Slops ...	98 "	1,867	Corks and Bungs ...	21 pkgs.	130
Arms and Ammunition ...	22 "	181	Cotton Waste ...	1 pkg.	2
Arrowroot ...	877 "	19	Cordials (non-spirituos)	185 pkgs.	194
Axes ...	125½ doz.	480	Cutlery ...	43 "	751
Baskets ...	84 pkgs.	120	Dates ...	883 lbs.	20
Bedding and Mattresses ...	101 "	461	Drapery ...	1,277 pkgs.	38,852
Bedsteads ...	73 "	459	Drugs and Chemicals ...	273 "	1,698
Bellows ...	4 "	17	Doors ...	327 No.	320
Beer—In Wood ...	10,116 galls.	1,024	Earthenware and China	357 pkgs.	1,714
" Bottle ...	8,352 "	2,065	Earthen Pipes and Tiles	395 No.	58
Blacking ...	35 pkgs.	72	Felt ...	11 pkgs.	38
Blankets ...	31 "	727	Fish—Fresh ...	7 "	16
Blue ...	2,948 lbs.	97	" Dried ...	582 lbs.	11
Bags ...	2,869 No.	179	" Salted ...	5,714 "	130
" Gunny ...	40 "	2	" Preserved ...	21,913 "	1,172
Boats ...	3 "	45	Flour ...	4,929 cwt.	4,565
Bone-dust ...	180 cwt.	18	" Biscuits ...	18,664 lbs.	562
Brassware ...	2 pkgs.	4	Fruit—Dried ...	100,178 "	2,229
Bricks—Fire ...	3,500 No.	7	" Preserved ...	1,939 "	93
" Bath ...	18 pkgs.	18	" Bottled ...	312 doz. qts.	207
Brimstone ...	3 "	4	" Green ...	1,270 pkgs.	685
Brushware ...	102 "	343	Furniture ...	608 "	2,289
Butter ...	7,009 lbs.	244	Glass—Window ...	93 "	180
Candies ...	22,367 "	922	Glassware ...	119 "	512
Canvas ...	62 pkgs.	571	Glass—Looking ...	5 "	41
Carriages ...	3 No.	198	Galvanized Manufactures	378½ cwt.	1,001
" Perambulators ...	20 pkgs.	40	Grain—Wheat...	171 "	86
Carriage Materials ...	33 "	81	" Barley ...	56½ "	37
Carts, Drays, and Waggon	9 "	232	" Oats ...	2,795½ "	1,393
" Materials ...	58 "	121	" Maize ...	876 "	455
Cement ...	152 brls.	185	" Beans and Pease	86½ "	39
Cheese ...	12,004 lbs.	588	" Split Pease ...	31 "	25
Coffee and Chicory ...	19,509 "	996	" Pease Meal ...	68½ "	32
Chocolate and Cocoa ...	2,401 "	148	" Groats ...	3 "	11
Confectionery ...	24,595 "	980	" Rice ...	801 "	922



## BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

No. 75 (continued)—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported from VICTORIA,  
*via* MOAMA—continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—continued.	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Ginger ... ..	1,179 lbs.	49	Pipes—Tobacco ... ..	66 pkgs.	96
Grindery ... ..	9 pkgs.	68	Pitch, Tar, and Resin ... ..	317 "	318
Gunpowder ... ..	1,020 lbs.	94	Plants, Seeds, Trees, and Shrubs	94 "	206
" Blasting Powder ... ..	336 "	12	Plated-ware ... ..	3 "	39
Hair ... ..	590 "	23	Potatoes ... ..	7,905 cwt.	2,108
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets ... ..	21 pkgs.	368	Pollard and Bran ... ..	541 "	205
Hardware and Ironmongery ... ..	1,766 "	10,428	Provisions—Salt Meat ... ..	495 lbs.	6
Hay and Chaff... ..	550 cwt.	122	" Preserved Meat ... ..	4,638 "	122
Holloware ... ..	28 pkgs.	67	" Bacon and Ham ... ..	6,896 "	309
Honey ... ..	6 cwt.	15	Saddlery and Harness... ..	254 pkgs.	2,882
Hops ... ..	9,916 lbs.	765	Sago ... ..	3,442 lbs.	58
Instruments—Musical... ..	31 pkgs.	1,094	Salt ... ..	2,451 cwt.	688
Indiarubber Goods ... ..	1 pkg.	18	Saltpetre ... ..	9½ "	26
Iron Tanks ... ..	115 No.	470	Sashes ... ..	739 No.	322
Iron—Chains ... ..	59 cwt.	110	Shovels and Spades ... ..	153 doz.	447
" Safes ... ..	3 pkgs.	31	Slates ... ..	550 No.	6
" Pipes ... ..	127½ cwt.	180	Slabs—Stone ... ..	4 pkgs.	11
" Wire ... ..	12,730½ "	13,922	Soap—Common ... ..	1,583 cwt.	1,932
" Galvanized ... ..	2,260 "	4,154	" Fancy ... ..	20½ "	111
" Castings ... ..	210½ "	305	Soda ... ..	173 "	137
" Hoop, Bar, and Rod ... ..	1,119 "	1,029	Soda-water, Lemonade, &c. ... ..	1,750 pkgs.	274
" Steel ... ..	14½ "	34	Spices ... ..	4,506 lbs.	304
Jams and Jellies ... ..	22,826 lbs.	711	Spirits—Brandy ... ..	9,853 galls.	5,161
Jewellery ... ..	10 pkgs.	166	" Geneva ... ..	2,533 "	864
Kegs and Casks ... ..	175 No.	92	" Whiskey ... ..	2,388 "	878
Lamps and Lampware ... ..	28 pkgs.	127	" Rum ... ..	2,807 "	962
Lampblack ... ..	26 "	55	" Cordials ... ..	133 "	185
Lead—Sheet ... ..	113 cwt.	143	" Perfumed ... ..	71 "	280
" Pipe ... ..	10½ "	19	" All other ... ..	259 "	162
" Shot ... ..	99½ "	200	" Methylated ... ..	11 "	3
Leather... ..	139 pkgs.	1,178	Starch ... ..	5,906 lbs.	130
" Boots and Shoes ... ..	497 "	6,638	Stationery—Printed Books ... ..	89 pkgs.	424
Lime ... ..	461 "	182	" Various ... ..	134 "	708
Limejuice ... ..	839 galls.	157	" Wrapping Paper... ..	139 cwt.	274
Live Stock—Cows ... ..	80 No.	1,135	" Writing Paper ... ..	2,913 lbs.	155
" Bulls ... ..	18 "	2,420	" Printing Paper ... ..	13 pkgs.	157
" Poultry ... ..	3 pkgs.	3	Steam-engines ... ..	2 No.	693
Luggage and Effects ... ..	599 "	2,714	Stones—Grind ... ..	79 "	31
Macaroni ... ..	873 lbs.	45	" Turkey ... ..	13 pkgs.	54
Machinery—Pumping... ..	25 pkgs.	219	" Mill ... ..	4 No.	56
" Weighing ... ..	7 "	42	Sugar—Refined ... ..	265 cwt.	605
" Sewing ... ..	42 "	332	" Raw ... ..	9,665 "	15,904
" General ... ..	58 "	685	" Molasses ... ..	33 "	45
Maizena and Corn Flour ... ..	6,328 lbs.	193	Sundries ... ..	883 pkgs.	3,794
Malt ... ..	3,134 bshls.	1,458	Tapioca ... ..	1,012 lbs.	35
Marble ... ..	16 pkgs.	126	Tea ... ..	141,797 "	11,208
Matches... ..	154 "	878	Tents and Tarpaulins ... ..	66 pkgs.	820
Matting, Rugs, and Carpets ... ..	18 "	139	Timber—Undressed ... ..	131,130 sup. ft.	1,155
Mustard... ..	6,570 lbs.	269	" Dressed ... ..	67,831 "	1,042
Nails and Screws ... ..	655 cwt.	1,565	" Laths ... ..	5,700 No.	10
Nuts and Almonds ... ..	2,348 lbs.	81	" Palings ... ..	6,850 "	66
Oakum ... ..	3½ cwt.	6	" Shingles ... ..	12,000 "	24
Oars ... ..	10 No.	5	Tin—Block ... ..	26 pkgs.	42
Oatmeal ... ..	192 cwt.	209	Tinware ... ..	63 "	307
" Pearl Barley ... ..	20 "	30	Tobacco and Snuff ... ..	42,638½ lbs.	4,069
Oil—Linseed and Boiled ... ..	3,932 galls.	950	Toys and Fancy Goods ... ..	211 pkgs.	3,144
" Olive ... ..	758 "	300	Turnery and Woodware ... ..	157 "	283
" Castor ... ..	388 "	125	Turpentine ... ..	464 galls.	121
" Kerosene... ..	9,905 "	1,254	Varnish ... ..	155 "	126
Oilcloth... ..	23 pkgs.	186	Vegetables—Green ... ..	44 cwt.	18
Oilmen's Stores ... ..	317 "	656	" Preserved ... ..	424 lbs.	10
Onions ... ..	305 cwt.	119	Vermicelli ... ..	288 "	15
Opium ... ..	121½ lbs.	317	Vinegar ... ..	2,905 galls.	403
Paints ... ..	389 cwt.	891	" Raspberry ... ..	131 "	122
Painters' Materials ... ..	5 pkgs.	13	Watches and Clocks ... ..	6 pkgs.	47
Paper-hangings ... ..	54 "	313	Whiting and Chalk ... ..	230 cwt.	78
Pepper ... ..	3,932 lbs.	206	Wine—Still ... ..	6,350 galls.	4,102
Picks ... ..	12½ doz.	34	" Sparkling ... ..	502 "	543
Pickles and Sauces ... ..	936 doz. qts.	728	Woolpacks ... ..	47,206 No.	12,339
Pictures and Paintings ... ..	27 pkgs.	391	Woolpresses ... ..	36 pkgs.	897
			Zinc ... ..	102 cwt.	219
			" Manufactures ... ..	12 "	56
			TOTAL ... ..	£	223,007

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BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*EXPORTS *via* MOAMA.

No. 76.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, across or by way of the River Murray, *via* MOAMA, during the Year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>continued.</i>	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Apparel and Slops ... ..	5 pkgs.	71	Provisions—Salt Meat ... ..	331 cwt.	482
Bacon ... ..	2,813 lbs.	109	"    Mutton Hams ... ..	3,920 lbs.	33
Butter ... ..	29 "	1	Pianos ... ..	2 No.	70
Cheese ... ..	151 "	8	Ploughs ... ..	1 pkg.	3
Flour ... ..	2 cwt.	2	Pumps ... ..	1 "	8
Hay and Chaff ... ..	2,636 "	560	Sewing-machines ... ..	1 "	10
Hides ... ..	1,239 No.	1,113	Skins—Sheep ... ..	18,535 No.	3,133
Horns ... ..	9½ cwt.	19	"    Goat, &c. ... ..	805 "	56
Lard ... ..	38 lbs.	2	Sundries ... ..	5 pkgs.	7
Lemonade ... ..	2 pkgs.	1	Tallow ... ..	868 cwt.	1,485
Leather ... ..	4 "	70	Timber—Undressed ... ..	1,003,074 sup. ft.	4,753
"    Boots ... ..	1 pkg.	10	Wheat ... ..	584 cwt.	316
Live Stock—Horses ... ..	208 No.	1,838	Wool ... ..	19,540 bales.	392,271
"    Sheep ... ..	425,896 "	196,379	Woolpacks ... ..	2 "	45
"    Cattle ... ..	29,526 "	201,048	Wool-press ... ..	1 pkg.	20
Luggage and Effects ... ..	97 pkgs.	384			
Machinery ... ..	3 "	137			
				TOTAL ... ..	£ 804,444

NOTE.—The large apparent decrease in the export of Wool *via* Moama is caused by the fact that under the regulations issued by the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, all wool brought by steamer to Echuca from the Murrumbidgee, Edward, and Lachlan Rivers, is ordered to be included in the Swan Hill return, and not, as in former years, in the Moama return.

IMPORTS *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING.

No. 77.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA, Overland, *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING, during the Year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>continued.</i>	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Apparel and Slops ... ..	12 pkgs.	62	Metal—Galvanized ... ..	5 pkgs.	86
Arms and Ammunition ... ..	1 case	15	Nails ... ..	6 kegs	12
Gunpowder ... ..	20 lbs.	2	Oil—Linseed ... ..	30 galls.	11
Cartridges ... ..	1 case	2	Oilmen's Stores ... ..	7 pkgs.	16
Butter and Cheese ... ..	1 cwt.	2	Paints ... ..	1 ton	6
Candles—Sperm ... ..	75 lbs.	4	Pepper and Spices ... ..	4 pkgs.	8
Carriage Materials ... ..	3 pkgs.	16	Pipes—Tobacco ... ..	1 case	2
Carts, Drays, and Waggon	24 No.	369	Pitch, Tar, and Resin ... ..	1 brl.	2
Cement ... ..	1 brl.	2	Plants and Seeds ... ..	6 cases	6
Coffee ... ..	1 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.	11	Potatoes ... ..	6 tons	72
Confections and Preserves	7 pkgs.	16	Provisions—Hams ... ..	2 cwt.	12
Drugs and Medicines ... ..	3 "	17	Photographic Materials	4 cases	27
Earthenware and China ... ..	6 "	20	Saddlery and Harness ... ..	15 pkgs.	101
Flour and Bread ... ..	15 tons	270	Salt ... ..	42 tons	167
Fruit—Bottled ... ..	1 case	3	Soap ... ..	4 cwt.	8
Dried ... ..	2 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs.	8	Spirits—Brandy ... ..	21 galls.	33
Furniture ... ..	26 pkgs.	155	Geneva ... ..	12 "	12
Glass—Window ... ..	2 pkgs.	4	Stones—Lime ... ..	12 tons	40
Grain—Oats ... ..	145 bshls.	44	Sugar—Raw ... ..	46 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs.	96
Rice ... ..	1 ton	6	Sundries ... ..	25 pkgs.	75
Maize ... ..	13 bshls.	6	Tea ... ..	340 lbs.	36
Hardware ... ..	31 pkgs.	129	Timber ... ..	1,119 pcs.	125
Iron and Steel ... ..	1 ton	22	Tobacco—Manufactured	100 lbs.	25
Iron Tanks ... ..	3 No.	18	Cigars ... ..	14 "	10
Jewellery ... ..	1 case	15	Turnery and Woodware	18 pkgs.	30
Leather—Boots and Shoes	4 trunks	49	Vinegar ... ..	20 galls.	7
Linen and Drapery ... ..	46 pkgs.	180	Wire ... ..	78 bdls.	65
Live Stock—Horses ... ..	255 No.	1,275	Wine ... ..	16 galls.	16
Cattle ... ..	1,691 "	8,475	Woolpacks and Bagging	2 bales	25
			Zinc ... ..	1 case	4
			TOTAL ... ..	£ 12,332	

BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*EXPORTS *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING.

No. 78.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA Overland, *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING, during the Year 1872.

Articles	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>continued.</i>	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Butter and Cheese ... ..	5 cwt.	27	Live Stock—Horses ... ..	235 No.	1,175
Confections and Preserves ...	1 pkg.	1	Cattle ... ..	14,765 "	103,355
Eggs—Emu ... ..	2 cases	12	Sheep ... ..	43,432 "	21,716
Fruit—Green ... ..	2 cases	2	Provisions—Hams ... ..	2 cwt.	4
Dried ... ..	3 cwt.	9	Skins—Horned Cattle... ..	1,127 No.	798
Flour ... ..	5 tons	90	Sheep ... ..	214 bds.	1,409
Grain—Oats ... ..	40 bshls.	12	Kangaroo ... ..	32 cases	135
Hay ... ..	3 tons	30	Specimens of Natural History	1 case	12
Horsehair ... ..	2 pkgs.	10	Tallow ... ..	768 cwt.	1,152
Leather—Unmanufactured ...	4 "	23	Timber ... ..	1,610 pcs.	72
			Twine and Thread ... ..	1 bale	11
			Wool ... ..	8,176,458 lbs.	613,234
			TOTAL ... ..		£ 743,289

IMPORTS *via* EUSTON.

No. 79.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from \*VICTORIA, Overland, *via* EUSTON, during the Year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>continued.</i>	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Apparel and Slops ... ..	4 pkgs.	57	Nails ... ..	7 kegs	15
Arms and Ammunition—Guns	1 case	4	Oil—Castor ... ..	5 galls.	2
Powder	56 lbs.	9	Kerosene ... ..	88 "	10
Baskets ... ..	1 bundle	1	Oilmen's Stores ... ..	52 pkgs.	137
Beer—In Wood ... ..	158 galls.	21	Onions ... ..	5 cwt.	4
In Bottle ... ..	256 "	71	Paints ... ..	2 "	4
Biscuits ... ..	273 lbs.	11	Paper ... ..	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	4
Brushware ... ..	6 pkgs.	7	Pickles and Sauces ... ..	8 cases	15
Blue ... ..	28 lbs.	2	Pitch, Tar, and Resin ... ..	7 drums	4
Butter and Cheese ... ..	4 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs.	24	Potatoes ... ..	1½ tons	16
Boat ... ..	*1 No.	11	Provisions—Bacon ... ..	3 cwt. 13 lbs.	15
Candles ... ..	75 lbs.	4	Preserved Meats ... ..	6 cases	18
Carts, Waggon, &c. ... ..	16 No.	233	Rope ... ..	¾ cwt.	5
Coffee ... ..	198 lbs.	12	Saddlery and Harness... ..	9 pkgs.	111
Confectionery and Preserves ...	2 pkgs.	9	Salt ... ..	1 ton 15 cwt.	12
Drugs and Medicine ... ..	13 "	30	Soap ... ..	12 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs.	26
Earthenware ... ..	1 "	8	Spirits—Brandy ... ..	304 galls.	363
Fruit—Dried ... ..	11 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs.	31	Geneva ... ..	260 "	200
Bottled... ..	1 case	2	Cordials ... ..	14 "	9
Felt ... ..	1 pkg.	5	Stationery ... ..	1 pkg.	3
Furniture ... ..	7 cases	15	Sugar ... ..	6 ts. 8 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs.	235
Glassware ... ..	4 pkgs.	19	Tanks—Iron ... ..	1 No.	4
Grain—Oats ... ..	15 bushls.	4	Tea ... ..	1,557 lbs.	124
Rice ... ..	7 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.	12	Timber—Cedar ... ..	1,000 feet	15
Hardware and Ironmongery ...	35 pkgs.	105	Deals... ..	61 No.	10
Hops ... ..	1 pocket	3	Tinware... ..	2 pkgs.	15
Jewellery ... ..	2 pkgs.	26	Tobacco—Manufactured ... ..	1,269 lbs.	177
Leather Manufactured—Boots			Cigars ... ..	55 "	35
and Shoes... ..	8 trunks	59	Vinegar... ..	33 galls.	16
Linen and Drapery ... ..	27 pkgs.	628	Wire—Iron ... ..	20 tons 9 cwt.	546
Live Stock—Horses ... ..	194 No.	1,137	Woolpacks ... ..	3 bales	92
Cattle ... ..	63 "	2,258	Zinc—Galvanized Iron ... ..	1 ton 4 cwt. 3 qrs.	54
Matches ... ..	1 case	11	TOTAL ... ..		£ 7,212

\* One article (boat) imported from South Australia.

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BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*EXPORTS *via* EUSTON.

No. 80.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to \*VICTORIA, Overland, *via* EUSTON, during the Year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>continued.</i>	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s.			£ s.
Apparel and Slops ... ..	2 pkgs.	6 0	Rice ... ..	½ cwt.	1 0
Carts, Waggon, &c. ... ..	11 No.	128 0	Saddlery ... ..	1 parcel	5 0
Flour ... ..	3 tons	60 0	Salt ... ..	4 cwt.	2 0
Fruit—Dried ... ..	20 lbs.	0 10	Soap ... ..	2 qrs. 14 lbs.	1 0
" Green ... ..	1 pkg.	0 10	Spirits—Brandy ... ..	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> galls.	7 0
" Jam ... ..	24 lbs.	1 0	Sugar ... ..	19 cwt.	38 0
Grain—Oats ... ..	1 bushel	0 6	Tobacco ... ..	1 lb.	0 6
Leather, Boots, &c. ... ..	3 parcels	3 0	Tea ... ..	38 "	4 0
Live Stock—Horses ... ..	127 No.	708 0	Vinegar ... ..	2 galls.	1 0
" Cattle ... ..	3,038 "	1,676 0	Wine ... ..	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	0 10
" Sheep ... ..	42,598 "	20,359 0	Wool* ... ..	*67,200 lbs.	5,600 0
Potatoes ... ..	5 cwt.	2 0			
			TOTAL ... ..		£ 28,604 2

\* One article (Wool) exported to South Australia.

IMPORTS *via* WENTWORTH.

No. 81.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony Overland, *via* WENTWORTH, during the Year 1872.

Articles.	Colonies whence Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
			£
Acids ... ..	South Australia ... ..	188 galls.	42
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2 "	1
Aerated Waters ... ..	South Australia ... ..	36 pkgs.	26
Agricultural Implements—Ploughs ... ..	" ... ..	1 pkg.	7
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	9 pkgs.	98
" ... ..	South Australia ... ..	54 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> doz.	157
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	7 pkgs.	23
" ... ..	South Australia ... ..	17 doz.	36
Alkali and Soda ... ..	" ... ..	61 cwt.	76
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1 "	1
Anvils ... ..	South Australia ... ..	2 No.	3
Apparel and Slops ... ..	" ... ..	16 pkgs.	516
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	5 "	142
Arms and Ammunition—Cartridges ... ..	South Australia ... ..	1 pkg.	3
" ... ..	" ... ..	1 "	1
" ... ..	" ... ..	6,075 lbs.	225
" ... ..	" ... ..	891 "	112
" ... ..	" ... ..	45 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> cwt.	84
Arrowroot and Sago ... ..	" ... ..	1,315 lbs.	162
Axes ... ..	" ... ..	42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> doz.	168
Bags and Sacks ... ..	" ... ..	323 pkgs.	122
Barrow and Wheels ... ..	" ... ..	4 No.	5
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	4 "	3
Baskets ... ..	South Australia ... ..	25 pkgs.	35
Bedding ... ..	" ... ..	35 "	78
Beer—In Wood ... ..	" ... ..	6,037 galls.	870
" In Bottle ... ..	" ... ..	6,746 "	1,502
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	344 "	90
Blacking ... ..	South Australia ... ..	6 pkgs.	22
Blankets ... ..	" ... ..	4 "	137
Bottles—Empty ... ..	" ... ..	22 "	59
Bran and Pollard ... ..	" ... ..	675 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> cwt.	213
Brushware ... ..	" ... ..	6 pkgs.	24.
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	3 "	3
Butter and Cheese ... ..	South Australia ... ..	5,972 lbs.	272
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	148 "	6
Candles ... ..	" ... ..	250 "	12
" ... ..	South Australia ... ..	13,356 "	508
Canvas ... ..	" ... ..	18 pkgs.	39
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2 "	26
Carpeting ... ..	South Australia ... ..	6 "	53
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1 pkg.	10
Carriages ... ..	South Australia ... ..	5 No.	226
Carts and Drays ... ..	" ... ..	5 "	76
" ... ..	" ... ..	9 pkgs.	28
Cement ... ..	" ... ..	207 bris.	208
Coffee and Cocoa ... ..	" ... ..	13,598 lbs.	942
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	667 "	45
Confections ... ..	South Australia ... ..	11,362 "	459
Cordage and Rope ... ..	" ... ..	65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> cwt.	238
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	16 "	39
Corks and Bungs ... ..	South Australia ... ..	12 pkgs.	40
Drapery ... ..	" ... ..	392 "	12,470

BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*

No. 81 (*continued*)—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported Overland, *via* Wentworth—*continued.*

Articles.	Colonies whence Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Drapery ... ..	Victoria ... ..	77 pkgs.	£ 4,344
Drugs ... ..	South Australia ... ..	169 "	858
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2 "	58
Earthenware ... ..	South Australia ... ..	35 "	331
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	11 "	215
Eggs ... ..	South Australia ... ..	9 "	9
Felt ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2 "	2
Fish—Preserved ... ..	South Australia ... ..	12,565 lbs.	735
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	192 "	9
Flour ... ..	South Australia ... ..	1,036 tons	13,829
" Biscuits ... ..	" ... ..	4,522 lbs.	889
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1 ton	16
" Biscuits ... ..	" ... ..	173 lbs.	6
Fruits—Bottled, quarts ... ..	South Australia ... ..	102 doz.	51
" " pints ... ..	" ... ..	30 "	14
" " ... ..	Victoria ... ..	6 pkgs.	8
" Dried ... ..	South Australia ... ..	48,137 lbs.	1,617
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	4,809 "	153
" Green ... ..	South Australia ... ..	1,077 pkgs.	467
Furniture ... ..	" ... ..	91 "	260
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	8 "	44
Fuse ... ..	South Australia ... ..	4 "	14
Galvanized Manufactures ... ..	" ... ..	131½ cwt.	328
Ginger ... ..	" ... ..	978 lbs.	49
Glass ... ..	" ... ..	16 pkgs.	35
Glassware ... ..	" ... ..	12 "	51
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	15 "	66
Grain—Crushed ... ..	South Australia ... ..	24 cwt.	41
" Wheat ... ..	" ... ..	1,031 bushels	234
" Oats ... ..	" ... ..	91½ cwt.	462
" Barley ... ..	" ... ..	184 "	77
" Rice ... ..	" ... ..	438 "	476
" " ... ..	Victoria ... ..	9 "	12
" Pease ... ..	South Australia ... ..	13 "	18
" " ... ..	Victoria ... ..	4 "	6
Haberdashery ... ..	South Australia ... ..	45 pkgs.	1,308
Hardware ... ..	" ... ..	1,197 "	4,798
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	49 "	715
Holloware ... ..	" ... ..	11 "	4
Hats ... ..	South Australia ... ..	1 "	28
Hay and Chaff ... ..	" ... ..	157½ tons	513
Honey ... ..	" ... ..	.....	33
Hops ... ..	" ... ..	2,375 lbs.	238
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	527 "	49
Instruments—Musical ... ..	" ... ..	1 pkg.	44
" " " ... ..	South Australia ... ..	3 pkgs.	122
Ink ... ..	Victoria ... ..	3 "	16
Iron—Bar and Rod ... ..	South Australia ... ..	119 cwt.	127
" Castings ... ..	" ... ..	149½ "	255
" Chains ... ..	" ... ..	39½ "	83
" Galvanized ... ..	" ... ..	41 tons	1,604
" " ... ..	Victoria ... ..	4 "	159
" Pipes ... ..	South Australia ... ..	44 cwt.	131
" Steel ... ..	" ... ..	33½ "	105
" Tanks ... ..	" ... ..	110 No.	381
" " ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1 "	4
" Wire ... ..	" ... ..	31 tons	753
" ... ..	South Australia ... ..	1,024 "	21,073
Jams ... ..	" ... ..	56,638 lbs.	1,542
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	120 "	3
Kegs and Casks—Empty ... ..	" ... ..	9 No.	4
" " " ... ..	South Australia ... ..	8 "	6
Lead ... ..	" ... ..	29 cwt.	50
" (Pipes) ... ..	" ... ..	¼ "	1
Leather—Unmanufactured ... ..	" ... ..	24 pkgs.	188
" " " ... ..	Victoria ... ..	3 "	28
" Boots and Shoes ... ..	South Australia ... ..	117 "	2,049
" " " ... ..	Victoria ... ..	16 "	293
Lime ... ..	South Australia ... ..	1,285 bushels	89
Lime-juice ... ..	" ... ..	210 galls.	10
" Cordial ... ..	" ... ..	548 "	236
" " " ... ..	Victoria ... ..	3 pkgs.	18
Live Stock—Sheep ... ..	South Australia ... ..	80,488 No.	28,171
Machinery ... ..	" ... ..	13 pkgs.	67
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	3 "	84
Maizena ... ..	South Australia ... ..	5,226 lbs.	189
" ... ..	Victoria ... ..	440 "	9
Malt ... ..	South Australia ... ..	342 bushels	149
Matches ... ..	" ... ..	61 pkgs.	463
" " " ... ..	Victoria ... ..	8 "	83
Mats and Rugs ... ..	South Australia ... ..	5 "	23
Meat—Preserved ... ..	" ... ..	601 lbs.	28
" " " ... ..	Victoria ... ..	816 "	28
Molasses and Treacle ... ..	South Australia ... ..	5 cwt.	7

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BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*No. 81 (*continued*)—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported *vid* Wentworth—*continued.*

Articles— <i>continued.</i>	Colonies whence Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Mustard ... ..	South Australia ... ..	3,668 lbs.	£ 145
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	36 "	2
Nails ... ..	South Australia ... ..	198½ cwt.	371
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	11 "	19
Nuts ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	397 lbs.	12
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley ... ..	South Australia ... ..	40 cwt.	67
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	4 "	8
" " Groats ... ..	South Australia ... ..	2 "	8
Oil—Animal ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 gall.	1
" Castor ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	115 galls.	47
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	13 "	6
" Kerosene ... ..	South Australia ... ..	5,733 "	673
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	672 "	78
" Linseed ... ..	South Australia ... ..	954 "	243
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	74 "	32
" Olive ... ..	South Australia ... ..	157 "	86
" Undescribed ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,930 "	362
Oilmen's Stores ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	655 pkgs.	888
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	4 "	185
Onions ... ..	South Australia ... ..	28½ tons	175
Paints ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	112½ cwt.	200
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	4 "	21
Paper—Writing ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	2 pkgs.	89
" " Wrapping ... ..	South Australia ... ..	88 lbs.	10
Paperhanging ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	12 cwt.	27
Pepper and Spice ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	6 pkgs.	58
Perfumed Spirits ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	3,114 lbs.	250
Personal Effects... ..	Victoria ... ..	2 galls.	4
Pickles and Sauces—Quarts ... ..	South Australia ... ..	27 pkgs.	85
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	158 doz.	78
" " Pints ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,316 "	696
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	11 pkgs.	16
Pipes—Tobacco ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	12 "	22
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 "	2
" Pitch and Tar ... ..	South Australia ... ..	55 "	43
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	174 "	120
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	6 "	8
Plants and Trees ... ..	South Australia ... ..	5 "	4
Potatoes ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	306 tons	1,306
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	6 "	37
Preserves ... ..	South Australia ... ..	210 lbs.	12
Provisions—Pork and Bacon ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	3,328 "	153
" " Ham ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	530 "	43
Pumps ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 pkg.	10
Saddlery and Harness ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	62 pkgs.	849
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	5 "	96
Salt ... ..	South Australia ... ..	84½ tons	433
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	4 "	20
Sashes and Doors ... ..	South Australia ... ..	289 pkgs.	189
Seeds ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2 "	1
Soap—Common... ..	South Australia ... ..	802½ cwt.	1,003
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	54 "	50
" " Fancy ... ..	South Australia ... ..	½ "	3
Specie ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 pkg.	250
Seltzer Water ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	2 pkgs.	2
Spirits—Brandy ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	6,026 galls. pf.	6,430
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	440 "	502
" " Cordials ... ..	South Australia ... ..	356 "	257
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	9 "	11
" " Geneva ... ..	South Australia ... ..	1,467 "	1,144
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	55 "	47
" " Rum ... ..	South Australia ... ..	1,405 "	1,052
" " Whiskey ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	789 "	578
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	71 "	54
" " All other ... ..	South Australia ... ..	39 "	51
Starch and Blue ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	4,560 lbs.	200
Stationery ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	15 pkgs.	145
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	7 "	83
Stones—Grind ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7 "	5
" " Wrought ... ..	South Australia ... ..	54 "	23
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	5 "	23
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	1 pkg.	6
Sugar—Raw ... ..	South Australia ... ..	5,653 cwt.	9,021
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	500 "	857
" " Refined ... ..	South Australia ... ..	2 "	6
Sundries ... ..	" " " " " " " " " " " "	67 pkgs.	550
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	9 "	74
Tea ... ..	South Australia ... ..	77,428 lbs.	7,189
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	6,005 "	573
Tents and Tarpaulins ... ..	South Australia ... ..	31 pkgs.	240
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	3 "	41
Timber—Dressed ... ..	South Australia ... ..	18,113 sup. ft.	412
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Victoria ... ..	200 "	15
" " Rough ... ..	South Australia ... ..	64,914 "	1,181

BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*No. 81 (*continued*)—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported *via* Wentworth—*continued.*

Articles— <i>continued.</i>	Colonies whence Imported.	Description.	Value.
Timber— <i>contd.</i> —Rough ... ..	Victoria ... ..	8,040 sup. ft.	£ 38
” Undescribed ... ..	South Australia ... ..	5,150 ”	86
” Laths ... ..	” ... ..	11,300 No.	30
” Palings ... ..	” ... ..	9,850 ”	96
Tinware ... ..	” ... ..	8 pkgs.	50
” ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2 ”	23
Tobacco ... ..	South Australia ... ..	20,106 lbs.	3,265
” ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2,525 ”	405
” Cigars ... ..	South Australia ... ..	165 ”	129
” ... ..	Victoria ... ..	12 ”	9
Tools and Utensils ... ..	South Australia ... ..	8 pkgs.	68
Toys and Fancy ware ... ..	” ... ..	14 ”	126
” ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2 ”	10
Turnery and Woodware ... ..	South Australia ... ..	61 ”	143
” ... ..	Victoria ... ..	9 ”	33
Turpentine and Varnish ... ..	South Australia ... ..	133½ galls.	65
Twine and Thread ... ..	” ... ..	11 pkgs.	42
” ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1 pkg.	3
Vegetables—Preserved ... ..	South Australia ... ..	866 lbs.	61
Vinegar ... ..	” ... ..	1,941 galls.	398
” Raspberry ... ..	” ... ..	200 ”	111
” ... ..	Victoria ... ..	65 ”	16
Watches and Clocks ... ..	South Australia ... ..	1 pkg.	8
” ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1 ”	2
Whiting ... ..	South Australia ... ..	67 cwt.	39
Wine ... ..	” ... ..	1,958 galls.	935
” ... ..	Victoria ... ..	165 ”	200
” Ginger ... ..	South Australia ... ..	134 ”	61
” Sparkling ... ..	” ... ..	235 ”	226
Woolpacks ... ..	” ... ..	13,074 No.	3,481
” ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2,120 ”	529
Wool-press ... ..	South Australia ... ..	1 ”	83
Zinc ... ..	” ... ..	8 cwt.	14
” Manufactured ... ..	” ... ..	8 ”	28
” Perforated ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2 ”	5
	TOTAL ... ..	£	164,674

EXPORTS *via* WENTWORTH.No. 82.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony, Overland, *via* WENTWORTH, during the Year 1872.

Articles.	Colonies to which Exported.	Description.	Value.
Ale—In Wood ... ..	Victoria ... ..	96 galls.	£ 13
Bone dust ... ..	South Australia ... ..	5 tons	8
Brandy ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2 cases	3/10/0
Casks—Empty ... ..	South Australia ... ..	4 No.	2
Copper Ore ... ..	” ... ..	312 tons	10,876
Drays ... ..	” ... ..	1 No.	12
Effects—Personal ... ..	” ... ..	6 pkgs.	35
Flour ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1 ton	16
Fruit—Fresh ... ..	” ... ..	3 pkgs.	1
Hardware ... ..	South Australia ... ..	1 pkg.	20
Live Stock—Horned Cattle ... ..	” ... ..	4,998 No.	34,986
” Sheep ... ..	” ... ..	86,694 ”	50,516
” Horses ... ..	” ... ..	111 ”	777
Skins—Sheep ... ..	” ... ..	5,835 ”	359
” Cattle ... ..	Victoria ... ..	113 ”	6
” Cattle ... ..	South Australia ... ..	762 ”	433
Specimens—Natural History ... ..	” ... ..	1 pkg.	5
Sewing-machines ... ..	” ... ..	1 ”	9
Tallow ... ..	” ... ..	16 tons	400
Wool ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1,177 bales	20,009
” ... ..	South Australia ... ..	15,031 ”	200,296
	TOTAL... ..	£	318,782/10/0

## STATISTICS—1872.

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## BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *via* TOCUMWALL.

No. 83.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA, Overland, *via* TOCUMWALL, during the Year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles—continued.	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Aerated Waters ... ..	48 galls.	14	Leather ... ..	9 pkgs.	101
Agricultural Implements ...	17 pkgs.	46	Lime ... ..	21 bags	5
Alkali ... ..	7 cwt.	5	Live Stock—Horned Cattle ...	15 No.	135
Apparel and Slops ... ..	26 pkgs.	836	"    Horses ... ..	25 "	125
Arms and Ammunition—Fire-			"    Limejuice ... ..	42 galls.	10
arms ... ..	4 "	24	Machinery—Pumping... ..	6 pkgs.	23
"    Shot ... ..	252 lbs.	6	"    Weighing... ..	2 "	16
Arrowroot ... ..	226 "	11	Macaroni ... ..	51 lbs.	3
Baskets ... ..	8 pkgs.	18	Maizena... ..	830 "	21
Beer—In Bottle ... ..	671 galls.	168	Marble—Wrought ... ..	1 pkg.	11
"    In Wood ... ..	762 "	76	Matches and Vestas ... ..	12 pkgs.	73
Biscuits ... ..	1,551 lbs.	40	Mustard ... ..	453 lbs.	22
Blacking ... ..	2 pkgs.	1	Nuts—Walnut ... ..	148 "	9
Blankets ... ..	4 bales	102	Nails ... ..	24 cwt.	45
Blue ... ..	182 lbs.	9	Oils—Castor ... ..	70 galls.	21
Boots and Shoes ... ..	38 pkgs.	928	"    Kerosene ... ..	704 "	70
Books—Printed ... ..	4 "	15	"    Linseed ... ..	236 "	65
Brushware ... ..	26 "	31	"    Olive ... ..	87 "	30
Building Materials—Doors ...	15 No.	22	Onions ... ..	5 cwt.	7
"    Sashes ... ..	15 "	10	Paintings and Engravings ...	1 pkg.	4
Butter ... ..	362 lbs.	18	Paints ... ..	15 cwt.	35
Candles ... ..	1,275 "	53	Paper—Brown and Wrapping ...	7 "	14
Canvas ... ..	4 pkgs.	28	"    Writing ... ..	48 lbs.	2
Carpeting and Druggeting ...	4 "	21	Pepper ... ..	491 "	24
Carriages ... ..	1 No.	81	Pickles ... ..	15 pkgs.	22
"    Perambulators ... ..	2 "	3	Pipes—Tobacco ... ..	3 "	2
Carts ... ..	2 "	38	Pitch and Tar ... ..	10 "	16
Cement ... ..	5 brls.	10	Plants and Seeds ... ..	7 "	14
Chains ... ..	2 cwt.	5	Potatoes... ..	26 tons	156
Cheese ... ..	855 lbs.	35	Provisions—Bacon ... ..	90 lbs.	4
Cigars ... ..	14 "	14	"    Hams ... ..	81 "	5
Cocoa ... ..	24 "	1	"    Preserved Meat ... ..	198 "	8
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	1,107 "	68	Saddlery and Harness ... ..	24 pkgs.	594
Confectionery ... ..	1,708 "	70	Sago ... ..	161 lbs.	4
Cordage and Rope ... ..	17 cwt.	25	Salt ... ..	8 tons	40
Drapery... ..	91 pkgs.	2,594	Sauces ... ..	22 pkgs.	55
Drugs ... ..	22 "	108	Soap—Common ... ..	5 tons	130
Earthenware ... ..	15 "	110	Spirits—Brandy ... ..	1,065 galls.	373
Fancy Goods ... ..	11 "	207	"    Geneva ... ..	252 "	63
Fish—Dried ... ..	107 lbs.	5	"    Perfumed ... ..	2 "	3
"    Preserved ... ..	1,626 "	75	"    Rum ... ..	151 "	35
Flour ... ..	6 tons	102	"    Whiskey ... ..	345 "	94
Fruit—Bottled... ..	16 pkgs.	20	Starch ... ..	414 lbs.	11
"    Dried ... ..	6,124 lbs.	204	Steel ... ..	2 cwt.	6
"    Green ... ..	24 pkgs.	17	Stones—Grind ... ..	5 No.	2
Furniture ... ..	24 "	122	"    Sharpening ... ..	1 pkg.	10
Ginger ... ..	110 lbs.	5	Sugar—Refined ... ..	14 cwt.	28
Glass Window ... ..	8 pkgs.	22	"    Unrefined ... ..	548 "	862
Glassware ... ..	8 "	20	Sulphur ... ..	2 "	2
Grain—Manufactured... ..	33 cwt.	46	Sundries... ..	9 pkgs.	48
"    Oats ... ..	224 bushels	40	Tapioca... ..	86 lbs.	3
"    Rice ... ..	2 tons	45	Tarpaulins and Tents ... ..	3 pkgs.	23
Hardware and Ironmongery ...	97 pkgs.	749	Tea ... ..	7,674 lbs.	575
Hay ... ..	3 tons	12	Timber—Dressed ... ..	1,634 sup. feet	33
Holloware ... ..	7 pkgs.	23	"    Undressed ... ..	8,117 "	120
Honey ... ..	480 lbs.	18	Tinware... ..	9 pkgs.	37
Hops ... ..	117 "	9	Tobacco—Manufactured ... ..	2,866 lbs.	215
Indiarubber ... ..	1 pkg.	21	Turnery and Woodware ... ..	10 pkgs.	18
Iron—Bar and Rod ... ..	2 tons	36	Turpentine ... ..	21 galls.	5
"    Castings ... ..	6 cwt.	20	Varnish ... ..	10 "	9
"    Galvanized ... ..	3 tons	141	Vinegar ... ..	148 "	26
"    Tanks ... ..	9 No.	60	Whiting... ..	1 ton	5
"    Wire ... ..	67 tons	1,742	Wine—Sparkling ... ..	42 galls.	84
Iron Wire—Galvanized ... ..	12 cwt.	60	"    Still ... ..	320 "	224
Jams ... ..	2,912 lbs.	97	Woolpacks ... ..	3,925 No.	981
Jewellery ... ..	1 pkg.	37	Zinc ... ..	2 cwt.	2
Lead—Piping ... ..	3 cwt.	8			
"    Sheet ... ..	4 "	9			
				TOTAL ... £	15,434



BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*EXPORTS *via* TOCUMWALL.

No. 84.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, Overland, *via* Tocumwall, during the Year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>continued.</i>	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Flour ... ..	2 tons	34	Skins—Sheep ... ..	45 pkgs.	240
Grain—Wheat ... ..	65 bushels	16	Spirits—Brandy ... ..	8 galls.	12
Hides ... ..	120 No.	212	Tallow ... ..	3 tons	90
Live Stock—Horned Cattle ... ..	1,911 "	12,160	Timber—Gum—Undressed ... ..	4,200 sup. feet	41
" Horses ... ..	224 "	1,415	Wool ... ..	1,978,412 lbs.	148,382
" Pigs ... ..	36 "	45			
" Sheep ... ..	14,696 "	7,358		TOTAL ...	£ 170,005

IMPORTS *via* MARYLAND.

No. 85.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from QUEENSLAND, Overland, *via* MARYLAND, in the Year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles— <i>continued.</i>	Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Beer—In Wood ... ..	300 gallons	40	Salt—Rock ... ..	14 tons	120
" In Bottle ... ..	194 "	58	" Liverpool ... ..	50 "	500
Coffee ... ..	456 lbs.	35	Sugar—Raw ... ..	4 "	120
Drapery ... ..	11 pkgs.	1,080	" Refined ... ..	5 cwt.	8
Dried Fruits ... ..	2,236 lbs.	60	Spirits—Brandy ... ..	115 gallons	120
Grain—Maize ... ..	225 cwt.	68	" Whiskey... ..	60 "	60
Hardware, &c. ... ..	11 pkgs.	200	" Rum ... ..	72 "	72
Hay and Chaff ... ..	58 cwt.	25	" Geneva ... ..	50 "	55
Hops ... ..	69 lbs.	10	Steam-engines ... ..	2 No.	600
Iron Rod and Wire ... ..	92 cwt.	100	Tea... ..	5,051 lbs.	500
Jams ... ..	50 cases	30	Tobacco ... ..	740 "	150
Leather ... ..	4 pkgs.	100			
Oilmen's Stores ... ..	130 "	450		TOTAL ...	£ 4,561

EXPORTS *via* MARYLAND.

No. 86.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to QUEENSLAND, Overland, *via* MARYLAND, in the Year 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Hides ... ..	90 No.	80
Potatoes ... ..	5 tons	40
Sheepskins ... ..	30 bales	270
Tallow ... ..	25 cwt.	40
Tin Ore ... ..	300 tons	1,800
Wool ... ..	162,970 lbs.	11,292
		£ 13,522

## PART IV.

## MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

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## MILLS.

No. 87.—RETURN showing the Number of MILLS for Grinding and Dressing Grain in the Colony, in the Year 1872.

Districts.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	Total.	Districts—continued.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
SETTLED DISTRICTS.						<i>Bligh—</i>					
Bathurst ... ..	7	...	...	...	7	Dubbo ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Berrima ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	<i>Clarence—</i>					
Burrowa ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	Grafton ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Braidwood ... ..	4	1	...	...	5	<i>Lachlan—</i>					
Brisbane Water ... Nil	...	...	...	...	...	Cowra ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Broulee ... ..	1	...	...	1	2	Young ... ..	3	...	...	...	3
Camden, Narellan, and Picton ... ..	6	...	...	1	7	Gundagai ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Campbelltown ... ..	2	...	2	...	4	Wagga Wagga ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Carcoar ... ..	3	...	...	...	3		6	...	...	...	6
Cassilis ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	<i>Liverpool Plains—</i>					
Cowra ... .. Nil	...	...	...	...	...	Tamworth ... ..	3	...	...	...	3
Dowling ... ..	...	...	...	1	1						
Dungog ... ..	3	1	...	...	4	<i>Monaro—</i>					
Goulburn ... ..	8	...	...	...	8	Bega ... ..	2	...	...	...	2
Hartley ... ..	2	1	...	...	3	Bombala ... ..	1	1	...	...	2
Kiama ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	Cooma ... ..	2	1	...	1	4
Liverpool ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	Eden ... ..	1	...	...	1	2
Maitland ... ..	6	...	...	...	6		6	2	...	2	10
Manning River ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	<i>Murrumbidgee—</i>					
Metropolitan ... ..	16	...	1	...	17	Albury ... ..	6	...	...	...	6
Molong ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	Deniliquin ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Mudgee ... ..	6	...	...	...	6	Gundagai ... ..	1	1	...	...	2
Murrurundi ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	Tumut ... ..	1	2	...	...	3
Muswellbrook and Merton ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	Wagga Wagga ... ..	3	...	...	...	3
Newcastle ... ..	1	...	...	...	1		12	3	...	...	15
Orange ... ..	5	...	1	...	6	<i>New England—</i>					
Parramatta ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	Armidale ... ..	8	1	...	1	10
Paterson ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	Tenterfield ... ..	1	1	...	...	2
Patrick's Plains ... ..	5	...	...	...	5	Glen Innes ... ..	2	...	...	...	2
Penrith ... ..	2	2	...	...	4	Inverell ... ..	2	...	...	...	2
Port Macquarie ... ..	...	...	1	1	2		13	2	...	1	16
Port Stephens ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	<i>Wellington—</i>					
Queanbeyan ... ..	3	...	1	...	4	Forbes ... ..	1	...	...	...	1
Raymond Terrace ... ..	2	...	...	...	2						
Rylstone ... .. Nil	...	...	...	...	...						
Scone ... ..	1	...	...	...	1						
Shoalhaven ... ..	1	...	...	1	2						
Wellington ... ..	1	...	...	...	1						
Windsor ... ..	4	1	...	...	5						
Wollombi ... ..	2	...	...	...	2						
Wollongong ... ..	3	...	...	...	3						
Yass ... ..	4	...	...	...	4						
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>116</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS</b> ... ..	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>
						<b>TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS</b> ... ..	<b>116</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>134</b>
						<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>159</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>188</b>

No. 88.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of Mills for Grinding and Dressing Grain.

Year.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1863	129	20	13	18	180
1864	135	16	12	11	174
1865	135	18	14	8	175
1866	130	13	10	6	159
1867	155	15	10	8	188
1868	146	15	10	10	181
1869	151	14	10	8	183
1870	155	16	8	8	187
1871	160	14	7	9	190
1872	159	13	6	10	188







MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.—continued.

No. 91.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Number of MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c., in the Colony.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
<b>CONNECTED WITH OR DEPENDENT UPON AGRICULTURE, VIZ. :—</b>										
Agricultural Implement ... ..						15	10	48	22	37
Tobacco ... ..						40	36	38	33	34
Bakeries (Steam) ... ..	31	39	33	37	35	4	6	5	6	6
Reaping and Threshing Machines	3	2	3	2	2					
Hay-cutting Machine (Steam) ... ..	359	419	367	364	359	378	410	605	657	739
Hay-pressing Machines ... ..										
Chaff-cutters ... ..	170	203	156	197	114	137	131	196	190	14
Bone Manure ... ..	281	346	349	392	390	413	554	885	915	1,101
Wine-presses ... ..	3	6	5	9	9	9	9	8	10	9
Cotton Gins ... ..		1	96	116	122	149	154	207	243	290
Sugar ... ..		2		1	16	8				
Broom (Steam) ... ..		1	1	2	2	2	2	27	57	71
Mowing Machines ... ..				1	1	72	108	166	211	284
Corn-crushers ... ..						177	205	250	257	356
Corn-shellers ... ..						662	1,238	2,235	1,871	1,852
Maizena and Starch ... ..						1	1	1	1	1
Harrows (Steam) ... ..						1	1	1	1	1
Ploughs (Steam) ... ..		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Winnowing Machines ... ..						29*	39	589	604	787
<b>WORKING ON RAW MATERIALS THE PRODUCTION OF THE PASTORAL</b>										
<b>INTEREST, VIZ. :—</b>										
Soap and Candle ... ..	36	29	27	31	30	28	27	28	31	35
Woolen Cloth ... ..	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	6	7	6
Tanneries, &c. ... ..	92	94	104	115	110	100	116	120	130	136
Fellmongers, &c. ... ..	22	17	22	24	21	19	26	23	31	31
Salting and Meat-preserving Establishments	10	9	17	12	12	20	16	22	19	20
Boiling-down Establishments ... ..	39	57	42	45	40	49	48	53	44	44
Wool-washing Establishments ... ..	2	2	2	3	5	29	38	38	35	36
Wool-washing Machines (Steam) ... ..								2	2	6
Wool-pressing Machines (Steam) ... ..	5	3	8	15	14	22	24	22	27	23
Glue Manufactory ... ..						1	1	1	1	1
Sheep-washing Machines ... ..	2						3	30	43	43
<b>MANUFACTURE OF FOOD OF WHICH THE RAW MATERIAL IS NOT THE</b>										
<b>PRODUCE OF AGRICULTURE, AND OF ARTICLES OF DRINK, VIZ. :—</b>										
Distilleries and Sugar Refineries ... ..	17	16	7	16	11	30	32	50	57	56
Rectifying and Compounding ... ..	2	1	1	1	1					
Breweries ... ..	15	8	9	12	16	17	21	25	24	26
Confectionery Manufactories ... ..						14	20	20	26	28
Coffee, Chocolate, and Spice Works						6	5	5	6	6
Ginger-beer, Aerated Waters, Liqueurs, Cordial, Vinegar, Ink, and Blacking Manufactories ... ..	6	5	9	8	8					
Jam Manufactories ... ..						64	87	87	92	96
<b>BUILDING MATERIALS AND PLASTIC MANUFACTURES, VIZ. :—</b>										
Brick-yards ... ..	161	187	184	191	195	212	222	230	257	277
Drain-pipe ... ..								1	1	7
Lime-kilns ... ..	83	89	81	95	87	118	102	103	121	107
Potteries, &c. ... ..	5	7	10	11	10	13	17	12	12	15
Tile Works ... ..						2	4	6	4	6
Saw-mills, &c. ... ..	62	57	62	64	67	84	83	104	112	119
<b>MACHINE MANUFACTORIES, BRASS, LEAD, AND IRON WORKS, VIZ. :—</b>										
Iron and Tin Works ... ..	6	6	7	7	7	15	20	29	36	37
Iron, Brass, and Copper Foundries ... ..	22	22	21	27	26	26	33	35	31	41
Lead Works ... ..								1		
Machinists, Engineers, &c. ... ..	52	66	69	79	84	62	67	51	79	57
Type Foundries ... ..	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS WORKS AND MANUFACTORIES, VIZ. :—</b>										
Air-engine for Working Machinery ... ..									1	1
Account Book, &c. ... ..						5	6	7	7	9
Bag and Sack ... ..							1			1
Bark-cutting Machines ... ..	24	26	27	37	34	39	49	45	54	61
Bark-pressing Machines ... ..			1	7	4	9	5	7	7	7
Bone-charcoal Manufactory ... ..									1	3
Blue Manufactories ... ..								5		
Boot Manufactories ... ..						24	29	35	37	38
Brush Manufactories ... ..						2	3	1	1	
Cabinet Works (Steam) ... ..								2	1	1
Chemical Works ... ..			1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
Clothing Manufactories ... ..						6	9	9	11	15
Coach and Waggon Manufactories ... ..						65	83	91	89	85
Crinoline ... ..						1	1	1		
Dry Docks and Floating Docks	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Dye ... ..	7	7	7	9	10	8	12	10	9	9
Firework Manufactory ... ..								1	1	1
Fire-engines ... ..	17	20	23	20	22	21	24	25	24	22
Gas Works ... ..	3	3	4	4	5	4	6	6	6	9
Glass ... ..				1	2	3	2	1	1	2
Gold-washing Machines ... ..	1	6								
Hat ... ..	5	6	7	7	5	8	8	7	9	12
Ice ... ..	1	2	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	4
Kerosene Oil ... ..			1	5	6	4	7	5	2	2
Mast and Block Manufactories ... ..								3	3	3
Metallic Paint Manufactory ... ..									1	1
Organ-builder ... ..						1	1	1	1	1
Packing-case Manufactories ... ..						2	2	3	4	4
Paper-box Manufactory ... ..										1
Paper Mills ... ..										2
Patent Slips ... ..					1	2	1	1	2	2
Printing Establishments (Steam)	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Quartz-crushing Machines ... ..	39	45	49	56	62	66	66	7	7	7
Rope ... ..	4	4	5	5	4	6	7	4	4	4
Railways ... ..	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3
Salt Works ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	2
Ship and Boat Builders ... ..	3	7	52	81	80	69	73	73	86	90
Shirt Manufactories ... ..								4	4	5
Smelting Works—Iron, Copper, and Tin		2	3	7	10	4	9	10	10	12
Soap-powder Manufactory ... ..								1	1	1
Steam Joinery ... ..									1	3
Steam-engines ... ..	77	131	113	123	92					
Steam-vessels ... ..	66	104	100	100	100	114	103	93	98	105
Steam-washing Machines ... ..				1	1	4	6	4	3	3
Stone-crushing Machines ... ..	6	4	2	8	3	2	3	3	6	14
Stone-dressing Machines (Steam)									1	3
Water-works ... ..	5	4	6	7	5	6	7	4	4	5
Wire-works ... ..										1
<b>GENERAL TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>6,862</b>	<b>6,827</b>	<b>7,769</b>

\* The number returned from two districts only.

† See return of Gold-mining Machinery.

‡ Railway Carriage Works.

## STATISTICS—1872.

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## WOOLLENS MANUFACTURED.

No. 92.—RETURN showing the Quantity of WOOLLENS Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1872.

Police Districts.	No. of Establishments.	Cloth and Tweeds.
Hartley ... ..	1	Yards. 52,000
Parramatta ... ..	3	121,500
Penrith ... ..	2	27,760
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>6</b>	<b>201,260</b>

No. 93.—DECENNIAL RETURN of WOOLLENS Manufactured in the Colony.

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Cloth and Tweeds.	Year.	No. of Establishments.	Cloth and Tweeds.
1863	5 <sup>a</sup>	Yards. 64,650	1868	5	Yards. 227,464
1864	5 <sup>a</sup>	91,800	1869	7	233,904
1865	5 <sup>a</sup>	145,707	1870	6	187,470
1866	5 <sup>a</sup>	172,720	1871	7	267,196
1867	5	175,348	1872	6	201,260

<sup>a</sup> One not worked.

## SOAP AND CANDLES MANUFACTURED.

No. 94.—RETURN showing the Quantity of SOAP and CANDLES Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1872.

Districts.	No. of Establishments.	Soap.	Candles.
		Quantity.	Quantity.
<b>OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.</b>			
		cwt.	cwt.
Bathurst ... ..	1	1,400	520
Goulburn ... ..	1	2,000	230
Maitland ... ..	1	5,500	1,200
Metropolitan ... ..	13	37,824	10,237
Mudgee ... ..	1	2,400	300
Newcastle ... ..	3	21,480	300
Orange ... ..	2	1,600	300
Parramatta ... ..	1	1,040	250
Port Macquarie ... ..	1	100	8
Shoalhaven ... ..	1	1,400	.....
Wellington ... ..	1	300	10
<b>TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS</b> ... ..	<b>26</b>	<b>75,044</b>	<b>13,364</b>
<b>PASTORAL DISTRICTS.</b>			
Bligh—Dubbo ... ..	1	120	.....
The Clarence—Grafton ... ..	2	2,400	60
Murrumbidgee—Albury ... ..	1	123	.....
New England { Armidale ... ..	1	.....	.....
{ Inverell ... ..	1	30	10
	2	30	10
Liverpool Plains—Tamworth... ..	2	3,000	370
Wellington—Forbes ... ..	1	15	20
<b>TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS</b> ... ..	<b>9</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>460</b>
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>35</b>	<b>80,732</b>	<b>13,824</b>



SOAP AND CANDLES MANUFACTURED—*continued.*

## No. 95.—DECENNIAL RETURN of SOAP and CANDLES Manufactured in the Colony.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Soap.	Candles.	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Soap.	Candles.
		Quantity.	Quantity.			Quantity.	Quantity.
		cwt.	cwt.			cwt.	cwt.
1863	36	60,947	17,237	1868	28	81,549	14,155
1864	29	74,900	22,016	1869	27	73,943	15,636
1865	27	71,896	23,909	1870	28	64,912	11,129
1866	31	68,456	23,340	1871	31	80,652	13,568
1867	30	77,773	26,206	1872	35	80,732	13,824

## TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

## No. 96.—RETURN showing the Quantity of TOBACCO Manufactured in the Colony during the Year 1872.

Districts.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS—		
Dungog	4	470
Maitland	7	1,903
Manning River	3	110
Metropolitan	6	5,440
Paterson	10	455
Patrick's Plains	1	100
Port Stephens	1	82
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS	32	8,560
PASTORAL DISTRICTS—		
The Clarence—Grafton	2	20
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS	2	20
GENERAL TOTAL	34	8,580

## No. 97.—DECENNIAL RETURN of TOBACCO Manufactured in the Colony.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		cwt.			cwt.
1863	31	4,808	1868	40	7,808
1864	39	8,619½	1869	36	8,927
1865	33	8,006	1870	38	8,165
1866	37	7,755	1871	33	6,366½
1867	35	6,933	1872	34	8,580

## SUGAR MANUFACTORIES.

## No. 98.—RETURN showing the Number of SUGAR MANUFACTORIES in the Colony in the Year 1872; also, the Weight of CANE crushed at the MILLS, and the Quantity of SUGAR and MOLASSES produced from the same.

Police Districts.	Number of Mills worked by				Weight of Cane Crushed.	Quantity of Sugar Manufactured.	Quantity of Molasses Manufactured.
	Steam.		Cattle.				
	No.	Horse power.	No.	Horse power.	cwt.	cwt.	Gallons.
Brisbane Water—Lake Macquarie	1	25	...	.....	8,000	200	934
Grafton	8	112	6	10	484,480	24,490	100,550
Macleay River	5	144	15	23	107,940	4,900	21,606
Manning River	2	17	13	26	32,209	887	4,160
Port Macquarie	5	73	7	19	64,340	2,850	15,225
Raymond Terrace	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond River	1	6	6	13	15,600	880	1,320
Wagga Wagga	1	8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL TOTAL	24	385	47	91	712,569	34,207	143,795

\* Hand mill.

## No. 99.—RETURN showing the Number of SUGAR MANUFACTORIES; also, the Weight of CANE crushed and the Quantity of SUGAR and MOLASSES produced from the same, during the Years 1870 to 1872.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Weight of Cane Crushed.	Quantity of Sugar Manufactured.	Quantity of Molasses Manufactured.
		cwt.	cwt.	Gallons.
1870	27	.....	13,574	.....
1871	57	.....	35,836	113,151
1872	71	712,569	34,207	143,795

## STATISTICS—1872.

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## REFINED SUGAR.

No. 100.—DECENNIAL RETURN of REFINED SUGAR Manufactured in the Colony.

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Quantity.	Year.	No. of Establishments.	Quantity.
		cwt.			cwt.
1863	5*	169,280	1868	2	155,120
1864	5*	118,480	1869	2	134,480
1865	4†	128,020	1870	2	153,492
1866	2	110,500	1871	2	155,394
1867	2	119,693	1872	3	134,380

\* Three not worked.

† Two not worked.

## TALLOW AND LARD.

No. 101.—RETURN showing the Number of LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED for TALLOW and LARD, and the Quantity produced during the Year 1872.

Districts.	Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep slaughtered.	Horned Cattle slaughtered.	Tallow produced.	Pigs slaughtered.	Lard produced.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.	No.	No.	No.	cwt. qrs. lbs.	No.	lbs.
Maitland ... ..	1	10,096	.....	2,180 0 0	.....	.....
Metropolitan ... ..	27	10,000	.....	‡38,326 0 0	149	‡3,012
Mudgee ... ..	1†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parramatta ... ..	2	47,225	1,717	4,984 2 3	.....	.....
Patrick's Plains ... ..	1†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor ... ..	2†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS...	34	67,321	1,717	45,490 2 3	149	3,012
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.						
The Clarence { Grafton ...	2*	.....	242	191 3 7	.....	.....
{ Richmond River	5	.....	19	4 1 0	.....	.....
	7	.....	261	196 0 7	.....	.....
The Darling—Wentworth ...	1†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murrumbidgee—Moama ...	1	4,000	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....
Macleay—Macleay River ...	1†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS	10	4,000	261	496 0 7	.....	.....
GENERAL TOTAL ...	44	71,321	1,978	‡45,986 2 10	149	‡3,012

\* One establishment refused to supply the information.

† Not working.

‡ Of this quantity a large portion is produced from the refuse from butchers' shops.

TALLOW AND LARD—*continued.*

No. 102.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK slaughtered for Tallow and Lard, and the Quantity produced.

Year.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep Slaughtered.	Horned Cattle Slaughtered.	Tallow Produced.	Pigs Slaughtered.	Lard produced.
		No.	No.	cwt.	No.	lbs.
1863	39	7,574	30,335	57,594	894	4,090
1864	57	39,927	60,090	75,241	4,569	19,736
1865	52	10,006	44,103	73,703	2,763	10,182
1866	45	.....	2,868	19,416	1,026	6,284
1867	40	54,862	3,842	36,154	358	2,352
1868	49	179,498	1,574	45,013	466	5,180
1869	48	230,550	246	67,175	1,446	6,065
1870	53	290,696	74	87,708	1,042	4,104
1871	44	306,799	133	73,737	1,268	4,636
1872	44	71,321	1,978	45,986	149	3,012

## COLONIAL DISTILLED SPIRITS.

No. 103.—DECENNIAL RETURN of COLONIAL DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Year.	Materials.	Spirits (Rum.)
	cwt. qrs. lbs.	Proof Gallons.
1863... ..	Sugar... .. 1,183 1 23 } Treacle ... .. 22,032 1 25 } Grain... .. 427 1 0 }	142,995
1864... ..	Sugar... .. 534 0 6 } Treacle (Colonial) ... .. 15,613 3 5 } Molasses (Foreign) ... .. 1,574 1 5 } Grain... .. 121 3 14 }	*106,076
1865... ..	Sugar... .. 29 0 0 } Treacle ... .. 3,412 0 0 } Grain... .. 79 0 0 }	13,347
1866... ..	Sugar... .. 140 2 23 } Treacle ... .. 1,351 2 10 } Grain... .. 4 0 18 }	6,378
1867... ..	Sugar... .. 376 1 24 } Treacle ... .. 4,390 3 14 }	20,903
1868... ..	Sugar... .. 986 3 27 } Treacle ... .. 14,037 1 22 }	77,431
1869... ..	Sugar... .. 302 0 13 } Treacle and Molasses ... .. 3,424 2 6 }	20,176
1870... ..	Sugar... .. 814 1 17 } Treacle ... .. 8,381 3 17 }	48,055
1871... ..	Sugar... .. 158 1 14 } Treacle ... .. 5,718 1 0 }	29,687
1872... ..	Sugar... .. 288 2 7 } Treacle and Molasses ... .. 7,395 3 7 }	36,059

\* Of this quantity, 48,957 proof gallons were distilled after the 28th May, 1864—the date when the Bonded Distilleries and Sugar Houses Act of 1862 came into practical operation at the Brisbane Distillery—the only establishment at work during the year.

## PART V.

## PRODUCTION.

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## GOLD RECEIVED BY ESCORT.

No. 104.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of GOLD received by ESCORT from the several Gold Fields of the Colony, in the Year 1872, and the Comparative Quality and Value of the Gold received from each of such Gold Fields, as assayed by the Mint.

District.	Name of Gold Field.	Gold received.		Value of the Gold per Ounce.	Total Amount of Gold received from each District.	
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		ozs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.
Western	Sofala ... ..	10,765'15	41,542 14 10	3 17 2	307,266'94	1,194,323 8 11
	Bathurst ... ..	9,805'82	36,626 16 2	3 14 8		
	Hargraves and Windeyer	4,102'40	16,144 7 2	3 18 8		
	Tambaroora ... ..	80,592'46	320,086 8 3	3 19 5		
	Mudgee and Gulgong ...	140,538'81	551,935 13 2	3 18 7		
	Orange ... ..	7,679'01	27,325 15 7	3 11 2		
	Stoney Creek ... ..	4,405'70	14,269 15 7	3 4 9		
	Grenfell and Curragong	36,413'55	141,664 18 11	3 17 10		
Southern	Carcoar and Trunkey ...	12,964'04	44,726 19 3	3 9 0	74,807'81	280,679 6 9
	Goulburn ... ..	1,827'10	7,113 4 5	3 17 10		
	Braidwood ... ..	15,644'51	58,567 10 3	3 14 10		
	Adelong ... ..	17,042'41	63,338 8 5	3 14 4		
	Tumut ... ..	4,282'26	16,836 5 4	3 18 8		
	Tumberumba and Wagga Wagga	3,719'87	11,386 1 1	3 1 3		
	Araluen ... ..	20,000'59	77,352 18 2	3 17 4		
	Burrangong ... ..	8,475'48	31,809 14 1	3 15 1		
	Cooma ... ..	2,293'19	8,740 4 10	3 16 3		
	Kiandra ... ..	648'10	2,439 0 1	3 15 3		
Northern	Gundagai ... ..	874'30	3,096 0 1	3 10 10	10,111'61	38,183 5 0
	Rocky River ... ..	1,569'86	6,204 12 2	3 19 1		
	Nundle ... ..	4,399'38	16,683 9 0	3 15 10		
	Tamworth ... ..	1,497'84	5,064 11 2	3 7 8		
	Scone ... ..	68'59	217 18 2	3 3 7		
	Armidale ... ..	2,575'94	10,012 14 6	3 17 9		
	TOTAL... ..	392,186'36	1,513,186 0 8	.....	392,186'36	1,513,186 0 8

No. 105.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of GOLD received by ESCORT into the Branch Royal Mint, from the several Gold Districts of the Colony.

Year.	Western District.		Southern District.		Northern District.		General Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
1863	215,443	818,741	170,766	669,700	37,198	140,608	423,407	1,629,049
1864	149,710	562,425	139,270	544,253	27,450	104,492	316,430	1,211,170
1865	141,251	536,395	117,319	457,288	22,240	84,222	280,810	1,077,905
1866	130,835	499,794	88,810	345,436	21,844	83,045	241,489	928,275
1867	134,448	521,964	68,941	267,858	19,326	73,976	222,715	863,798
1868	131,944	514,939	83,519	325,322	14,276	54,568	229,739	894,829
1869	130,954	506,722	80,589	310,989	12,839	49,035	224,382	866,746
1870	128,634	496,337	55,758	212,612	14,272	54,706	198,664	763,655
1871	209,394	811,026	73,262	278,045	14,272	52,710	296,928	1,143,781
1872	307,267	1,194,324	74,808	280,679	10,111	38,183	392,186	1,513,186

## MINES.

No. 106.—RETURN of COAL, COPPER, IRON, TIN, and other Mines in the Colony, and of the Quantity obtained from the same, and its Value, in the Year 1872.

Where Situated.		Number of Mines.	Name of Mineral Substance.	Quantity produced, and Value.	
				Quantity.	Value.
				tons. cwt. qrs.	£ s. d.
Berrima	{ Jordon's Crossing ... ..	1	Coal	200 0 0	160 0 0
	{ Black Bob's Creek* ... ..	1	ditto	.....	.....
	{ Cateract* ... ..	1	ditto	.....	.....
Campbelltown	{ Stanwell Park* ... ..	1	ditto	.....	.....
	{ Lithgow Valley (Eskbank Colliery) ... ..	1	ditto	4,321 0 0	1,300 0 0
Hartley	{ Ditto (Hermitage Colliery) ... ..	1	ditto	800 0 0	240 0 0
	{ Coerwell Colliery ... ..	1	ditto	100 0 0	25 0 0
	{ Stoney Creek ... ..	1	ditto	371 2 0	166 9 0
Maitland	{ Anvil Creek ... ..	1	ditto	6,000 0 0	1,500 0 0
	{ Four-mile Creek ... ..	3	ditto	17,661 0 0	2,783 7 0
	{ Australian Agricultural Company (Pitt Town) ... ..	1	ditto	184,272 0 0	65,226 4 6
	{ Co-operative Company (Wallsend) ... ..	1	ditto	97,402 8 2	48,331 15 0
	{ Wallsend Coal Company ... ..	1	ditto	155,000 0 0	59,100 0 0
Newcastle	{ Lambton Colliery ... ..	1	ditto	149,916 0 0	57,350 0 0
	{ Waratah ... ..	1	ditto	170,334 9 2	62,315 8 10
	{ New Lambton Colliery ... ..	1	ditto	100,964 0 0	48,383 18 0
	{ Burwood Colliery (Red Head) ... ..	1	ditto	828 0 0	268 14 0
Patrick's Plains	{ Rix's Creek ... ..	1	ditto	714 10 0	393 0 0
Scone	{ ... ..	1	ditto	60 0 0	33 0 0
	{ Mount Keira (Wallsend) ... ..	1	ditto	43,534 0 0	15,236 18 0
	{ Ditto (Mount Pleasant) ... ..	1	ditto	43,232 4 1	15,131 5 6
Wollongong	{ Ditto (Bulli) ... ..	1	ditto	35,865 18 0	17,933 0 0
	{ American Creek ... ..	1	ditto	850 0 0	320 0 0
	{ Bellambi* ... ..	1	ditto	.....	.....
TOTAL		26	Coal	1,012,426 12 1	396,197 19 10
Berrima	{ Nattai* ... ..	1	Iron	.....	.....
Goulburn	{ Currowang ... ..	1	Copper	280 0 0	25,000 0 0
Bourke	{ Cobar ... ..	1	ditto	1,222 0 0	15,129 0 0
Bathurst	{ Mountain Run ... ..	1	ditto	120 0 0	10,800 0 0
	{ Native Dog Creek ... ..	1	ditto	6 0 0	540 0 0
Orange	{ Icey ... ..	2	ditto	185 5 0	2,070 0 0
	{ Burrill ... ..	1	ditto	3 0 0	100 0 0
Wellington	{ Gigmaley ... ..	1	ditto	3 0 0	100 0 0
	{ Three-mile Flat ... ..	1	ditto	3 0 0	100 0 0
	{ Tutting's Paddock ... ..	1	ditto	1 0 0	30 0 0
Cowra	{ ... ..	1	ditto	3 0 0	100 0 0
Braidwood	{ Mulloon Creek ... ..	2	ditto	42 0 0	504 0 0
Molong	{ Goodrich ... ..	1	ditto	17 0 0	170 0 0
Cooma	{ ... ..	2	ditto	.....	.....
Tenterfield	{ ... ..	84	Tin	381 0 0	28,575 0 0
Glen Innes	{ ... ..	65	ditto	337 12 2	20,257 10 0
Hartley	{ ... ..	1	{ Kerosene Shale	8,000 0 0	24,000 0 0
Wollongong	{ ... ..	1	ditto	2,740 0 0	4,100 0 0
Murrurundi	{ ... ..	1	ditto	300 0 0	600 0 0

\* Not working. † Owners unwilling to give the quantity of ore raised.

No. 107.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of COAL MINES, and the Quantity raised, and its Value.

Year.	Number.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Number.	Quantity.	Value.
		tons.	£ s. d.			tons.	£ s. d.
1863	20 <sup>a</sup>	433,889 $\frac{1}{4}$	236,230 10 7	1868	28 <sup>c</sup>	954,230 $\frac{3}{4}$	417,809 6 1
1864	25 <sup>b</sup>	549,012 $\frac{1}{2}$	270,171 11 0	1869	33 <sup>e</sup>	919,773 $\frac{3}{4}$	346,145 16 5
1865	24 <sup>b</sup>	585,525 $\frac{1}{2}$	274,303 13 9	1870	32 <sup>d</sup>	868,564 $\frac{1}{4}$	316,835 16 4
1866	25 <sup>c</sup>	774,238	324,049 6 7	1871	27 <sup>b</sup>	898,784 $\frac{1}{2}$	316,340 2 1
1867	26 <sup>d</sup>	770,012 $\frac{1}{2}$	342,655 7 8	1872	26 <sup>b</sup>	1,012,426 $\frac{1}{2}$	396,197 19 10

<sup>a</sup> Two Mines not worked.  
<sup>b</sup> Four ditto.  
<sup>c</sup> Five ditto.

7—S

<sup>d</sup> Six Mines not worked.  
<sup>e</sup> Seven ditto.  
<sup>f</sup> Six ditto.



AND VINEYARDS.

(exclusive of the Area occupied for Pastoral purposes) exceeding one Acre, the extent of their Holdings, the Quantity same during the Year ending 31 March, 1873.

Crops.													Produce.											Vineyards.											
Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphoe.	Sorghum and Imphoe. For Grain. For Green Food for Cattle.	Sugarcane. Productive.	Sugarcane. Unproductive.	Arrowroot.	Sown Grasses.		Vineyards.	Gardens and Orchards.	All other.	Total number of Acres under Crop.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphoe.	Sugarcane.	Sugar produced.	Arrowroot.	Hay.				Wine-making.			Table use.				
						For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.																	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Sown Grasses.	No. of Acres.	Wine produced.	Brandy manufactured.	No. of Acres.	Quantity obtained.	Vines unproductive.		
acres	acs	acs	acs	acs	acs	acs	acs	acs	acs	acs		bushels	bushels	bush	bush	bush	bush	tons	lbs.	l.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	tons	tons	tons	tons		gallons	galls		tons	acs		
						59	555	21½	479	82	12893½	90898	11664	3399	9392	1312	...	2839							166	11	2860	85	2	120	...	15	10	4½	
						251	231	13	26	100	13113	131880	30741	2951	3300	180	...	915							148	12	2463	161	13	300	...	2	2	3	
						70	...	3	100	...	6277	67196	10190	20	13345	...	...	1036							148	...	1530	170	...	...	...	...	...	3	
						321	325	21	181	130	39758	522975	54410	3731	22620	180	...	2761							983	19	5096	331	13	300	...	2	2	6	
						11	4	2	24	...	673	9100	3530	350	100	...	...	12							...	...	60	10	...	...	2	2	...		
						122	10	2	19½	...	2172	20680	8160	300	1390	...	...	118							318	28	519	163	2	600	...	...	...	...	
						133	14	4	42½	...	2845	29780	11690	650	1490	...	...	130							318	28	579	173	2	600	...	2	2	...	
						95	...	1½	4½	...	164	320	391	20	...	...	...	13							...	...	14	192	...	...	1	1	½		
		I				80	108½	34½	62½	75	2008	18819	3730	310	27	20	...	40							...	...	101	134	32½	7800	110	14	4½	½	
						33	...	15½	24½	167½	1151¼	9511	1621	120	12	30	...	235¼							20	2	550	57	12	2000	...	...	...	3¼	
						78	26½	34	2½	10	1775½	28584	5205	248	...	...	...	92½							...	...	8	91	210	11½	1050	...	12½	11	10
		I				286	134½	85½	93½	252½	5099½	57234	10947	698	39	50	...	380½							20	10	756	593	56	10850	110	14½	16½	14½	
						172	1680	8	278	13	4924	15037	5655	1035	5530	1470	...	3257							...	...	200	4	8	...	...	...	...	4	
	41				3	124½	667	...	151½	...	4186½	1822	39755	1652	7373	3294	...	1040¼					1190	...	8	437	294½	231½	...	...	...	...	...		
	10	71½				125½	2	92½	220	47½	7120	5170	23584	1655	3727	1110	10	219	...	3½				132½	4	1637½	170	55	10600	...	22½	21½	15		
						2	26	333	...	16	3774	361	97270	177	1045	...	...	514					200	...	...	...	39	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						65	...	...	...	...	2118	1825	24316	325	1615	473	...	444						...	...	...	254	27	5	120	10	...	...	...	
	10	177½			5	472	2696	105½	797½	60½	22122½	24215	190580	4844	19290	6347	10	5474½	...	3½				1390	132½	12	2661½	660½	64	1188	10	22½	21½	19	
						...	...	...	...	...	161	260	3160	...	...	20	...	8							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		I				17	33	...	39	23	1272	1165	920	380	2301	456	...	554						27	...	934	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						55	10	...	122	24	989	10	17386	10	39	29	...	22						6	4	217	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						276	...	...	...	2	242	5319	1918	131210	427	2922	187	...	50					97	...	...	374	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		I			6	348	...	...	...	72	7741	3353	152676	817	5853	692	...	634						130	4	1525½	982	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
						51	22	31	66	45	3260	1476	4688	627	3078	152	5	44						97	14	1811	85	15	2400	45	10	3	6		
		13			2	6	203½	37½	247½	68	3312½	325	1386	55	110	20	65½							...	...	1688½	10	9	402	...	15½	15½	13		
		51½				44	555½	186½	3761½	...	6824½	622	1891	100	345	...	56½							7	...	1638½	60	25½	3316	27	95½	80	65½		
		281½				...	...	...	...	8½	1944	734	4114	353	245	478	...	39						15½	...	932½	...	431	12700	...	9½	19½	14½		
		142			½	148	...	...	...	57½	6472	2555	70530	708	2240	210	42	173½					140	72½	46	1313	352	134½	19770	205½	74	9½	25½		
		70			2	6	2935	1013	4897	...	...	...	1080	...	...	...	2025	...	...				...	...	...	54	602	4	151	668	...	24	20	21	
		11			1008	5	22	374	13	8032	...	2750	161484	1153	5257	1231	...	152					...	433	...	1798	1960	15½	816	32	48	3	2		
					12	...	...	...	...	138	...	505	1310	200	80	...	...	59					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		188½			½	1259	822½	571½	7775½	1204½	35480	8965	246483	3196	11361	2091	47	2614½						140	625	114	9783½	2471	257½	40072	309½	166½	150½	147½	
30½						40	120½	12½	46½	4	3222½	12240	68800	1470	1786	230	...	188	40000	...	...	...	...	10	...	100	40	4	200	...	4	3	4½		
2	15				3177	56½	176	32	27	27	6179	4937	51928	1918	315	12	301	1103½	1680	...	...	...	...	16	2	301	14892	117½	10180	...	12	10	46½		
		4				70	15	10	27	20	468	5210	455	310	...	...	15½						...	2	...	13	171	10	1200	...	...	...	...		
174½	3	6½				100	113½	190½	139½	116½	3832½	16120	39511	1306	105	65	160	153	113860	...	...	...	...	...	...	24½	167	136	26910	30	5½	2½	49½		
84	6					173	35	59	285	...	2751	13888	17015	100	110	12	22	357	12500	2½	...	...	...	...	...	23	123	38	16600	...	...	...	21		
6					3	472	...	38	2	4	1446	639	13110	870	640	...	480	126	2500	...	...	...	300	40	25	195	6	...	3135	...	1	1	6		
296½	9	25½			1	4032	340½	486	531½	1718	18336½	64334	191521	5974	2956	319	963	1951½	172540	3	...	...	300	68	27	662½	17330	336½	58225	30	22½	16½	127½		











COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Holders of Land exceeding one Acre.			Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one Acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land enclosed but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		Crops.																
												Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Millet.						
	Freeholders.	Free and Leaseholders.	Leaseholders.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.			
COUNTIES.	acres.																											
Argyle ...	374	286	215	319401	180010	9828	3065	250086	61857	59487	115088	7337	106	576	11	306	4	55	640	1766	...	57	...	...	2	897	...	
Bathurst ...	617	395	469	255351	265746	27805	11953	72768	34472	154778	219321	29613	679	2752	...	163	22	19	966	3404	...	60	...	...	...	45	...	
Bligh ...	141	...	9	73299	2335	2681	164	12476	538	58142	1633	1472	131	515	40	22	20	4	75	273	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brisbane ...	381	49	39	433570	313012	4937	261	126873	194275	301858	118476	2955	10	487	12	33	13	13	1	552	...	4	7	...	5	151	...	
Camden ...	1465	220	1416	302663	192492	10494	11627	228714	165635	63454	15230	2233	295	6684	418	190	20	137	1030	4017	558	444	5	1	...	1764	...	
Cook ...	345	23	184	84493	22649	466	3077	49463	14360	30366	5211	324	160	4272	11	67	4	40	314	1417	...	44	1	...	6	206	...	
Cumberland ...	3054	283	1491	258462	191588	202961	15183	206517	163092	31648	13312	1192	525	7218	241	173	36	211	651	12566	76	172	13	3	4	57	...	
Durham ...	530	323	609	244170	147702	7823	10713	150556	50968	85789	86021	4604	50	5783	138	348	18	60	174	507	2	37	8	64	...	361	...	
Georgiana ...	274	99	62	70639	50260	4098	890	26390	7095	40151	42275	3525	43	33	...	35	...	2	645	231	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	
Gloucester ...	336	169	320	44123	22490	5906	4627	24796	10264	13421	7599	2038	6	7067	...	113	9	28	155	147	...	12	2	25	1	242	82	
Hunter ...	120	45	20	79088	38364	2030	400	65275	23774	11782	14190	699	1	837	...	2	...	17	35	136	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	
King ...	678	43	60	243092	49319	12372	2058	120804	31861	109916	15400	10761	75	615	64	143	101	49	550	1055	...	15	...	...	...	530	...	
Macquarie ...	627	35	413	95032	54052	13595	9358	42369	15001	39068	29701	1501	...	17452	7	153	...	28	534	43	53	...	...	...	...	312	40	
Murray ...	499	34	124	431683	71706	9227	2756	238106	9048	184349	59902	7791	77	880	...	182	20	5	422	1269	...	26	...	...	2	562	...	
Northumberland ...	1061	481	727	212266	131433	13052	10475	139193	73866	60015	47092	4364	31	9410	21	210	6	185	954	837	49	8	2	182	3	845	9	
Phillip ...	315	18	45	100590	48357	6193	840	47414	5197	46983	42320	3794	4	1499	...	23	4	4	107	534	38	22	...	...	...	...	242	...
Roxburgh ...	479	58	220	134494	35949	6858	5744	85116	11325	42520	18880	5740	2122	1597	20	281	43	34	347	1376	...	70	...	...	...	...	564	...
St. Vincent ...	590	131	281	162842	45473	18239	9869	70282	18277	73773	18327	1357	19	7240	24	90	20	52	1066	1257	84	19	1	...	3	1284	...	
Wellington ...	578	220	168	156341	36816	21579	2810	58512	7303	76749	26703	17008	644	2007	20	90	20	27	289	2464	...	18	...	...	...	460	...	
Westmoreland ...	301	22	126	62832	31342	4967	3240	22332	9175	35533	18927	3870	310	761	...	171	18	...	1193	1190	...	108	...	...	...	537	...	
Counties Lincoln & Gordon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	12765	2934	6998	3764923	1932099	2065181	1091047	2038599	907385	1519785	915609	112179	5288	77689	1028	2798	378	974	10181	36044	916	1131	39	278	24	11536	429	
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.																												
Albert ...	26	...	...	2780	...	...	...	640	...	2140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bligh ...	123	6	15	21319	2507	1486	263	11731	1177	8101	1066	757	45	383	2	39	6	7	23	243	...	3	...	1	...	...	56	...
The Clarence ...	1479	...	349	141808	224604	17293	9371	66420	7527	58095	207706	44	9	22767	3	...	3	29	...	142	10	...	...	...	...	...	295	1
The Darling ...	51	...	2	5037	48	18	8	2837	...	2212	40	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwydir ...	94	15	11	49676	3324	484	8	20953	2994	28239	322	63	38	144	...	2	6	4	15	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
The Lachlan ...	1156	75	121	357151	168536	19448	2382	211456	121605	126246	44549	12784	115	2705	33	202	10	8	1083	1814	32	59	20	1	4	357	1	
Liverpool Plains ...	478	29	116	446534	87894	7036	1794	183355	54854	256162	31246	6075	100	1027	11	64	160	15	43	538	...	3	...	...	...	...	242	3
Monaro ...	815	372	144	458122	216235	9759	1319	214596	23168	237766	191748	3219	83	3238	27	162	74	50	595	1086	1	39	13	...	2	890	2	
Murrumbidgee ...	1600	449	259	781917	615530	37821	3056	606066	467658	138030	144816	28969	817	1964	41	361	124	26	812	3075	195	18	17	1	5	561	3	
Macleay ...	159	20	140	19462	19531	2145	2539	12086	3184	5231	13808	11	...	4108	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
New England ...	1011	204	95	169104	209023	15774	1712	88584	50110	64745	157200	10580	301	1796	27	66	47	55	798	1738	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Warrego ...	24	...	4	2010	1576	10	...	290	180	1710	1396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wellington ...	337	5	10	86268	1624	5097	153	36329	579	44841	892	2864	193	921	5	32	16	...	35	470	5	5	...	...	...	153	...	
Total of Pastoral Districts ..	7353	1175	1266	2541260	1550435	116371	22807	1455367	733037	968519	794789	65372	1709	39055	151	929	447	196	3405	9189	253	1281	53	3	11	3587	10	
Total Settled Districts	12765	2934	6998	3764923	1932099	2065181	1091047	2038599	907385	1519785	915609	112179	5288	77689	1028	2798	378	974	10181	36044	916	1131	39	278	24	11536	429	
GENERAL TOTAL ..	20118	4109	8264	6306194	3482534	3229221	1811712	3489966	1640423	2489305	1710398	177551	6997	116745	1179	3727	825	1173	13586	44233	1169	1260	92	281	35	15123	440	

STATISTICS—1872.

VINEYARDS—*continued.*

and PASTORAL DISTRICTS of the COLONY, for the Year ended 31st March, 1873.

Crops.										Produce.										Vineyards.															
For Grain and Imphee.	For Green Food for Cattle.	Productive.	Unproductive.	Arrowroot.	Sown Grasses.		Vineyards.	Gardens and Orchards.	All other.	Total number of Acres under Crop.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar-cane.	Sugar produced.	Arrowroot.	Hay.				Wine-making.		Table use.						
					For Hay.	For Green Food for Cattle.																	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Sown Grasses.	No. of Acres.	Wine produced.	Brandy manufactured.	No. of Acres.	Quantity obtained.	Vines unproductive.			
acs	acs	acres	acs	acs	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bus.	bush	bush	bush	tons	lbs.	t.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	tons	tons	tons	tons	gallons	galls	tons	acres						
...	...	...	...	...	59	555	21½	419	82	12893½	90898	11664	3399	9392	1312	...	2839	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	11	2860	85	2	120	...	15	10	4½		
...	...	...	...	...	321	325	21	181	130	39758	522975	54410	3731	22620	180	...	2761	...	...	...	...	...	...	983	19	5096	331	13	300	...	2	2	6		
...	...	...	...	...	133	14	4	42½	...	2845	29780	11690	650	1490	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	28	579	173	2	600	...	2	2	...		
...	...	...	...	...	286	134½	85½	93½	252½	5099½	57234	10947	698	39	50	...	380½	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	756	593	56	10850	110	14½	16½	14½		
10	177½	...	...	...	5	472	2696	105½	797½	60½	22122½	24215	190580	4844	19290	6347	10	5474½	...	3½	...	...	1390	132½	12	2661½	660½	64	1188	10	22½	21½	19		
...	...	...	...	...	6	348	43	2	403	72	7741	3353	152676	817	5253	692	...	634	...	...	...	...	...	130	4	1525½	982	...	...	...	...	...	2		
...	188½	...	...	...	2	1259	822½	571½	7775½	1204½	35480	8965	246483	3196	11361	2091	47	2614½	...	...	...	...	140	625	114	9783½	2471	257½	40072	309½	166½	150½	147½		
9	25½	...	...	...	3	4032	340½	486	531½	171½	18536½	64334	191521	5974	2956	319	963	1951½	172540	3	...	...	300	68	27	662½	17330	336½	58225	30	22½	16½	127½		
...	...	...	...	...	22	14	2	61	2	4988	51882	545	552	11617	170	...	1124	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	420	60	...	...	...	2	4	...		
12	...	...	...	...	198	320½	42½	85	26	2430½	10096	19884	50	553	15	...	29	300	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	145	423	25	8800	...	14½	18	3		
...	...	...	...	...	222	75	51	98	26	14430	140800	9492	2451	7073	142	...	1595	...	...	...	...	...	156	126	1563	319	14	1770	100	24	17	13			
4	8	535	1401	1	64	531	125	96½	55	22945	14178	728732	2845	10694	...	...	793	41140	10	128580	8355	700	...	...	248	314	77	13540	...	10	17	38			
...	...	...	...	...	92½	460½	3	180	8	11983	131559	23842	3805	9476	440	8	1702½	...	...	...	...	...	102	22	1509	79½	...	...	...	...	...	3			
12	51	32	53	8	3159	1110	744	1050½	190½	23528	47358	255340	3327	17553	52	2700	2359½	7960	5½	8100	207	11783	38	10	1262	10920½	494½	86556	...	84½	103	164½			
...	...	...	...	...	401	194	24	124	16	7033	63889	33371	462	1317	355	...	742	...	...	803	3	...	...	4	5	1207	856	...	...	...	20	30	4		
...	...	...	...	...	218	51	16½	88	34	12602	92106	32399	6846	5331	1273	...	1690	...	...	...	...	...	1832	68	2275	405	14½	1484	...	...	...	2			
1	10½	...	...	...	4	230	14839	71½	365	39	28108	38913	268960	1697	24475	207	...	4670	...	...	...	...	300	40	23	2645	256	37	1930	20	22½	16½	12		
...	...	...	...	...	588½	413½	26	246½	65	24389½	307807	53423	2106	8304	246	...	1435	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	20	3611	1443	14	3000	...	11	8	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	12	8207	57235	12050	2211	22253	1739	...	1455	...	...	...	...	...	315	17½	2275½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
48	467½	610	1554	24	12179	22983½	2538½	12818	2614	315653	1789789	2579227	52008	194277	15920	4188	34889½	300900	30	151663	9024	20513	5913½	6361	41327	37843½	1504	241123	579½	442	439½	592½			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2½	...	...	...	42½	½	78½	48	11	1750	14244	12151	892	570	38	20	119½	...	...	...	...	...	2000	108	14	330	40½	50½	1600	...	10	4½	18		
...	9	2633½	175	13	6½	131½	94	247	51	26664½	13209	12572	...	...	...	...	902½	2240	...	1399890	85468½	10000	½	3½	490	37	36	2842	...	47½	...	10½			
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	8	10	½	60	...	2½	4½	...		
...	...	...	...	...	93	...	13½	27½	...	492	946	3770	25	120	...	...	27½	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	7	99½	142½	5½	1252	...	4	4	4		
8	17½	10	2	...	225½	1791½	85	403½	54½	21830½	224359	53317	3794	22710	543	25	894½	...	6	329	91½	...	190½	14	2703	259½	39½	3510	...	31½	12½	14½			
1	...	...	...	...	273	11½	26½	155	81	8830½	132150	19418	1628	737	40	...	569	120	2	...	...	...	185	251	1248	538½	15½	1730	...	5½	3½	6			
...	...	...	...	...	285	900	16½	351	41½	11079½	56279	150753	3355	12571	774	...	3409½	100	...	...	...	100	120	122½	1732½	526	5	150	...	4½	5½	7			
12½	28½	30½	28	...	220	1867½	1105½	508½	83½	40877½	399360	56048	7332	19639	266	10	1689½	4756	6	2540	300	...	1136	186	3937½	246	843	187428	387	72	65½	190½			
...	11	186	242	...	45	13	15	...	...	4684	144	140540	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	335	30	3	3	1			
...	2	...	...	...	259½	357½	84½	361	41½	17486½	224567	37127	1129	19703	...	...	2211½	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	103	2863½	597	50	10300	...	13	10½	21½		
...	2	...	...	...	187½	233	31	82	14½	5250½	55305	20035	545	640	90	...	243½	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	40	654	343	10	1120	...	20	20½	1		
21½	72	2860	447	14	1506½	5338	1551½	2198½	3768	188951½	1108674	1405731	18700	76690	1761	55	10222½	7210	14	1470999	88786	12100	2741	741	14078	2780	1064½	210327	417	213	133½	274½			
48	467½	610	1554	24	12179	22983½	2538½	12818	2614	315653	1789789	2579227	52008	194277	15920	4188	34889½	300900	30	151663	9024	20513	5913½	6361	41327	37843½	1504	241123	579½	442	439½	592½			
69½	539½	3470	2001	38	13717½	28321½	4090	15016½	2892½	451634½	2898463	3884968	70708	270967	17671	4243	45112	308116	44	1622662	97820	3261	8654½	1276½	55405	40593½	3569½	451450	996½	655	573½	860½			

AGRICULTURE AND VINEYARDS—continued.

No. 111.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Quantity of LAND under Crop, and the PRODUCE of the same, &c., in the Colony.

Year ended 31 March.	Crops.																				Produce.																
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Cotton.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Arrowroot.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar-cane.		Sown Grasses, Oats, Wheat, and Barley for Hay.	Vines.	Sown Grasses, Oats, Barley, Sorghum, &c., for Food for Cattle.	Gardens and Orchards.	All other in Crop.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Cotton.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Arrowroot.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar.	Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Sown Grasses for Hay.	Vines.		
													Productive.	Unproductive.																					Wine.	Brandy.	Fruit for Table use.
acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	lbs.	bush.	bush.	tons	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	lbs.	tons	galls.	galls.	tons
1864	103942½	95688½	4092½	13022½	18½	326½	81	11618½	534½	...	...	368	...	...	48291½	1640½	17652½	8415½	1339½	307035	808919	2925950	67009	213924	1600	4257	690	32140½	4851	...	...	18990	280	70548	136976	2033	393½
1865	104568½	101584½	4723½	14098	175½	699½	51½	14397½	806½	...	...	317½	22½	52307½	1849	12341½	9739½	1171	318854	1246458	3114211	60355	189524	29012	3998½	722½	52060½	4036	...	...	163710	4478	69405	161298½	3077	344½	
1866	131653½	113442½	5843½	10939	11	1639½	123	15209½	1499	...	...	226	141	61909½	2126	21252½	10492½	1746	378254½	1013863	2759994	58370	116005	380	12343	1668	31367½	7469½	...	...	10040	5700	54230	168123	1439½	559½	
1867	175033½	119519	6211	14914½	...	1571½	197½	18809½	1326½	...	...	172½	116½	74742½	2281	21109½	12274½	2944½	451225½	2226027	3878064	91741	304028	...	19968	2133½	43869½	2477½	...	...	8915	17780	118010	242183	3176	668½	
1868	149142½	115522½	5140½	13142½	76	1879	192½	15440	626½	7½	...	234½	646½	74346	2531½	18828½	12640½	2766	413164	1433807	3132505	62392	156955	13680	15569½	1963½	33482½	6035	7000	...	...	9480	134740	91869½	285283	3856½	700½
1869	164206½	120807	6397½	12129½	...	2187½	156	16391½	875	...	143	261½	2584½	67761½	3116½	21193½	13529	3145	434756½	1787085	3777495	94715	164687	...	23164½	1931	30768	7925	...	14236	5240	3264824	80543½	412587	1888	693	
1870	189452	128041½	9151½	17301½	...	2378	134	17132½	366½	...	312	296½	3917½	75034½	3906½	17375½	14516	3289	482324½	3200959	4880805	148617	400766	...	37434	1806½	54200½	3192	...	34046	8460	3563704	131985½	460321	1687	955½	
1871	147997	107178½	4650½	10683½	2½	1295½	359½	13927½	225½	...	84½	182½	1475	2607½	65403½	4504½	43991½	17168½	5240½	426976	999595	2340654	47701	119365	11½	11691	4747	34118½	699½	...	22897	2005	1519560	66601½	342674	1847½	1046½
1872	154030½	119956½	3461½	13795	...	1342½	254	14770	567½	...	26½	32½	1994½	2399	51805½	4152½	31903½	14520½	2789½	417801½	2229642	4015973	55284	280887	...	17339	4346	44758	4475½	...	26454	3465	2780288½	77459½	413321	1765½	508
1873	177551½	116745	3727½	13586	...	1260	281	15123½	440	...	38	69½	3470	2001	65832	4090	32510½	15016½	2892½	454634½	2898463	3984958	70708	270967	...	17671	4243	45112	2751	...	32613	880	10955840	105929½	451450	996½	573½

OCCUPIERS OF LAND, WITH EXTENT OF HOLDINGS, &c., &c.					
Year ended 31st March.	Number of Occupiers of Land (excluding those for Pastoral purposes.)	Total Extent of Holdings.	Extent of Land in Cultivation.	Extent of Land enclosed but not in Cultivation.	Extent of Land Unenclosed.
		acres	acres	acres	acres
1864	19,361	7,310,343½	308,260½	1,817,218½	5,184,864½
1865	21,540	7,545,117	321,526½	1,742,128	5,481,463
1866	22,509	7,277,255½	381,400½	1,980,547	4,915,308½
1867	24,629	7,448,200½	452,850½	2,374,201½	4,621,148½
1868	25,875	7,737,651½	413,164	3,034,675	4,289,812½
1869	26,581	7,464,924	434,826½	3,301,140½	3,728,957½
1870	27,720	7,857,469½	482,324½	3,693,213½	3,681,931½
1871	31,538	8,628,326	434,012½	3,935,758½	4,258,555
1872	29,174	7,855,067½	417,851½	3,921,505	3,515,711
1873	32,491	9,788,729	454,634½	5,134,389½	4,199,703½

α 1872.—This quantity is exclusive of the produce of 748 acres of Sugar-cane grown in the Grafton District, which could not be ascertained.

## STATISTICS—1872.

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## LIVE STOCK.

No. 112.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the SETTLED DISTRICTS of the Colony, on the 31st March, 1873.

Counties. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.				Counties—continued. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>ARGYLE.</b>					<b>DURHAM—continued.</b>				
Goulburn ... ..	6,942	37,519	174,664	5,796	North-western portion—Scone	730	6,923	7,568	291
<b>BATHURST.</b>					<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>11,170</b>	<b>83,136</b>	<b>97,986</b>	<b>13,097</b>
Eastern portion—Bathurst ...	4,038	6,299	68,558	1,867	<b>GEORGIANA.</b>				
South-western portion—Cowra	1,784	1,932	60,977	275	Southern portion—Goulburn..	2,648	8,574	39,153	1,790
Middle and southern portion—					North-eastern portion—Hart-				
Carcoar ... ..	2,815	3,685	138,210	1,131	ley ... ..	1,070	1,826	10,610	920
North-western portion—Orange	3,892	5,311	56,721	3,723	North-eastern portion—Bath-				
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>12,529</b>	<b>17,227</b>	<b>324,466</b>	<b>6,996</b>	urst ... ..	775	968	15,916	690
<b>BLIGH.</b>					Western portion—Carcoar ...	4,790	5,305	123,937	1,078
Southern portion—Wellington	779	819	60,649	115	<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>16,673</b>	<b>189,616</b>	<b>4,478</b>
Greater portion—Cassilis ...	2,396	7,293	219,959	768	<b>GLOUCESTER.</b>				
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>8,112</b>	<b>280,608</b>	<b>883</b>	South-west portion—Dungog..	620	6,300	.....	1,502
<b>BRISBANE.</b>					Southern portion—Newcastle..	66	414	.....	119
Western portion—Cassilis ...	1,178	4,920	102,070	174	Midland and north-western				
South-eastern portion—Mus-					portion—Port Stephens ...	3,207	27,379	2,174	5,004
wellbrook and Merton ...	2,175	11,796	17,225	642	Southern portion—Raymond				
North-western portion—Murr-					Terrace ... ..	1,135	5,092	60	1,301
rurundi ... ..	1,140	4,432	90,399	349	North-eastern portion—Man-				
Eastern and north-eastern por-					ning River... ..	1,343	5,733	40	1,922
tion—Scone ... ..	3,781	21,707	148,782	688	<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>44,918</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>9,848</b>
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>8,274</b>	<b>42,855</b>	<b>358,476</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>HUNTER.</b>				
<b>CAMDEN.</b>					North-western portion—Mus-				
South-western portion—Ber-					wellbrook and Merton ...	658	8,023	3,544	242
rima ... ..	2,551	29,124	15,223	3,513	North-eastern portion—Pat-				
Eastern portion—Kiama ...	2,284	29,703	545	10,346	rick's Plains ... ..	1,108	3,462	6,931	422
North-western portion—Cam-					Western portion—Rylstone... ..	318	240	9,034	11
den, Narellan, and Picton	3,391	23,935	6,147	3,672	Southern portion—Windsor... ..	295	686	.....	494
South-eastern portion—Shoal-					Part of—Wollombi ... ..	554	2,295	797	205
haven ... ..	1,503	10,153	39	3,763	<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>14,706</b>	<b>20,306</b>	<b>1,374</b>
North-eastern portion—Wol-					<b>KING.</b>				
longong ... ..	1,758	25,069	346	5,279	South-western portion—Burrowa	1,676	3,646	141,783	802
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>11,487</b>	<b>117,984</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>26,573</b>	Southern portion—Yass ... ..	7,036	17,111	197,867	3,591
<b>COOK.</b>					<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>8,712</b>	<b>20,757</b>	<b>339,650</b>	<b>4,393</b>
South-eastern portion—Cam-					<b>MACQUARIE.</b>				
den, Narellan, and Picton	97	885	.....	240	Central portion—Port Mac-				
Western portion—Hartley ...	2,336	4,494	9,893	2,152	quarie ... ..	1,850	8,160	76	4,130
Eastern portion—Penrith ...	303	521	119	327	Southern portion—Manning				
Western portion—Rylstone... ..	7	9	2,040	3	River ... ..	3,159	13,311	75	4,905
North-eastern portion—Wind-					Part of—Macleay River ... ..	1,812	9,329	4	2,355
sor ... ..	1,543	3,846	1,240	2,454	<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>6,821</b>	<b>30,800</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>11,390</b>
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>4,286</b>	<b>9,755</b>	<b>13,292</b>	<b>5,176</b>	<b>MURRAY.</b>				
<b>CUMBERLAND.</b>					Eastern portion—Braidwood..	1,737	10,638	15,595	861
South-eastern portion—Camp-					Greater portion—Queanbeyan	5,224	25,335	234,106	2,149
belltown ... ..	984	4,290	2,049	597	Northern portion—Yass ... ..	1,856	12,189	137,660	974
Central portion—Liverpool ...	1,508	5,484	1,467	893	<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>8,817</b>	<b>48,162</b>	<b>387,361</b>	<b>3,984</b>
South-western portion—Cam-					<b>NORTHUMBERLAND.</b>				
den, Narellan, and Picton	831	4,712	2,788	445	South-eastern portion—Bris-				
Western portion—Penrith ...	2,463	10,232	3,042	1,934	bane Water ... ..	814	3,584	8	1,579
North-eastern portion—Metro-					South-western portion—Wind-				
politan ... ..	8,547	7,102	2,708	4,372	sor ... ..	582	1,133	.....	1,045
North-western portion—Wind-					Northern portion—Maitland... ..	3,809	12,921	3,729	3,692
sor ... ..	2,379	5,244	1,336	2,769	North-eastern portion—New-				
South-eastern portion—Wol-					castle ... ..	1,162	3,604	557	1,367
longong ... ..	61	396	.....	110	North-western portion—Pat-				
Central and northern portion—					rick's Plains ... ..	2,235	11,428	37,944	1,409
Parramatta ... ..	1,796	3,671	2,161	1,693	North-eastern portion—Ray-				
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>18,569</b>	<b>41,131</b>	<b>15,551</b>	<b>12,813</b>	mond Terrace ... ..	391	1,418	427	849
<b>DURHAM.</b>					Part of—Wollombi ... ..	1,675	5,859	382	1,426
North-eastern portion—Dun-					<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>10,668</b>	<b>39,947</b>	<b>43,047</b>	<b>11,367</b>
gog... ..	1,100	6,506	50	2,205	<b>PHILLIP.</b>				
Southern portion—Maitland... ..	1,771	7,954	1,331	1,708	Western portion—Mudgee ...	4,013	4,272	20,787	644
South-western portion—Mus-					Eastern portion—Rylstone ...	1,685	6,253	44,728	307
wellbrook and Merton ...	819	9,060	6,540	126	<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>5,698</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>65,515</b>	<b>951</b>
Midland and northern portion—									
Paterson ... ..	2,943	16,385	2,589	3,827					
Southern portion—Patrick's									
Plains ... ..	3,246	33,791	79,447	4,246					
South-eastern portion—Ray-									
mond Terrace ... ..	561	2,517	461	694					



STATISTICS—1872.

LIVE STOCK—continued.

No. 112 (continued).—RETURN OF LIVE STOCK in the SETTLED DISTRICTS—continued.

Counties. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.				Counties—continued. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
<b>ROXBURGH.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	<b>WELLINGTON.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.
South-western portion—Bathurst ...	2,744	6,757	58,183	1,445	Northern portion—Mudgee ...	3,057	5,025	62,865	1,252
Northern portion—Rylstone ...	1,563	3,668	47,428	814	Western portion—Molong ...	188	474	20,615	61
Eastern portion—Hartley ...	174	389	471	62	Southern portion—Orange ...	1,572	1,744	23,261	1,000
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>10,814</b>	<b>106,082</b>	<b>2,321</b>	North-western and Midland portions—Wellington ...	2,715	4,405	115,516	1,068
<b>ST. VINCENT.</b>					<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>7,532</b>	<b>11,648</b>	<b>222,257</b>	<b>3,381</b>
South-western portion—Braidwood ...	6,960	23,597	27,505	2,287	<b>WESTMORELAND.</b>				
South-eastern portion—Broulee ...	1,196	6,389	117	2,006	Western portion—Bathurst ...	1,347	3,460	29,734	4,823
Northern portion—Shoalhaven	1,378	6,663	408	3,264	Central portions—Hartley ...	2,703	4,890	5,527	1,938
Part of—Dowling ...	702	8,674	394	3,763	Southern portion—Goulburn	225	2,507	.....	33
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>10,236</b>	<b>45,323</b>	<b>28,424</b>	<b>11,320</b>	North-eastern portion—Camden, Narellan, and Picton	156	1,472	65	590
					<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>4,431</b>	<b>12,329</b>	<b>35,326</b>	<b>7,384</b>
					<b>GORDON AND LINCOLN.</b>				
					Part of—Wellington ...	1,255	1,585	21,347	176

No. 113.—RETURN OF LIVE STOCK in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS of the Colony, on 31st March, 1873.

Pastoral Districts. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.				Pastoral Districts—continued. (Police Districts and parts of.)	Live Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
<b>ALBERT.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	<b>MACLEAY.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.
Part of—Bourke ...	521	9,163	190,130	341	Part of—Macleay River ...	1,894	10,327	16	2,168
Western portion—Mitchell ...	1,536	23,198	496,751	156	Part of—Armidale ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>32,361</b>	<b>686,881</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>10,327</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,168</b>
<b>BLIGH.</b>					<b>MONARO.</b>				
Part of—Dubbo ...	4,138	77,608	254,935	1,358	North-eastern portion—Broulee	1,237	8,973	92	4,041
Part of—Coonamble ...	1,676	58,866	91,428	283	Part of—Queanbeyan ...	717	6,678	50,532	146
Northern portion—Walgett ...	622	19,714	12,654	188	Part of—Bombala ...	2,428	16,052	505,312	1,329
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>6,436</b>	<b>156,188</b>	<b>359,017</b>	<b>1,829</b>	Part of—Cooma ...	6,876	53,976	477,119	2,073
<b>THE CLARENCE.</b>					South-eastern portion—Eden	996	7,343	2,669	2,119
Part of—Grafton ...	21,285	62,018	1,605	4,058	Eastern portion—Bega	3,803	36,888	2,644	12,353
Part of—Richmond River ...	4,968	106,025	250	1,998	North-western portion—Braidwood ...	135	1,000	.....	54
Part of—Glen Innes ...	480	5,900	250	40	<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>16,192</b>	<b>130,910</b>	<b>1,038,368</b>	<b>22,115</b>
Small portion—Tenterfield ...	274	8,920	22,620	60	<b>MURRUMBIDGEE.</b>				
North-eastern portion—Tweed River ...	100	400	.....	400	Part of—Albury ...	11,319	39,420	171,752	4,020
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>27,107</b>	<b>183,263</b>	<b>24,725</b>	<b>6,556</b>	Part of—Deniliquin ...	3,876	34,382	1,454,841	1,591
<b>THE DARLING.</b>					Part of—Gundagai ...	2,158	16,473	73,979	1,155
Eastern portion—Balranald ...	1,038	24,070	333,423	42	Part of—Tumut ...	4,594	25,725	74,522	2,923
South-eastern portion—Wentworth ...	1,344	8,020	393,345	594	Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	3,851	30,725	622,729	2,698
North-western portion—Mitchell ...	682	12,608	255,500	7	Part of—Yass ...	768	5,804	8,502	174
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>44,698</b>	<b>982,268</b>	<b>643</b>	Part of—Oxley ...	1,569	9,101	1,137,226	403
<b>THE GWYDIR.</b>					Part of—Moama ...	553	1,563	70,192	389
Greater portion—Warialda ...	5,816	150,735	590,855	462	<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>28,688</b>	<b>163,253</b>	<b>4,159,743</b>	<b>13,353</b>
Western portion—Walgett ...	80	8,500	.....	.....	<b>NEW ENGLAND.</b>				
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>5,896</b>	<b>159,235</b>	<b>590,855</b>	<b>462</b>	Southern portion—Armidale ...	10,648	116,605	839,216	3,586
<b>THE LACHLAN.</b>					Northern portion—Tenterfield	1,550	24,740	59,318	662
Part of—Grenfell ...	1,641	16,292	123,354	506	Part of—Glen Innes ...	2,750	38,480	319,035	320
Part of—Boorowa ...	2,486	6,333	77,556	864	Part of—Inverell ...	2,691	26,920	226,078	747
Part of—Gundagai ...	4,703	22,962	130,289	2,704	Small portion—Richmond River ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	3,394	26,136	427,952	1,331	<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>17,639</b>	<b>206,745</b>	<b>1,443,647</b>	<b>5,315</b>
Part of—Young ...	6,406	19,503	425,335	3,391	<b>WARREGO.</b>				
Part of—Yass ...	213	932	8,710	116	North-eastern portion—Walgett ...	3,237	63,372	286,201	183
Part of—Forbes ...	2,684	41,199	162,773	631	Western and Southern portions—Bourke ...	253	848	102,847	65
Part of—Oxley ...	4,257	47,326	1,268,603	1,268	<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>64,220</b>	<b>389,048</b>	<b>248</b>
Part of—Cowra ...	768	1,675	31,521	527	<b>WELLINGTON.</b>				
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>26,552</b>	<b>182,358</b>	<b>2,656,093</b>	<b>11,248</b>	Part of—Dubbo ...	2,509	69,892	383,624	766
<b>LIVERPOOL PLAINS.</b>					Part of—Molong ...	2,575	4,302	259,317	1,354
Part of—Murrurundi ...	4,967	30,869	323,378	1,099	Northern portion—Bourke ...	425	19,106	25,361	3
Eastern portion—Tamworth ...	9,857	51,852	881,893	4,157	Part of—Forbes ...	1,651	16,720	268,435	487
Part of—Wee Waa ...	2,553	70,595	250,886	482	<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>7,160</b>	<b>110,020</b>	<b>936,737</b>	<b>2,610</b>
Western portion—Walgett ...	616	22,330	60,390	268					
Part of—Coonamble ...	570	2,530	27,400	300					
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>18,563</b>	<b>178,176</b>	<b>1,543,947</b>	<b>6,306</b>					

## STATISTICS—1872.

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LIVE STOCK—*continued.*

No. 114.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of LIVE STOCK in the SETTLED DISTRICTS of the Colony, for the Years ending 31 March, 1872 and 1873.

Counties.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.							
	Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Argyle ... ..	9,591	6,942	32,194	37,519	126,656	174,664	4,585	5,796
Bathurst ... ..	10,997	12,529	15,574	17,227	332,477	324,466	7,815	6,996
Bligh... ..	3,715	3,175	7,053	8,112	338,998	280,608	1,108	883
Brisbane ... ..	8,225	8,274	43,416	42,855	229,165	358,476	2,515	1,853
Camden ... ..	11,213	11,487	121,778	117,984	25,171	22,300	29,549	26,573
Cook ... ..	3,843	4,286	7,485	9,755	4,264	13,292	5,671	5,176
Cumberland... ..	18,332	18,569	40,151	41,131	22,702	15,551	12,402	12,813
Durham ... ..	13,251	11,170	77,744	83,136	92,715	97,986	13,257	13,097
Georgiana ... ..	6,489	9,283	9,305	16,673	114,245	189,616	3,233	4,478
Gloucester ... ..	6,995	6,371	43,933	44,918	2,836	2,274	9,571	9,848
Hunter ... ..	2,422	2,933	15,199	14,706	11,573	20,306	1,457	1,374
King ... ..	6,901	8,712	14,302	20,757	293,245	339,650	3,941	4,393
Macquarie ... ..	5,522	6,821	32,133	30,800	528	155	10,119	11,390
Murray ... ..	7,801	8,817	36,560	48,162	274,500	387,361	4,405	3,984
Northumberland ... ..	12,157	10,668	37,131	39,947	41,942	43,047	13,118	11,367
Phillip ... ..	4,565	5,698	10,794	10,525	75,078	65,515	1,972	951
Roxburgh ... ..	5,768	4,481	10,358	10,814	109,958	106,082	3,961	2,321
St. Vincent ... ..	8,324	10,236	42,362	45,323	23,575	28,424	9,182	11,320
Wellington ... ..	8,075	7,532	11,772	11,648	246,639	222,257	4,198	3,381
Westmoreland ... ..	6,504	4,431	13,894	12,329	44,898	35,326	6,152	7,384
Lincoln and Gordon ... ..	.....	1,255	.....	1,585	.....	21,347	.....	176
TOTAL, COUNTIES ... ..	160,690	163,670	623,198	665,906	2,411,165	2,748,703	148,211	145,554

No. 115.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of LIVE STOCK in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS of the Colony, for the Years ending 31 March, 1872 and 1873.

PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.							
	Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Albert ... ..	1,859	2,057	44,247	32,361	641,503	686,881	390	497
Bligh... ..	6,344	6,436	88,985	156,188	451,127	359,017	2,192	1,829
The Clarence ... ..	12,604	27,107	172,327	183,263	27,653	24,725	7,333	6,556
The Darling... ..	2,841	3,064	35,355	44,698	704,470	982,268	411	643
Gwydir ... ..	6,417	5,896	177,669	159,235	818,898	590,855	594	402
Lachlan ... ..	22,614	26,552	125,167	182,358	1,913,964	2,656,093	10,012	11,248
Liverpool Plains ... ..	21,566	18,563	157,955	178,176	1,984,215	1,543,947	6,684	6,306
Macleay ... ..	1,519	1,894	9,942	10,327	420	16	1,610	2,168
Monaro ... ..	14,728	16,192	109,678	130,910	680,212	1,038,368	16,733	22,115
Murrumbidgee ... ..	25,360	28,688	173,284	163,253	4,291,732	4,159,743	11,461	13,353
New England ... ..	16,932	17,639	180,068	206,745	1,326,591	1,443,647	4,790	5,315
Warrego ... ..	4,484	3,490	71,257	64,220	566,961	389,048	425	248
Wellington ... ..	6,142	7,160	45,756	110,020	459,786	936,737	2,347	2,610
Total, Pastoral Districts ... ..	143,410	164,738	1,391,690	1,621,754	13,867,532	14,811,345	64,982	73,350
Total, Counties ... ..	160,690	163,670	623,198	665,906	2,411,165	2,748,703	148,211	145,554
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	304,100	328,408	2,014,888	2,287,660	16,278,697	17,560,048	213,193	218,904

No. 116.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the Colony.

Year ended 31 March.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Year ended 31 March.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1864	262,554	2,032,522	7,790,969	135,899	1869	280,818	1,761,411	15,080,625	176,901
1865	284,567	1,924,119	8,271,520	164,154	1870	280,304	1,795,904	14,989,923	175,924
1866	282,587	1,961,905	8,132,511	146,901	1871	337,597	2,195,096	16,308,585	243,066
1867	278,437	1,771,809	11,562,155	137,915	1872	304,100	2,014,888	16,278,697	213,193
1868	280,201	1,728,427	13,909,574	173,168	1873	328,408	2,287,660	17,560,048	218,904



## PART VI.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

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TAXES, DUTIES, &c.

No. 117.—SCHEDULE of TAXES, DUTIES, FEES, and all other sources of Revenue, specified under the respective Laws or Authorities under which they are derived.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>COLONIAL SPIRITS.</b>			
<b>LICENSED DISTILLERIES.</b>			
29 Vict., No. 14 (19 Jan., 1866).	Upon spirits made or distilled within the Colony, from sugar which shall have paid Customs duties .. .. . the gal.	s. d. 9 5	Act of Parliament 59 Geo. III, c. 114 19 Vict., No. 15.
	Upon spirits made or distilled within the Colony, wholly or in any proportion exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole from materials which are not subject to any duty of Customs .. .. . do.	10 0	
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 18. (Assented to, 20 Dec., 1862) ..	<b>BONDED DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR-HOUSES.</b>		
	All spirits, sugar and treacle, produced under this Act, subject to same rules and liable to the same duties as if imported.	26 Vict., No. 18..	20 Dec., 1862.
<b>COLONIAL BRANDY.</b>			
<b>VINEYARDS.</b>			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 30 Vict., No. 15, 6 Dec., 1866 ..	Brandy distilled by the owners of vineyards, from grapes the produce of such vineyards, and deposited in any bonded warehouse, liable to the same duty as brandy imported into the Colony; and the same may be sold and delivered out of bond, either for export or home consumption, in the same manner as brandy imported.	30 Vict., No. 15..	6 Dec., 1866.
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>			
<b>IMPORT DUTIES.</b>			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 34 Vic., No. 21	Acids .. .. . per gallon	s. d. 0 6	} Act of Parliament 59 Geo. III, c. 114 19 Vict., No. 14.. } 12 July, 1819. 21 Vict., No. 1 .. } 14 Sept., 1855. 25 Vict., No. 10.. } 20 Nov., 1857. 29 Vict., No. 3 .. } 30 Dec., 1861. 20 June, 1865.
	Ale—in wood or jar .. .. . do.	0 6	
	Do. in bottle .. .. . do.	0 9	
	Alkali .. .. . per ton	20 0	
	Arrowroot.. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Axes .. .. . per dozen	2 0	
	Bacon .. .. . per lb.	0 2	
	Bags .. .. . per dozen	1 0	
	Do. Gunny .. .. . do.	0 6	
	Beer—in wood or jar .. .. . per gallon	0 6	
	Do. in bottle .. .. . do.	0 9	
	Biscuits .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Blasting Powder.. .. . do.	0 1	
	Blue .. .. . do.	0 1	
	Bottled Fruits—quarts .. .. . per dozen	2 0	
	Do. pints and smaller packages .. .. . do.	1 0	
	Butter .. .. . per lb.	0 2	
	Candles .. .. . do.	0 1	
	Castings—Iron (rough).. .. . per ton	20 0	
	Caustic Soda .. .. . do.	20 0	
	Cement .. .. . per barrel	2 0	
	Chains—Iron .. .. . per ton	20 0	
	Chalk .. .. . do.	10 0	
	Cheese .. .. . per lb.	0 2	
	Chicory .. .. . do.	0 3	
	Chocolate .. .. . do.	0 3	
	Cider—in wood or jar .. .. . per gallon	0 6	
	Do. in bottle .. .. . do.	0 9	
	Cigars .. .. . per lb.	5 0	
	Cocoa .. .. . do.	0 3	
	Coffee .. .. . do.	0 3	
	Comfits .. .. . do.	0 1½	
	Confectionery .. .. . do.	0 1½	
	Cordage .. .. . per ton	40 0	
	Corn Flour .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Corrugated Iron—in bars, bundles, or sheets .. .. . per ton	40 0	
	Crystals, Soda .. .. . do.	20 0	
	Dates .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Doors .. .. . each	1 0	
	Dried Fish .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Dried Fruits .. .. . do.	0 2	
	Fish—Dried .. .. . do.	0 1	
	Do. Preserved .. .. . do.	0 1	
	Do. Salt .. .. . do.	0 1	
	Flour, Corn .. .. . do.	0 1	
	Fruits—Bottled, quarts .. .. . per dozen	2 0	
	Do. do. pints and smaller packages .. .. . do.	1 0	
	Do. Dried .. .. . per lb.	0 2	
Galvanized Iron, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated .. .. . per ton	40 0		

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what period.
<b>CUSTOMS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>IMPORT DUTIES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
		s. d.	
	Galvanized Manufactures .. .. . per cwt.	3 0	
	Ginger .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Grain and Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated (Wheat excepted) .. .. . per cwt.	0 9	
	Grain and Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when ground or in any way prepared or manufactured (Wheaten flour excepted) .. .. . do.	1 0	
	Gunny Bags .. .. . per dozen	0 6	
	Hams .. .. . per lb.	0 2	
	Hops .. .. . do.	0 3	
	Hoop Iron .. .. . per ton	10 0	
	Iron—Galvanized, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated .. .. . do.	40 0	
	Iron Castings—Rough .. .. . do.	20 0	
	Iron Chains .. .. . do.	20 0	
	Iron Pipes .. .. . do.	20 0	
	Iron Wire .. .. . do.	20 0	
	Iron—bar, rod, plate, sheet, bundle, and hoop .. .. . do.	10 0	
	Iron Tanks .. .. . each	5 0	
	Jams .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Jellies .. .. . do.	0 1	
	Laths .. .. . per thousand	1 0	
	Lead—Pipe or sheet .. .. . per ton	40 0	
	Macaroni .. .. . per lb.	0 2	
	Maizena .. .. . do.	0 1	
	Malt .. .. . per bushel	0 6	
	Methylated Spirits .. .. . per gallon	2 0	
	Molasses .. .. . per cwt.	3 4	
	Mustard .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Nails .. .. . per ton	40 0	
	Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoa-nuts) .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Oilman's Stores—Sauces and Pickles—quarts .. .. . per dozen	1 0	
	Do. pints and smaller quantities .. .. . do.	0 6	
	Oils, except specially exempted .. .. . per gallon	0 6	
	Opium (including all goods wares and merchandise mixed or saturated with opium or with any preparation or solution thereof or steeped therein) .. .. . per lb.	10 0	
	Paints .. .. . per ton	40 0	
	Palings .. .. . per 100	1 0	
	Paper—Writing and Fancy .. .. . per lb.	1 0	
	Do. Brown and Wrapping .. .. . per cwt.	3 4	
	Pepper .. .. . per lb.	0 2	
	Perry—in wood or jar .. .. . per gallon	0 6	
	Do. in bottle .. .. . do.	0 9	
	Pickles—quarts .. .. . per dozen	1 0	
	Do. pints or small quantities .. .. . do.	0 6	
	Picks .. .. . do.	2 0	
	Pipes—Iron .. .. . per ton	20 0	
	Porter—in wood or jar .. .. . per gallon	0 6	
	Do. in bottle .. .. . do.	0 9	
	Powder—Blasting .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Do. Sporting .. .. . do.	0 3	
	Preserved Fish .. .. . do.	0 1	
	Preserved Vegetables .. .. . do.	0 1	
	Preserves .. .. . do.	0 1	
	Pulse (see Grain).		
	Rice .. .. . per ton	60 0	
	Rope .. .. . do.	40 0	
	Sacks .. .. . per dozen	1 0	
	Sago .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Salt Fish .. .. . do.	0 1	
	Salt .. .. . per ton	20 0	
	Saltpetre .. .. . do.	20 0	
	Sashes .. .. . each	1 0	
	Sauces .. .. . qts. per doz.	1 0	
	Do. .. .. . pts. ..	0 6	
	Screws .. .. . per ton	40 0	
	Sheepwash—Tobacco .. .. . per lb.	0 3	
	Shingles .. .. . per 1000	1 0	
	Shot .. .. . per cwt.	5 0	
	Shovels .. .. . per doz.	2 0	
	Shutters .. .. . each	1 0	
	Snuff .. .. . per lb.	2 0	
	Soap—Common .. .. . per ton	40 0	
	Do. Fancy .. .. . do.	120 0	
	Soda Ash .. .. . do.	20 0	
	Soda Caustic .. .. . do.	20 0	
	Soda Crystals .. .. . do.	20 0	
	Spades .. .. . per dozen	2 0	
	Spices .. .. . per lb.	0 2	
	Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the Colony the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer .. .. . the proof gallon	10 0	
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 34 Vic., No. 21		Act of Parliament 59 Geo. III, c.114 19 Vict., No. 14.. 21 Vict., No. 1 .. 25 Vict., No. 10.. 29 Vict., No. 3 ..	12 July, 1819. 14 Sept., 1855. 20 Nov., 1857. 30 Dec., 1861. 20 June, 1865.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>CUSTOMS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>IMPORT DUTIES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
		s. d.	
	Spirits—On all Spirits and spirituous compounds imported into the Colony the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer the liquid gall.	10 0	
	Spirits—Methylated .. .. . per gallon	2 0	
	Sporting Powder .. .. . per lb.	0 3	
	Spruce or other Beer (in wood or jar) .. .. . per gallon	0 6	
	Do. do (in bottle) .. .. . do.	0 9	
	Starch .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Steel .. .. . per ton	20 0	
	Succades .. .. . per lb.	0 1½	
	Sugar—Raw .. .. . per cwt.	5 0	
	Do. Refined .. .. . do.	6 8	
	Do. Molasses and Treacle .. .. . do.	3 4	
	Tanks—Iron .. .. . each	5 0	
	Tapioca .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Tea .. .. . do.	0 3	
	Timber—Dressed .. .. . per 100 feet super.	2 0	
	Do. Rough and undressed .. .. . do	1 0	
	Do. Palings .. .. . per 100	1 0	
	Do. Shingles and Laths .. .. . per 1000	1 0	
	Do. Sashes—doors—shutters .. .. . each	1 0	
	Tobacco—Manufactured and Snuff .. .. . per lb.	2 0	
	Do. Unmanufactured .. .. . do.	1 0	
	Do. Sheepwash .. .. . do.	0 3	
	Do. Cigars.. .. . do.	5 0	
	Treacle .. .. . per cwt.	3 4	
	Turpentine .. .. . per gallon	1 0	
	Varnish .. .. . do.	2 0	
	Vegetables—preserved .. .. . per lb.	0 1	
	Vermicelli .. .. . do.	0 2	
	Vinegar .. .. . per gallon	0 6	
	Whiting .. .. . per ton	10 0	
	Wines—sparkling .. .. . per gallon	6 0	
	Do. other kinds .. .. . do.	4 0	
	Wire—iron .. .. . per ton	20 0	
	Woolpacks .. .. . each	0 3	
	Zinc—Manufactures .. .. . per cwt.	4 0	
	Do. in sheets or rolls .. .. . do.	2 0	
<b>FREE LIST.</b>			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 34 Vic., No. 21	Anchors and Cables. Animal Oils. Animals (Living). Bar - Gold—Silver—or Dust. Ballast—Ships. Beche-le-mer. Black Oil. Bones. Bone Products. Books (Printed). Bristles. Cables and Anchors. Canes and Rattans. Casks (Old). Coal and Coke. Cocoa Fibre. Cocoa-nuts. Cocoa-nut Oil. Coke. Coin—Gold or Silver. Copper (unmanufactured). Copra. Cotton (raw). Cotton (waste). Cotton—wick. Crude Petroleum. Curiosities. Dolomite. Dyers' Materials. Effects (Passengers') Felt (Sheathing). Fibre—Cocoa Fibre—Pulu—Copra Fish (Fresh). Fresh Meat. Flax. Flock. Fruit (Green). Garden Seeds. Gold and Silver, in Coin, Bar, or Dust. Green Fruit. Green Vegetables. Grindstones. Guano and Manures.	Gum (Kauri). Hair. Hemp. Hides. Horns. Iron (Old). Iron (Pig). Lime-juice. Live Animals. Luggage (Passengers'). Marble (Rough)—unmanufactured. Manures and Guano. Material for paper-making—raw. Meat (Fresh). Meat (Preserved). Metals (Old). Military and Naval Stores. Millstones and Grindstones. Nails (Yellow Metal). Natural History (Specimens of). Naval and Military Stores. Oakum. Oars. Ores. Oils (Animal). Oil (Black). Oil (Cocoa-nut). Oil (Sperm). Old Casks. Old Iron. Old Metals. Old Rope. Old Sails. Packages in which goods are usually imported. Paper-making Material (Raw)—and Rags. Paving Stones. Passengers' Luggage and Effects. Petroleum (Crude). Pitch. Plants. Printed Books.	Act of Parliament } 59 Geo. III, c. 114 } 12 July, 1819. 19 Vic. No. 14 .. } 14 Sept., 1855. 21 Vic. No. 1 .. } 20 Nov., 1857. 25 Vic. No. 10 .. } 30 Dec., 1861. 29 Vic. No. 3 .. } 20 June, 1865.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																												
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19 Vict., No. 14 } (14 Sept., 1855.)	All goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's Service exempted from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever.																																														
7 Vict., No. 28 }	All Wine imported into the Colony of New South Wales, or taken out of bond, for the use of Military or Naval Officers serving on full pay in the said Colony or the adjoining seas, is exempted from duty.																																														
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EXCEPTIONS.</b></p> <p>This duty not leviable upon assayed duty-paid gold from the Branch Royal Mint at Sydney, coined gold issued from the Royal Mint at London, or of the Branch thereof at Sydney, or of any Foreign State. Articles of plate, jewellery, or ornament, actually worn upon the person, or made elsewhere than in the Colony.</p>																																															
<b>WINE, CIDER, AND PERRY.</b>																																															
Act of the Parliament of N.S.W., 26 Vic., No. 16. } (Assented to, 20 Dec., 1862) .. }	Produced from fruit grown in the Colony, license fee.. .. £1 0 0	26 Vict., No. 16.. }	20 Dec., 1862.																																												
	Every license, whensoever granted, shall have effect on and from the day of the date thereof until 1st July then next, and may be renewed as of that day in each year, on payment of aforesaid fee.																																														
<b>BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY.</b>																																															
<b>RECEIPT AND ISSUE OF GOLD.</b>																																															
26 Vict., No. 5.. }	Gold imported, 1s. 3d. per oz. Troy of standard fineness, as declared after the said gold shall have been assayed and brought to the standard of 22 carats fine at the Mint.	20 Vict., No. 17.. }	15 Feb., 1857.																																												
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EXCEPTIONS.</b></p> <p>Duty not payable upon gold the produce of any other country, brought for coinage to the Mint, through the Customs.</p>																																														
Proclamation dated 3 February, 1866 .. } Governor and Executive Council, under Regulations dated 23 Aug., 1870 .. }	<p>In addition to the charge of 3d. per ounce on the coinage of gold, there shall be paid for melting, assaying, and refining, the following charges, viz. :—</p> <p>(1.) On undivided parcels containing not less than 1,000 ounces standard (to be melted and assayed in one lot), at the rate of 3d. per ounce (standard).</p> <p>(2.) On parcels containing less than 1,000 ounces standard, at the rate of 5d. per ounce (standard).</p> <p>A reduction of the above Mint charges, to the amount of 3d. per ounce standard, will be made in respect to gold the produce of any other country, imported to the Mint under the conditions prescribed in the second clause of the Act 26 Vict., No. 5.</p> <p>The Mint will issue, if required, gold bullion in bars or ingots at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, standard. When the bars or ingots are required to be alloyed with silver, the silver will be charged for at 5s. per ounce.</p>																																														



Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																																
20 Vict., No. 21 (23 Feb., 1857).	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BONDED WAREHOUSES.</b></p> <p>Occupier of any Warehouse not containing more than 50 tons .. .. . £50 per annum            And for every additional 10 tons, the further duty of £1 do.            not exceeding £300            To be paid on the 31st March in each year.</p>	20 Vict., No. 21.	23 Feb., 1857.																																																
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 29 Vict., No. 6, amended by Acts 31 Vict., No. 26, and 34 Vict., No. 20. (To continue in force until 31 December, 1874) .. ..	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STAMP DUTIES.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE I.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Agreements.</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;"><b>£</b></td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;"><b>s.</b></td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;"><b>d.</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agreement on any minute or memorandum of an agreement under hand only, where the matter thereof shall be of the value of five pounds or upwards, whether the same shall only be evidence of a contract or obligatory on the parties from its being a written instrument, together with every schedule, receipt, or other matter put or indorsed thereon or annexed thereto            Provided always that where divers letters shall be offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, 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delivered to the payee or not, and all writings or documents entitling any person to the payment by any Bank or Banking Company of any sum of money, whether the person to whom payment is to be made shall be named or designated therein or not, or whether the same shall be delivered to him or not, as if the same had been made payable to bearer or to order.</p> <p>Foreign bill of exchange, draft, or order, drawn in but payable out of the Colony of New South Wales—</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">If drawn singly .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If drawn in sets of two for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall not exceed £50 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>And where it shall exceed £50 for every £50 and also 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Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
STAMP DUTIES— <i>continued.</i>			
SCHEDULE I— <i>continued.</i>			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 6, amended by Acts 31 Vict., No. 26, and 34 Vict., No. 20. (To continue in force until 31 December, 1874) .. ..	Foreign bill of exchange, draft, or order drawn out of but payable within the Colony of New South Wales .. .. .	The same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount.	
	Foreign bill of exchange, draft, or order, drawn out of and payable out of the Colony of New South Wales but indorsed or negotiated within the said Colony. Provided that drafts or orders commonly called station orders drawn within any of the neighbouring Colonies for the payment to the bearer or to order on demand of any sum of money not exceeding £10, shall be chargeable with the same amount of stamp duty as drafts or orders payable on demand drawn within the Colony of New South Wales.		The same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor
	Exemptions—		
	All debentures and Treasury Bills issued by the Government of New South Wales.		
	Drafts or orders for the payment of money issued by any duly authorized officer of the Government on account of the Public Service.		
	Any letter written by a Banking Company within the Colony of New South Wales to any other Banking Company within the Colony, directing the payment of any sum of money, the same not being payable to bearer or to order, and not being sent or delivered to the person to whom payment is to be made, or to any person on his behalf.		
	Any warrant, voucher, or letter of direction which may be used by any Banking Company within the Colony for the purpose of transferring money from one to another of its branches or agencies either within or without the Colony, the same not being in any manner issued to the public.		
	Drafts or orders for the payment of money issued by masters of ships or vessels in favour of seamen, commonly called advance notes.		
	Foreign Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, when drawn in sets of two or more—		
	For each bill of a set of two, one-half of the above rates.		23 Vict., No. 6.
For each Bill of a set of three, for every £50, and for every fractional part of £50, one-third of the above rates.			
For each Bill of a set of more than three, 4d. for every £50, &c.			
<i>Bills of Lading.</i>			
Bill of lading or receipt from the master mate or agent of any vessel, for any goods merchandise or effects to be carried to any place beyond the boundaries of the Colony—			
For every such bill of lading or copy thereof .. ..	£ s. d.		
For every such receipt or copy thereof .. ..	0 1 0		
<i>Composition paid by Banks.</i>			
Composition annual to be paid by Banking Companies in lieu of duties on promissory-notes payable on demand issued by them—			
For every £100, and also for the fractional part of £100 of the average annual amount of such notes in circulation as certified under 4 Vic., No. 13..	2 0 0		
<i>Conveyances.</i>			
Conveyance— Of any kind or description whatsoever upon the sale of any property in respect of the principal or only writing whereby the property sold shall be conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or any other person or persons by his direction (except transfers expressly provided for by this Act)—			
Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed shall not exceed £50 .. ..	0 5 0		
And where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100 .. .. .	0 10 0		
And so on for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0 10 0		
Exemptions from the preceding duties on conveyances—			
Any grant from the Crown under the hand of the Governor for the time being of the Colony of New South Wales to any purchaser of Crown Lands in New South Wales.			

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
	<b>STAMP DUTIES—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	<b>SCHEDULE I—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	<i>Exemptions—continued.</i>		
	Any certificate of title granted under the hand of the Registrar General, pursuant to the Act 26 Vict., No. 9, called the "Real Property Act."	£ s. d.	
	Deed or instrument of any kind whatever not otherwise charged in this Schedule .. .. .	1 0 0	
	Exemptions from the preceding duties on deeds or instruments not otherwise charged in this Schedule— Apprenticeship and clerkship—All instruments relating to the services of apprentices, clerks, or servants. Mortgage—All mortgages of real property or mortgages given by way of bill of sale or otherwise of live stock, goods, chattels, and effects, and personal estate generally; and all transfers, assignments, releases, reconveyances, and discharges thereof. All preferable liens under the Act 11 Victoria, No. 4 All liens on crops under the Act 26 Victoria, No. 10. All Customs bonds. All administration bonds. All bonds on appointment of special bailiffs.		
	<i>Draft or Order.</i>		
	Draft or order for the payment of any sum of money to the bearer or to order or demand .. .. .	0 0 1	
	<i>Leases.</i>		
	Lease or agreement for a lease or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the following duties in respect of the yearly rent— Where the yearly rental shall not exceed £50 .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100 .. .. .	0 5 0	
	And so on for every £100, or fractional part of £100 .. .. .	0 5 0	
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 6, amended by Acts 31 Vict., No. 26, and 34 Vict., No. 20. (To continue in force until 31 December, 1874) .. .. .	Lease of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of premium, and also of a yearly rent amounting to £20 and upwards .. .. .		29 Vict., No. 6 ..
	Memorandum of transfer under the Act 26 Vict., No. 9 .. .. .		
	<i>Policies of Insurance.</i>		
	Policy of assurance or insurance or other instrument by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made of or upon any building, goods, wares, merchandise, or other property from loss or damage by fire only— For every £100, and also for every fractional part of £100, insured for any term or period exceeding six calendar months .. .. .	0 0 6	
	And not exceeding six months .. .. .	0 0 3	
	On every renewal or continuance of any policy for £100, and for every fractional part of £100, insured for any term .. .. .	0 0 3	
	<i>Exemptions—</i>		
	Policy of insurance on public Hospitals.		
	Policy of insurance on the tools or implements of work or labour used by any working mechanic, artificer, handicraftsman, or labourer, by a separate policy or in a distinct sum.		
	Policy of assurance or insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight of any ship or vessel, or upon any other interest in or relating to any ship or vessel which may lawfully be insured for or upon any voyage whatever the following duties where the whole sum insured shall not exceed £100, and where the whole sum insured shall exceed £100, then for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 whereof the same shall consist .. .. .	0 0 3	

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
	<b>STAMP DUTIES—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	<b>SCHEDULE I—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	<b>Exemptions—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	All insurance policies or policies whereby any insurance Company or underwriter, or association of underwriters, may effect the insurances or transactions, the original policies representing which may have already contributed to the revenue: Provided that the fact of such policy being a re-insurance policy shall be expressed on the face thereof.	£ s. d.	
	Policy of assurance or insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight of any ship or vessel, or upon any other interest in or relating to any ship or vessel—		
	When the same shall be made for any term or period whatever, for every £100, and for every fractional part of £100	0 0 6	
	Provided that where any such insurance as aforesaid is renewed or continued on the payment of further premium the receipt given for such premium shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed the policy, and be chargeable with duty accordingly.		
	<b>Exemptions—</b>		
	All insurance policies or policies whereby any Insurance Company or underwriter, or association of underwriters, may effect the insurances or transactions, the original policies representing which may have already contributed to the Revenue: Provided that the fact of such policy being a re-insurance policy shall be expressed on the face thereof.		
	No progressive duty shall be charged on any policy of insurance.		
	Policy of assurance or insurance not before charged—		
	For every £100, and for every fractional part of £100 insured	0 1 0	
	<b>Progressive Duty, that is to say—</b>		
	Where any deed or instrument chargeable with any stamp duty under this Act, together with any schedule, receipt, or other matter put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain two thousand one hundred and sixty words (30 folios) or upwards, then for every one thousand and eighty words (15 folios) over and above the first one thousand and eighty words there shall be charged the further progressive duty following, that is to say—		
	Where such deed or instrument shall be chargeable with any <i>ad valorem</i> stamp duty or duties not exceeding in the whole the sum of five shillings, a further progressive duty equal to the amount of such <i>ad valorem</i> duty or duties, and in every other case a further progressive duty of..	0 5 0	
	<b>Promissory Notes.</b>		
	Promissory-note issued by any Banking Company within the Colony of New South Wales for the payment of any sum of money to the bearer on demand. (See composition.)		
	Promissory-note for the payment either to the bearer on demand or in any other manner than to the bearer on demand of any sum of money—		
	Not exceeding £50	0 1 0	
	Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 2 0	
	And where the same shall exceed £100 then for every £50 and also for any fractional part of £50	0 1 0	
	Foreign promissory-note made in but payable out of the Colony of New South Wales		
	Foreign promissory-note made or purporting to be made out of the Colony of New South Wales for the payment within the said Colony of any sum of money		
	Foreign promissory-note made out of and payable out of the Colony of New South Wales, but indorsed or negotiated within the said Colony		
	And the following instruments are to be deemed and taken to be promissory-notes chargeable with <i>ad valorem</i> duty within the intent and meaning of this Act—		
	All debentures hereafter issued by any public Company, corporation, or society in the Colony of New South Wales—and all debentures whatsoever issued out of the Colony of New South Wales, if negotiated within the Colony of New South Wales.		
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 29 Vict., No. 6, amended by Acts 31 Vict., No. 26, and 34 Vic., No. 20. (To continue in force until 31 December, 1874) ..		29 Vict., No. 6 ..	20 June, 1865.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 6, amended by Acts 31 Vict., No. 26, and 34 Vict., No. 20. (To continue in force until 31 Dec., 1874.)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STAMP DUTIES—<i>continued.</i></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SCHEDULE I—<i>continued.</i></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Receipts.</i></p> <p>Receipt or discharge given for any sum of money for forty shillings and upwards . . . . . 0 0 1</p> <p><b>Exemptions—</b></p> <p>Receipts given for or upon the payment of money to or for the use of Her Majesty.</p> <p>Receipts indorsed upon any instrument duly stamped under this Act, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed.</p> <p>Acknowledgments given for money deposited in any Banks to be accounted for.</p> <p>Provided that this exemption shall not extend to receipts or acknowledgments for sums paid or deposited for or upon any letters of allotment of shares, or in respect of calls upon any scrip or shares of or in any joint stock or other company or intended company, which said last-mentioned receipts or acknowledgments, by whomsoever given, shall be liable to the duty charged upon receipts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Transfers.</i></p> <p>Transfer of any run or station held under lease or promise of lease from the Crown, or of any interest therein, where the declared value of the said run or station, or interest, or the value thereof assessed as in this Act provided, shall not exceed £100 . . . . . 0 10 0</p> <p>And where such value shall exceed £100, then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100 . . . . . 0 10 0</p> <p>Transfer of any share or shares in the stock and funds of any corporation, company, or society whatever, in New South Wales, upon sale thereof—</p> <p>Where the purchase or consideration money therein expressed shall not exceed £50 . . . . . 0 2 6</p> <p>And where the same shall exceed £50, and not exceed £100— . . . . . 0 5 0</p> <p>And so on for every £50 or fractional part of £50 . . . . . 0 2 6</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SCHEDULE II.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Containing the Duties on Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration, and on Legacies and Successions to Real and Personal Estate.</i></p> <p>Probate of a Will and Letters of Administration with a will annexed, where the effects as sworn to by the executor or administrator shall be—</p> <p>Under the value of £100 . . . . . 1 0 0</p> <p>Above the value of £100 and under £200 . . . . . 2 0 0</p> <p>Do. £200 do. £300 . . . . . 3 0 0</p> <p>Do. £300 do. £400 . . . . . 4 0 0</p> <p>Do. £400 do. £500 . . . . . 5 0 0</p> <p>And above £500 one per cent.</p> <p>Letters of administration without a will annexed, where the effects as sworn to by the administrator shall be—</p> <p>Under the value of £100 . . . . . 1 10 0</p> <p>Above the value of £100 and under £200 . . . . . 3 0 0</p> <p>Do. £200 do. £300 . . . . . 4 10 0</p> <p>Do. £300 do. £400 . . . . . 6 0 0</p> <p>Do. £400 do. £500 . . . . . 7 10 0</p> <p>And above £500, one and a half per cent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SCHEDULE III.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Legacy and Residuary Duties.</i></p> <p>For every legacy, specific or pecuniary, or of any other description, of the amount or value of £20 or upwards, given by any will or testamentary instrument of any person either out of his or her personal estate, or out of or charged upon his or her real estate, or out of any money to arise by sale, mortgage, or other disposition of his or her real estate or any part thereof, and which shall be paid, delivered, retained, satisfied, or discharged after the passing of this Act.</p>	29 Vict., No. 6 . .	20 June, 1865.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<p>Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vic., No. 6, amended by Acts 31 Vict., No. 26, and 34 Vict., No. 20. (To continue in force until 31 December, 1874) .. ..</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">STAMP DUTIES—<i>continued.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE III—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>Also for the clear residue (when devolving to one person) and for every share of the clear residue (when devolving to two or more persons (of the personal estate of any person who shall have died after the passing of this Act (after deducting debts, funeral expenses, legacies, and other charges first payable thereout), whether the title to such residue or any share thereof shall accrue by virtue of any testamentary disposition, or upon a partial or total intestacy, where such residue or share of residue shall be of the amount or value of £20 or upwards, and where the same shall be paid, delivered, retained, satisfied, or discharged after the passing of this Act.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</p> <p>And also for the clear residue (when given to one person) and for every share of the clear residue (when given to two or more persons) of the moneys to arise from the sale, mortgage, or other disposition of any real estate directed to be sold, mortgaged, or otherwise disposed of by any will or testamentary instrument of any person who shall have died after the passing of this Act (after deducting debts, funeral expenses, legacies, and other charges first made payable thereout, if any) where such residue or share of residue shall amount to £20 or upwards, and where the same shall be paid, retained, or discharged after the passing of this Act.</p> <p>Where any such legacy or residue, or any share of such residue, shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a child of the deceased, or any descendant of a child of the deceased, or to or for the benefit of the father and mother or any lineal ancestor of the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of one pound per centum on the amount or value thereof .. £1 7<sup>⁄</sup> centum</p> <p>Where any such legacy or residue, or any share of such residue, shall have been given, or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of two pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof .. .. £2 7<sup>⁄</sup> centum</p> <p>Where any such legacy or residue, or any share of such residue, shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of three pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof .. .. £3 7<sup>⁄</sup> centum</p> <p>Where any such legacy or residue, or any share of such residue, shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased or any descendant of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, a duty at and after the rate of five pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof .. .. £5 7<sup>⁄</sup> centum</p> <p>And where any such legacy or residue, or any share of such residue, shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of any person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased than is above described or to or for the benefit of any stranger in blood to the deceased a duty at and after the rate of six pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof.. £6 7<sup>⁄</sup> centum</p> <p>And all gifts of annuities, or by way of annuity, or of any other partial benefit or interest out of any such estate or effects as aforesaid, shall be deemed legacies within the intent and meaning of this Schedule.</p> <p>And where any legatee shall take two or more distinct legacies or benefits under any will or testamentary instrument which shall together be of the amount or value of £20 each shall be charged with duty, though each or either may be separately under that amount or value.</p> <p>Exemptions—  Legacies and residues or share of residue of any such estate or effects as aforesaid given or devolving to or for the benefit of the husband or wife of any person who shall have died or who shall die subsequently to the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.  Legacies given for religious, educational, or charitable purposes.</p>	<p>29 Vict., No. 6 ..</p>	<p>20 June, 1865.</p>

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.	
<b>STAMP DUTIES—<i>continued.</i></b>				
SCHEDULE IV.				
<i>Succession Duties.</i>				
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vic., No. 6, amended by Acts 31 Vict., No. 26, and 34 Vict., No. 20. (To continue in force until 31 December, 1874) .. ..	Where the successor shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession at the rate of .. .. .	£1¼ centum	29 Vict., No. 6 .. 20 June, 1865.	
	Where the successor shall be a brother or sister, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession of .. .. .	£2¼ centum		
	Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or the descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession of .. .. .	£3¼ centum		
	Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession of .. .. .	£5¼ centum		
	Where the successor shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the predecessor than is hereinbefore described, or shall be a stranger in blood to him, a duty upon the value of the succession of .. .. .	£6¼ centum		
	Exemptions— Where the whole succession or successions derived from the same predecessor, and passing upon any death to any person or persons shall not amount in money or principal value to £100, no duty shall be payable; and no duty shall be payable upon any successions which, as estimated according to the provisions of this Act, shall be of less value than £20 in the whole, or by any person in respect of a succession who, if the same were a legacy bequeathed to him by the predecessor, would be exempted from the payment of duty in respect thereof by Schedule II. All successions acquired in trust for religious, educational, or charitable purposes.			
<b>WHARFAGE RATES.</b>				
PUBLIC WHARVES.				
		In-wards.	Out-wards.	
		s. d.	s. d.	
	Acids .. .. .	0 8	0 6	
	Agricultural Implements .. .. .	0 8	0 6	
	Alum, barrel or keg .. .. .	0 8	0 6	
	" the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3	
	Alkali, loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3	
	" in casks, according to size.			
	Almonds, the hogshead .. .. .	1 0	0 9	
	" the package, cask, or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3½	
	" the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1	
	Anchors, Grapnels, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9	
	" in small packages, each .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
	Anchovies, the crate .. .. .	0 8	0 6	
	" the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
	" the barrel or keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½	
	Aniseed, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
	Annatto, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
	" the basket or bag .. .. .	0 3	0 2½	
	Antimony Ore, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9	
	Anvils, each .. .. .	0 2	0 1½	
	" per ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3	
	Asses and Mules, each .. .. .	0 8	0 6	
	Axletrees, each .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
	Apples, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
	Arrowroot, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
	Apparel, Wearing, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
8 Vict., No. 16 (20 Dec., 1844).	Bacon, the bale, bundle, or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
	" the side .. .. .	0 2	0 1½	
	Bags, empty, the bale or bundle .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
	Bark, loose or in bags, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3	
	" Peruvian, the case or chest .. .. .	0 6	0 4½	
	Barley, loose or in bags, the bushel .. .. .	0 0¾	0 0½	
	" Pearl, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
	" the keg or jar .. .. .	0 2	0 1½	
	Baskets, empty, each .. .. .	0 1	0 0½	
	Beans, in bags, the bushel .. .. .	0 0¾	0 0½	
	" in casks, according to size.			
	Beef and Pork, the tierce or hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½	
	" the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3	
				Order of Governor King .. 11 Oct., 1800.
				Order of Governor Bligh .. 11 Nov., 1807.
				Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council 6 Geo. IV., No. 20 .. 14 Aug., 1818.
				Acts of Council—3 Wm. IV., No. 6 .. 1 Nov., 1825.
				3 Wm. IV., No. 6 .. 31 Aug., 1832.
				4 Vict., No. 4 .. 21 July, 1840.
				7 Vict., No. 12 .. 8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES—<i>contd.</i></b>			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Beer or Cider, in bulk, the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"   "   the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   bottled, 1 to 3 doz., the cask or case .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	"   "   4 to 5 doz. .. .. .	0 3	0 2¼
	"   "   6 to 8 doz. .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   "   9 doz. .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Beeswax, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Berries, Juniper, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Bellows, Smiths', the pair .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Billiard-tables, each .. .. .	3 4	2 6
	Biscuit, in bags, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"   the puncheon .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"   the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"   the barrel .. .. .	0 3	0 2¼
	"   the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Blankets, the bale .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Blacklead, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Blacking, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"   the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Bottles, empty, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Bones, per ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	"   Shank, 1,000 .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Bran, the sack .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Brimstone, loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"   the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Bricks, per dozen .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Bristles, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Brooms or Brushes, the cask or case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"   "   the bundle .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   "   loose, the dozen .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Bull or Cow, each .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Burr Stones, each .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Buoys, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Butter, the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   the firkin or keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Boots and Shoes, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Books, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Brandied Fruits, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Cables, Iron, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	"   Rope, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Calf, each .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Camphor, the tub or chest .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Camphorwood Planks, per 1,000 .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Canes or Bamboos, per 100 bundles .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"   loose, per hundred .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Candles, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Cannons, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Canvas, the bale .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   the bolt .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	"   the bale of 2 bolts .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Carts, each .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Capers, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Cards, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Casks, empty, the ton .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Cardamons, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Carpets, the bale or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Caraway Seeds, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   "   the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Cashu Nuts, the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Cassia, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Castor Oil, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Carrots, the ton .. .. .	1 1½	0 10
	Chairs, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   loose, each .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Carriages, 4-wheeled, each .. .. .	3 4	2 6
	"   2-wheeled, each .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Cement, the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"   loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Chalk or Whiting, in bulk, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"   "   in casks according to size. .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Cheese, the cask or case .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	"   in tins .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	"   loose, each .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Chillies, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
8 Vict., No. 16 (20 Dec., 1844)			
		Order of Govern- nor King .. } Order of Govern- nor Bligh .. } Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Coun- cil 6 Geo. IV., No. 20 .. } Acts of Council— 3 Wm. IV., No. 6. 4 Vic., No. 4 .. 7 Vic., No. 12..	11 Oct., 1800. 11 Nov., 1807. 14 Aug., 1818. 1 Nov., 1825. 31 Aug., 1832. 21 July, 1840. 8 Dec., 1843.



Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES—<i>contd.</i></b>			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Chillies, the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Chinaware, the cask or case .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Chocolate, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Cigars, the case .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the box .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Clay, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Clay Figures, the case .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Cloves, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Clover and Lucerne Seed, the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    "    the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Clocks, per case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Coals, the ton .. .. .	0 6	0 3
	Coffee and Cocoa, the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	"    "    in casks, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Cocoanuts, per 100 .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Colours, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the hogshead .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"    the butt .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"    14 to 28 lbs. keg .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	"    30 to 56 lbs. keg .. .. .	0 1½	0 1¼
	"    56 to 112 lbs. keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Cordage, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Confectionery, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Coir Rope, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Copper Ore, per ton .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"    loose, the ton .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Corn, in bulk or bags, the bushel .. .. .	0 0¾	0 0¾
	Corks, the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Coolers, per bundle .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Carboy Spirits, each .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Curiosities, Natural, the package .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Cutlery, the package .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Currants, the butt .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"    the caroteel .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"    the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the jar .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
8 Vict., No. 16 (20 Dec., 1844)	Cider. (See Beer.)		
	Dates, the bale, cask, or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	"    the jar .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Deals, per 100 .. .. .	3 4	2 6
	"    ends, per 100 .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Dholl or Gram, the bushel .. .. .	0 0¾	0 0¾
	Drugs, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Doors, each .. .. .	0 2	0 1¼
	Drapery, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Earth, Fullers', the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Earthenware, the hogshead or crate .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the cask or case .. .. .	0 6	0 4
	"    the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Eau de Cologne, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Engines, Fire, each .. .. .	3 4	2 6
	"    Beer or Garden, each .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Essences and Essential Oils, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    "    the bottle or jar .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	Fans, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Feathers, Ostrich, the package .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    Bed, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Felt, the bale or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Figs, the drum or half-drum .. .. .	0 1	0 0¾
	"    the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Fish, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the barrel or half-barrel .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Fire-arms, the chest or case .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Flax, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Flints, the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Floor-cloth, the roll .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Flags, Cooper's, the ton .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Fireworks, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Flour, the barrel .. .. .	0 3	0 2¼
	"    in sacks, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Flowers, Artificial, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
		Order of Govern- nor King .. } Order of Govern- nor Bligh .. } Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council 6 Geo. IV., No. 20 .. } Acts of Council— 3 Wm. IV., No. 6. } 4 Vic., No. 4 .. } 7 Vic., No. 12.. }	11 Oct., 1800. 11 Nov., 1807. 14 Aug., 1818. 1 Nov., 1825. 31 Aug., 1832. 21 July, 1840. 8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES—<i>contd.</i></b>			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Furniture, the crate .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	„ the package or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Fruit, Green, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Furs, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Fellocs, per 1,000 .. .. .	3 4	2 6
	Ginger, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	„ per 100 pockets .. .. .	3 4	2 6
	Glassware. (See Earthenware.)		
	Glass, Plate, the case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	„ Window, the box .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Glue, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	„ the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Grates and Stoves, each .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Grain. (See Corn.)		
	Grindstones, each .. .. .	0 1	0 0½
	Grindery, the cask or case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Gunny Bags, the bale .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Gunpowder, free .. .. .	...	...
	Gum, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ Kawrie, per ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Gypsum, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	„ the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Guano, loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Hair, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Hams, loose, the dozen .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	„ the hogshead .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	„ the case or cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Hardware, the hogshead or crate .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	„ Ironmongery, the cask or case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	„ the bag or keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	„ the bundle .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Harps, each .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	Harrows, each .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Hats, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Hay, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Hemp, loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	„ „ the bale .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Herrings. (See Fish.)		
	Hides, per 40 .. .. .	1 9	1 3
	Honey, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Hops, the bale or bag .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	„ the pocket .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Hoops, Wood, the bundle .. .. .	0 1	0 0¼
	„ Iron. (See Iron.)		
	Horses, each .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	„ Cob or Pony .. .. .	0 6	0 4¾
	Horns, per 100 .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Hoofs, per ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Ice, the ton .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	India-rubber, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Iron, in bars, hoop or rod, pig or sheet, pots, tire, or		
	hurdles, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	„ Machinery, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Ironmongery, cask or case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Isinglass, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Ivory, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Instruments, Metal .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Jute. (See Hemp.)		
	Lacquered Ware, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Lard, the case or cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Laths, per 1,000 .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Lead, in rolls or loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Leather, the bale or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ loose, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Leeches, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Lime, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Logwood, the ton .. .. .	...	...
	„ in casks, according to size.		
	Looking-glasses .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Manufactures, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	„ soft goods .. .. .	...	...
	Mangles, each .. .. .	0 8	0 6

8 Vict., No. 16  
(20 Dec., 1844).

Order of Governor King .. }  
 Order of Governor Bligh .. }  
 Proclamation, which was }  
 legalized by Act of Council }  
 6 Geo. IV., No. 20 .. }  
 Acts of Council— }  
 3 Wm. IV., No. 6 .. }  
 4 Vic., No. 4 .. }  
 7 Vic., No. 12.. }  
 11 Oct., 1800.  
 11 Nov., 1807.  
 14 Aug., 1818.  
 1 Nov., 1825.  
 31 Aug., 1832.  
 21 July, 1840.  
 8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES—<i>contd.</i></b>			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Marble, manufactured, the package.. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    in blocks, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Matting, the roll .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Machinery, per case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"    castings, per ton.. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Minerals, the ton .. .. .	0 6	0 3
	Mill-stones, each .. .. .	1 4	1 0
	Molasses, the puncheon .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"    the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    in tanks, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Mother-of-pearl Shells, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Mules, each .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Mustard, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Musical Instruments (not Piano or Harp), the case .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Nails, the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    bag or keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Needles, per case .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	Nuts, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Nutmegs, the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Oats. (See Corn.)		
	Oakum, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Oatmeal, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Oars, per dozen .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Oil-cake, loose, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"    in casks, according to size.		
	Oil, Black or Sperm, the tun.. .. .	1 4	1 0
	"    if in quantities of less than a tun to "    be charged by the cask.		
	Linseed and other Oils, the butt .. .. .	1 4	1 0
	"    "    the pipe .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    "    the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"    "    the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    "    the chest or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Oilmen's Stores, the sugar hogshead .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	"    "    the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4½
	"    "    the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    "    the keg, basket, or bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Onions, per ton .. .. .	1 1½	0 10
	Ornaments, figures, &c. .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Paint, sugar hogshead .. .. .	1 4	1 0
	"    (and see Colours) hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the butt.. .. .	1 8	1 3
	"    the keg, according to weight.		
	Palings, per 1,000 .. .. .	5 0	....
	Pails, per dozen .. .. .	0 3	0 2
	Paddy, in bulk, the ton .. .. .	1 1½	0 10
	"    the bag .. .. .	0 1	0 0½
	Paper, the bale or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Pease, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the bag or keg.. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	"    the butt.. .. .	1 4	1 0
	Pepper and Spices, the bag .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Pianofortes, each .. .. .	1 4	1 0
	Pigs, each .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Pictures, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Piece goods, the bale or case.. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Pitch, the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Ploughs, Harrows, or Drills, each .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Pork, the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the half-barrel .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Potatoes, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Quicksilver, the bottle .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Raisins, under 30 lbs., the box .. .. .	0 1	0 0½
	"    30 to 56 lbs., the box .. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	"    56 lbs. and upwards .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Rattans. (See Canes.)		
	Rice, the bag .. .. .	0 1	0 0½
	Rope, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Salt, the ton .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	"    the basket, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	"    the sugar hogshead .. .. .	1 4	1 0
	Sago, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	"    the bag .. .. .	0 1	0 0½

8 Vict., No. 16  
(20 Dec., 1844)

Order of Governor King .. }  
 Order of Governor Bligh .. }  
 Proclamation, which was }  
 Act of Council 6 Geo. IV., }  
 No. 20 .. }  
 Acts of Council—  
 3 Wm. IV., No. 6. }  
 4 Vic., No. 4. ... }  
 7 Vic., No. 12.. }  
 11 Oct., 1800.  
 11 Nov., 1807.  
 14 Aug., 1818.  
 1 Nov., 1825.  
 31 Aug., 1832.  
 21 July, 1840.  
 8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES—<i>contd.</i></b>			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Seltzer and Soda Water, per dozen .. .. .	0 1	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Sashes, per bundle of six .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Sheep or Goats, each .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Shingles, per 1,000 .. .. .	0 8	1 6
	Ship's Hearth, per ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Shot, the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the bag or keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Shooks, the bundle .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Shower-baths .. .. .	0 6	0 4
	Soap, 112 lbs. the box.. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" 56 lbs. .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" 28 lbs. .. .. .	0 1	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Skins, loose, per dozen .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Slates, per 1,000 .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	" writing, per case .. .. .	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Slops, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the bundle .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the bale .. .. .	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Spades, Shovels, Forks, and Frying-pans, the dozen .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Spars, the foot .. .. .	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Spelter, the ton.. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Starch, the case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Stationery, the package .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Staves, per 100.. .. .	1 0	0 9
	Steel, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Steam Engines and Boilers, per ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Steel, the cask or case .. .. .	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sugar, refined, per sugar hogshead .. .. .	1 4	1 0
	" the hogshead.. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the tierce .. .. .	0 6	0 4
	" the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" raw, the bag .. .. .	0 1	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	" in casks or baskets, the ton .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Spokes, per 1,000 .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Tallow, the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" Slush, or Fat, the cask .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Tar or Pitch, the barrel .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Tea, the chest .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" the half-chest .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" the box .. .. .	0 1	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Timber, the load .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Tin Plates, the box .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Thrashing and Winnowing Machines, each .. .. .	2 0	1 6
	Treenails .. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Twine, the hogshead .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the bale, cask, or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Tobacco, the hogshead .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	" the tierce .. .. .	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" the basket or roll .. .. .	0 1	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Toys and turnery, the cask or case .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Tongues and Tripe, the keg .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Tubs, per nest .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Vitriol, the case .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the carboys .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Vinegar, the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4
	" the barrel or half-hogshead .. .. .	0 3	0 2
	Wheels, cart or carriage, each .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Whalebone, the ton .. .. .	2 4	1 9
	Whale and other Boats, each.. .. .	0 8	0 6
	Wheelbarrows, each .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wine and Spirits, the leaguer .. .. .	1 0	0 9
	" the half-leaguer .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the pipe, butt, or puncheon .. .. .	0 8	0 6
	" the hogshead .. .. .	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" the barrel or quarter cask .. .. .	0 3	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" the 1 or 3 dozen cask or case .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" 3 or 4 dozen .. .. .	0 3	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" 5 or 6 dozen .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" above 6 dozen .. .. .	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" Gin, case of 4 gallons .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	" 2 gallons .. .. .	0 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wool, the bale .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Woolpacks, the bale .. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Yams .. .. .	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10

8 Vict., No. 16  
(20 Dec., 1844.)

Order of Govern- }  
nor King .. } 11 Oct., 1800.  
Order of Govern- }  
nor Bligh .. } 11 Nov., 1807.  
Proclamation, }  
which was }  
legalized by }  
Act of Coun- }  
cil, 6 Geo. }  
IV. No. 20.. } 1 Nov., 1825.  
Acts of Council— }  
3 Wm. IV, No. 6 } 31 Aug., 1832.  
4 Vict., No. 4... } 21 July, 1840.  
7 Vict., No. 12. } 8 Dec., 1843.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.	
<b>WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES—<i>contd.</i></b>				
8 Vict., No. 16 (20 Dec., 1844)	Unenumerated goods—	In-wards.    Out-wards.	Order of Governor King .. } Order of Governor Bligh .. } Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV, No. 20 .. } Acts of Council— 3 Wm. IV, No. 6 .. } 4 Vict., No. 4 .. } 7 Vict., No. 12 .. }	
	"    "    heavy, the ton.. .. .	s. d.    s. d.		11 Oct., 1800.
	"    "    ditto, in packages, the tun butt .. ..	2 4    1 9		11 Nov., 1807.
	"    "    the butt or puncheon.. .. .	1 4    1 0		14 Aug., 1818.
	"    "    the hogshead or crate .. .. .	0 8    0 6		1 Nov., 1825.
	"    "    the barrel .. .. .	0 6    0 4½		
	"    "    the keg or firkin .. .. .	0 4    0 3		
"    "    the bundle or case .. .. .	0 2    0 1½			
"    "    the jar, can, or bottle .. .. .	0 4    0 3	31 Aug., 1832.		
		0 1    0 0½	21 July, 1840. 8 Dec., 1843.	
<b>LICENSES.</b>				
<b>GOLD FIELDS.</b>				
33 Vict., No. 8. (27 Sept., 1866), and Government Regulations of 21 Mar., 23 April, 8 May, 4 June, and 23 July, 1872 .. .. .	MINERS' RIGHTS—If issued between 1 January and 30 June, in any year .. .. . each	£ s. d.	Proclamation .. } Government Notices .. } Acts of Council— 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 Vict., Nos. 43, 23, 19, 20, and 29; and 25 Vict., No. 4 .. } Government Regulations.. }	
	If issued between 30 June and 31 December .. .. . do.	0 10 0 0 5 0		22 May, 1851. 23 May, 1851. 1 June, 1851. 7 Oct., 1851. 29 Mar., 1852.
	BUSINESS LICENSES—If issued between 1 January and 30 June .. .. . do.	1 0 0		1 Feb., 1853.
	If issued between 30 June and 31 December .. .. . do.	0 10 0		1 Oct., 1853. 1 Jan., 1855. 1 Jan., 1856. 11 Mar., 1857. 22 Nov., 1861. 5 Aug., 1858. 9 Feb., 1862. 31 July, 1866. 24 Sept., 1869. 17 Feb., 1870.
	All Miners' Rights and Licenses terminate on 31 December in each year, at whatever time during the said year they may have been issued.			
<b>LEASES OF AURIFEROUS TRACTS.</b>				
	One to twenty-five acres alluvial and quartz reef.. per acre	1 0 0		
	Two hundred to one thousand yards, river-bed .. per 100 yds.	1 0 0		
<b>RENT OF OLD RUNS IN THE UNSETTLED AND SECOND CLASS SETTLED DISTRICTS.</b>				
<b>LICENSED RUNS ASSESSED.</b>				
Order of the Queen in Council, dated 9 Mar., 1847, and Regulations framed thereunder ..	The minimum rent is £10 per annum, to which is added £2 10s. per annum for every additional 1,000 sheep over 4,000, or every additional 160 head of cattle over 640, which the run is estimated as capable of carrying.		Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. }	
				1 Oct., 1836. 21 May, 1839. 2 April, 1844. 10 July, 1845. 30 June, 1846. 18 June, 1847. 1 June, 1848. 29 May, 1849. 11 June, 1850. 19 May, 1851. 5 June, 1852. 1 June, 1853.
<b>LICENSED RUNS WHEN NOT ASSESSED.</b>				
	The rent is chargeable on the recorded extent.			
	Minimum rent, £10. For every additional 5 square miles over 25, an additional charge of £2.			
	All Licenses cease and determine on the 31st December in each year.			
<b>RUNS ACQUIRED BY TENDER.</b>				
Order of the Queen in Council, 9 Mar., 1847. Government Notices of 1 Jan., 1848, and 12 Aug., 1851..	The annual rent not less than .. .. . £10		Order of the Queen in Council, dated } Government Notices .. }	
	A further payment at the rate of £2 10s. per 1,000 for the number of stock above 4,000 sheep, or every additional 160 head of cattle over 640, which the run is estimated capable of carrying.			9 Mar., 1847. 1 Jan., 1848. 12 Aug., 1851.
<b>RENT OF RUNS IN THE UNSETTLED AND SECOND CLASS SETTLED DISTRICTS.</b>				
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 2 (18 Oct., 1861)..	The minimum rent is £10 per annum—the rent being determined by an appraisalment of the fair annual value of the run for pastoral purposes. (Runs held under Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861 are not liable to assessment under Act 22 Vict., No. 17.)		25 Vict., No. 2 ..	
				18 Oct., 1861.
<b>RENT OF LEASES WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.</b>				
Government Regulations of 1 Nov., 1861 ..	Minimum rent of leases acquired at auction, for every section of 640 acres .. .. . per annum	£ s. d.	Government Regulations.. }	
	Minimum rent of renewed leases, for every section of 640 acres .. .. . do.	1 0 0 2 0 0		1 Nov., 1861.
	Rent of pre-emptive leases to holders of land in fee simple, for every 640 acres .. .. . do.	2 0 0		
	For any smaller area, not less than .. .. . do.	1 0 0		

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>LICENSES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>TRANSFER FEES.</b>			
Government Regulations of 1 Nov., 1861 ..	On recording the transfer of lease or right of lease in any run within the Unsettled or Second Class Settled Districts, a fee of .. .. .	} Government Regulations..	1 Nov., 1861.
<b>ASSESSMENTS.</b>			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 22 Vict., No. 17 (11 Nov., 1858).	Of Runs in the Unsettled and Second Class Settled Districts— For every 1,000 sheep or 160 head of cattle— On old licensed runs .. .. . 7 10 0 On runs acquired by tender .. .. . 5 0 0 On runs acquired under competition, by tender .. . 2 10 0 With proportionate amount for lesser number of stock.	} Acts of Council— 2 Vict., No. 27.. 11 Vict., No. 18..	1 July, 1839. 1 Jan., 1848.
<b>TIMBER AND OTHER LICENSES.</b>			
Government Notice, 14 Dec., 1866 .. ..	To cut timber as well cedar or pine as hardwood, or for quarrying stone or digging clay, gravel, shells, or other material, per annum .. .. . 3 0 0 To cut hardwood only, per annum .. .. . 1 0 0 Licenses are ordinarily in force from date of issue to the 31st December; but are granted at any time, available to the end of the current quarter or half-year—for which one-quarter or one-half the regulated fee will be charged respectively.	} Government Notices ..	21 July, 1826. 24 April, 1835. 21 May, 1839. 16 Sept., 1850. 1 Nov., 1861. 19 July, 1864.
Government Notice, 29 Dec., 1865 .. ..	PASTORAL LEASE FEE.—On the preparation and issue of lease for pastoral purposes .. .. . 1 0 0	} Government Notice ..	29 Dec., 1865.
<b>AUCTIONEER'S GENERAL LICENSE.</b>			
11 Vict., No. 16 (31 Aug., 1847).	For all parts of the Colony, including the city of Sydney.. .. . Annually 15 0 0	} Order of Governor King Act of Council 9 Geo. IV, No. 13 ..	15 Jan., 1801. 9 Aug., 1828.
<b>AUCTIONEER'S DISTRICT LICENSE.</b>			
	For a Police District only .. .. . do 2 0 0		
<b>SPIRIT MERCHANTS.</b>			
20 Vict., No. 37 (18 Mar., 1857).	Registration of the same, and description of the premises of any Spirit Merchant, if his premises are situated within the boundaries of the city .. .. . do 30 0 0 If situated elsewhere .. .. . do 20 0 0	} 20 Vict., No. 37..	18 Mar., 1857.
<b>PUBLICAN'S GENERAL LICENSE.</b>			
Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 14. (Assented to, 20 Jan., 1862).	To retail fermented and spirituous liquors .. do 30 0 0 And if allowed to keep a billiard-table, the additional sum of .. .. . do 10 0 0 And if allowed to keep a bagatelle-table, the additional sum of .. .. . do 5 0 0	} Government Order .. Acts of Council— 7 Geo. IV, No. 2 6 Geo. IV, No. 4 11 Geo. IV, No. 11 3 Wm. IV, No. 8 2 Vict., No. 18.. 13 Vict., No. 29.. 17 Vict., No. 6 .. Government Order .. Acts of Council— 6 Geo. IV, No. 20 2 Vict., No. 24.. 3 Vict., No. 9 .. Acts of Council— 2 Vict., No. 24.. 3 Vict., No. 9 ..	21 July, 1810. 20 Feb., 1826. 8 Feb., 1825. 12 May, 1830. 13 June, 1833. 26 Sept., 1838. 2 Oct., 1849. 8 July, 1853. 3 Feb., 1821. 1 Nov., 1825. 12 Oct., 1838. 18 Sept., 1839. 12 Oct., 1838. 18 Sept., 1839.
<b>PACKET LICENSE.</b>			
	To retail fermented and spirituous liquors, during the time the vessel is actually on her passage .. .. . do 5 0 0		
13 Vict., No. 27 (27 Sept., 1849)	DISTILLING SPIRITS.. .. . do 10 0 0 RECTIFYING AND COMPOUNDING SPIRITS.. .. do 10 0 0 APOTHECARY, CHEMIST, OR DRUGGIST, or any other person to use a still of not more than 8 gallons for any scientific purpose, or for making scent or perfume .. .. . do 2 0 0 To distil Brandy from Wine made in the Colony .. do 1 0 0 Auctioneers', Distillation Licenses, &c., cease and determine on 31 December; Publicans' Licenses, &c., on 30 June in each year.	} Act of Council } 13 Vict., No. 27 }	1 Oct., 1849.
<b>HAWKER'S AND PEDLER'S.</b>			
*13 Vic., No. 26 (9 Oct., 1849).. *The 11th & 12th sections amended by Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 2.	For trading on foot within a Police District .. Annually 1 0 0 For trading by pack-horse or other animal, or by cart or other vehicle, or by a boat, vessel, or craft, within a Police District .. .. . do 2 0 0 Licenses may be granted on the first ordinary sitting day of any month.	} Proclamation Act of Council } 5 Wm. IV, No. 7 ..	30 April, 1818. 25 July, 1834.
<b>EXEMPTIONS.</b>			
	Under the Act of Council 16 Vict., No. 4, sale of books pamphlets, periodicals, or other printed publications.		

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>LICENSES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
	<b>PAWNBROKER'S.</b>		
13 Vict., No. 37 (10 Oct., 1849).	For a Police District .. .. . annually Licenses are in force for one year from the date thereof.	£ s. d. 10 0 0	{ Act of Council } 13 Vict., No. 37 } 10 Oct., 1849.
6 Wm. IV, No. 2 (4 Aug., 1835).	STAGE CARRIAGE .. .. . do. For a copy of such license .. .. . do. Licenses cease and determine on 30 Sept. in each year.	0 5 0 0 1 0	{ Act of Council } 6 Wm. IV, No. 2 } 4 Aug., 1835.
4 Wm. IV, No. 7 (6 Aug., 1833).	CARTER'S, SYDNEY .. .. . each	0 2 6	{ Order of Govern- } nor Macquarie } 15 May, 1813.
4 Vict., No. 17 (6 Oct., 1840).	PORTER'S, SYDNEY .. .. . do.	0 5 0	{ Act of Council } 4 Wm. IV, No. 7 } 6 Aug., 1833.
5 Wm. IV, No. 1 (4 July, 1834).	BOATMEN .. .. . do.	0 5 0	{ Government } Order .. } Act of Council } 11 Geo. IV, } No. 4 .. } 12 May, 1811.
	SLAUGHTERING CATTLE INTENDED FOR SALE .. do.	0 2 6	{ Act of Council } 11 Geo. IV, } No. 4 .. } 15 Mar., 1830.
<b>TONNAGE DUTY.</b>			
14 Vict., No. 15 (19 Sept., 1850)	Per ton register, per diem .. .. .	s. d. 0 0 ½	{ 8 Vict., No. 16 .. } 20 Dec., 1844. 7 Vict., No. 12 .. } 8 Dec., 1843.
<b>HUNTER RIVER—TONNAGE DUTY.</b>			
Acts of Council, 19 Vict., No. 25, (13 Nov., 1855).	Every ship or vessel entering the river Hunter from the sea, 6d. per ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel.		
20 Vict., No. 12, duty not to be leviable before 1 January, 1858	<b>EXCEPTIONS.</b> Tonnage duty not required to be paid on account of any ship or vessel (except steamers navigating the river to ports above the port of Newcastle) at any time within four months next after a previous payment thereof on account of such ship or vessel, nor on account of steamers so navigating at any time within two months next after such previous payments on account of such steamers.		{ Act of Council } 19 Vict., No. 25 } 1 Jan., 1857.
Acts of the Par- liament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., Nos. 5 & 6, (3 Dec., 1861).	<b>KIAMA AND WOLLONGONG—TONNAGE DUTY.</b> Every ship or vessel entering the harbour of Kiama or Wollongong, 6d. per ton of the registered tonnage of such vessel. Such tonnage duty shall not be demanded or become payable before the 1st July, 1862.*		{ 25 Vict., Nos. 5 & 6 } 3 Dec., 1861.
	* By recent enactments (27 Victoria) such tonnage duty not to be demanded or become payable before 1st July, 1864.		
<b>TOLLS.</b>			
2 Wm. IV, No. 12 (9 March, 1832)	For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat .. .. . ox, or head of neat cattle .. .. . horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule .. .. . cart, dray, or other such vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal .. .. . If drawn by 2 horses or ditto .. .. . If drawn by 3 horses or ditto .. .. . If drawn by 4 horses or ditto .. .. . horse or other animal above 4, drawing a cart, dray, or other such vehicle, with two wheels .. .. . wain, waggon, or other such carriage, with 4 wheels, drawn by 2 horses or other animals .. .. . If drawn by 3 horses or ditto .. .. . If drawn by 4 horses or ditto .. .. . horse or other animal above 4, drawing a waggon or other such carriage with 4 wheels .. .. . gig, chaise, or other such carriage on springs, with 2 wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal .. .. . If drawn by 2 horses or other animals .. .. . coach, chariot, or other such carriage, on springs, with 4 wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal .. .. . If drawn by 2 horses or other animals .. .. . If drawn by 3 horses or ditto .. .. . If drawn by 4 horses or ditto .. .. .	s. d. 0 0 ¼ 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 1 0 8 0 9 0 10 0 2 0 6 0 9 0 9 1 0 1 3 1 6	{ Proclamation .. } 30 Mar., 1811.
	MEMO.—The Governor, by Proclamation, can increase or diminish the above rates, by section 5 of 14 Vict., No. 5.		

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																
2 Wm. IV. No. 12 (9 March, 1832)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FERRIES.</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">For every foot passenger .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gig, dray, or cart, with two wheels only</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>waggon, carriage, or other vehicle, with 4 wheels</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ox, or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing,</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    being more than 10 in number</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    not exceeding 10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sheep, lamb, pig, or goat</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0½</td> </tr> </table> <p>MEMO.:—The Governor, by Proclamation, can increase or diminish the above charges, by Act 14 Vict., No. 5, section 5.</p>	For every foot passenger .. .. .	s. d.	horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing	0 2	gig, dray, or cart, with two wheels only	0 6	waggon, carriage, or other vehicle, with 4 wheels	1 0	ox, or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing,	1 6	being more than 10 in number	0 3	not exceeding 10	0 4	sheep, lamb, pig, or goat	0 0½	Government Order	7 May, 1823.
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22 Vict., No. 4 (21 July, 1858)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PILOTAGE RATES. (To 1 APRIL.)</b> s. d.</p> <p>On arrival and departure .. .. . per ton 0 4</p> <p>And one moiety of such rate in case of a vessel being compelled to return into port after having put to sea; but in no case shall the amount of such rate be less than £5 for the port of Sydney or Newcastle, nor less than £2 10s. for any other port of the Colony.</p> <p>All intercolonial steam-vessels, coasters, traders, or whaling vessels, being registered in any one of the Australian Colonies, or in the United Kingdom, and not requiring or employing a pilot, are subject to one payment only of 4d. per ton per annum.</p>	Proclamation .. Act of Council, 3 Wm. IV. No. 6 ..	6 Feb., 1819. 31 Aug., 1832.																
	22 Vict., No. 4 (21 July, 1858)			<p style="text-align: center;"><b>HARBOUR REMOVAL DUES. (To 1 APRIL.)</b> £ s. d.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">For every vessel under 300 tons.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    "    of 300 tons and under 400 tons .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    "    400 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    "    500 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    "    600 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    "    800 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    "    over .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For certificate of competency to Master of any vessel .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 0 0</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>EXCEPTIONS.</b></p> <p>Vessels registered in Sydney under 50 tons, or employed in the coasting trade from one port of New South Wales to another.</p>	For every vessel under 300 tons.. .. .	1 0 0	"    "    of 300 tons and under 400 tons .. .. .	1 5 0	"    "    400 .. .. .	1 10 0	"    "    500 .. .. .	1 15 0	"    "    600 .. .. .	2 0 0	"    "    800 .. .. .	2 5 0	"    "    over .. .. .	3 0 0	For certificate of competency to Master of any vessel .. .. .
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Act of Council 16 Vict., No. 46 (23 Dec., 1852). (Came into operation 1 March, 1853) .. .. .	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD, SYDNEY. (To 1 APRIL.)</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">For every certificate granted by the Board to the owner of any steam-vessel—</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Where the tonnage of such vessel does not exceed 100 tons, a sum not exceeding .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Where such tonnage exceeds 100 tons and does not exceed 300 tons, a sum not exceeding .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Where such tonnage exceeds 300 tons, a sum not exceeding .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 0 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>No certificate to be in force for more than six months.</p>	For every certificate granted by the Board to the owner of any steam-vessel—	£ s. d.	Where the tonnage of such vessel does not exceed 100 tons, a sum not exceeding .. .. .	1 0 0	Where such tonnage exceeds 100 tons and does not exceed 300 tons, a sum not exceeding .. .. .	2 0 0	Where such tonnage exceeds 300 tons, a sum not exceeding .. .. .	3 0 0	Acts of Council,— 11 Vict., No. 3. 14 Vict., No. 32. 16 Vict., No. 46.	24 July, 1847. 1 Oct., 1850. 28 Dec., 1852.								
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Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 35 Vic., No. 7..	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MARINE BOARD. (FROM 2 APRIL.)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PILOTAGE AND LIGHT RATES.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PILOTAGE RATES.</b> s. d.</p> <p>On arrival and departure .. .. . per ton 0 4</p> <p>And one moiety of such rate in case a vessel being compelled to return into port after having put to sea; but in no case shall the amount of such rate be less than £2 10s. for the port of Sydney or Newcastle, nor less than £1 5s. for any other port of the Colony.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HARBOR AND LIGHT RATES.</b> s. d.</p> <p>Every registered ship, whether propelled by steam or otherwise (vessels employed in the whaling trade excepted), a half yearly rate of .. .. . per ton 0 4</p> <p>Such payment exempts any ship from any further payment at any other port or place where tonnage dues are now or may hereafter be leviable.</p> <p>Such rates to be payable on or before 30 June and 31 December.</p> <p>No rate levied on any ship compelled to put into port by stress of weather, or to repair damages.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HARBOUR REMOVAL DUES.</b> £ s. d.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">For any ship not exceeding 300 tons .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 400 tons .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    400 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    500 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    600 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    800 .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    "    1,000 tons .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 0 0</td> </tr> </table>	For any ship not exceeding 300 tons .. .. .	1 0 0	Exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 400 tons .. .. .	1 5 0	"    400 .. .. .	1 10 0	"    500 .. .. .	1 15 0	"    600 .. .. .	2 0 0	"    800 .. .. .	2 10 0	"    1,000 tons .. .. .	3 0 0	Proclamation .. Act of Council } 3 Wm. IV. } No. 6 .. } 22 Vict., No. 4 ..	6 Feb., 1819. 31 Aug., 1832. 21 July, 1858.		
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Governor General and Executive Council ..	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FITZ ROY DRY DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Conditions.</i></p> <p>All vessels belonging to H. M. Navy, the Colonial Government, and men-of-war of other nations, will be admitted to repair in the Fitz Roy Dock, Sydney Harbour, free of any dock dues or rates, but they will be required to repay all actual expenditure of stores, wages, and material.</p> <p>All other vessels will be liable to a minimum dock-rate of 6d. per ton per diem, if of 1,500 tons register or upwards, and an additional <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>th of a penny per ton for every decrease of 50 tons or portion of 50 tons down to a maximum rate of 9d. per ton for a vessel of 300 tons, and all below, as set forth in the scale attached hereto.</p> <p>Double rates will be charged for the day of docking.</p> <p>The Dock dues will include and cover the cost of pumping, shoring, wedges, and blocking, and the cost of all labour connected with opening and closing the Dock, and all incidental labour connected with the actual operation of docking a vessel.</p> <p>No vessel will be permitted to enter the Dock with gunpowder or combustible ammunition on board.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Workshops and Machinery.</i></p> <p>Vessels in Dock and private engineering establishments will be permitted to avail themselves of any portion of the machinery of the Dockyard workshops on payment of a rate per hour; preference being always given to the requirements of a vessel in Dock. These charges will be in addition to Dock dues, and in accordance with the rates mentioned in the subjoined Schedule.</p> <p>The rate for the machinery will include the cost of putting and maintaining the machine in motion, the use of the 20-ton overhead traversing crane, and all tools belonging to the Machine in use, but nothing further.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>DOCK DUES.</b></p> <p><i>Scale of Charges.</i></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Per ton per diem.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1,500 tons, and all above .. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>1,450 tons, and under 1,500.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>6<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,400 " " 1,450.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>6<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,350 " " 1,400.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>6<math>\frac{3}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,300 " " 1,350.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>6<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,250 " " 1,300.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>6<math>\frac{5}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,200 " " 1,250.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>6<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,150 " " 1,200.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>6<math>\frac{7}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,100 " " 1,150.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>1,050 " " 1,100.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>7<math>\frac{1}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>1,000 " " 1,050.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>7<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>950 " " 1,000.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>7<math>\frac{3}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>900 " " 950.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>7<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>850 " " 900.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>7<math>\frac{5}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>800 " " 850.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>7<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>750 " " 800.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>7<math>\frac{7}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>700 " " 750.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>650 " " 700.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>8<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>600 " " 650.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>8<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>550 " " 600.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>8<math>\frac{3}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>500 " " 550.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>8<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>450 " " 500.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>8<math>\frac{5}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>400 " " 450.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>8<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>350 " " 400.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>8<math>\frac{7}{8}</math></td></tr> <tr><td>300 " " 350.. .. .</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		Per ton per diem.			s.	d.	1,500 tons, and all above .. .. .	0	6	1,450 tons, and under 1,500.. .. .	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,400 " " 1,450.. .. .	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,350 " " 1,400.. .. .	0	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,300 " " 1,350.. .. .	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,250 " " 1,300.. .. .	0	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1,200 " " 1,250.. .. .	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,150 " " 1,200.. .. .	0	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,100 " " 1,150.. .. .	0	7	1,050 " " 1,100.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,000 " " 1,050.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	950 " " 1,000.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	900 " " 950.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	850 " " 900.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	800 " " 850.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	750 " " 800.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	700 " " 750.. .. .	0	8	650 " " 700.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	600 " " 650.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	550 " " 600.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	500 " " 550.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	450 " " 500.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	400 " " 450.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	350 " " 400.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	300 " " 350.. .. .	0	9	Governor General and Executive Council ..	30 Aug., 1861.
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1,150 " " 1,200.. .. .	0	6 $\frac{7}{8}$																																																																																		
1,100 " " 1,150.. .. .	0	7																																																																																		
1,050 " " 1,100.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$																																																																																		
1,000 " " 1,050.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$																																																																																		
950 " " 1,000.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$																																																																																		
900 " " 950.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																																																		
850 " " 900.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{5}{8}$																																																																																		
800 " " 850.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$																																																																																		
750 " " 800.. .. .	0	7 $\frac{7}{8}$																																																																																		
700 " " 750.. .. .	0	8																																																																																		
650 " " 700.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																																																		
600 " " 650.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$																																																																																		
550 " " 600.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{3}{8}$																																																																																		
500 " " 550.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																																																		
450 " " 500.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{5}{8}$																																																																																		
400 " " 450.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$																																																																																		
350 " " 400.. .. .	0	8 $\frac{7}{8}$																																																																																		
300 " " 350.. .. .	0	9																																																																																		
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Per hour, or fractional part of an hour.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>5-foot centre lathe .. .. .</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9 x 9 x 21 planing machine .. .. .</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4 x 4 x 11 do. .. .. .</td><td>2</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>18-inch centre break lathe .. .. .</td><td>3</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>12-inch centre lathe .. .. .</td><td>2</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Slotting machine .. .. .</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Vertical boring machine .. .. .</td><td>2</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Boring mill .. .. .</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Small vertical drill .. .. .</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Punching and shearing machine .. .. .</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>40-cwt. Nasmyth's hammer .. .. .</td><td>10</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5-cwt. do. .. .. .</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>25-ton jib crane .. .. .</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Schedule of Rates for the use of Machinery.</i></p> </div> <p>NOTE.—The Dock has from 19 to 20 feet of water over the Caisson-sill at high-water, and is now capable of taking in a vessel of 350 feet overall, and when completed, 400.</p>		s.	d.	5-foot centre lathe .. .. .	5	0	9 x 9 x 21 planing machine .. .. .	5	0	4 x 4 x 11 do. .. .. .	2	6	18-inch centre break lathe .. .. .	3	6	12-inch centre lathe .. .. .	2	6	Slotting machine .. .. .	3	0	Vertical boring machine .. .. .	2	6	Boring mill .. .. .	2	0	Small vertical drill .. .. .	1	0	Punching and shearing machine .. .. .	3	0	40-cwt. Nasmyth's hammer .. .. .	10	0	5-cwt. do. .. .. .	4	0	25-ton jib crane .. .. .	1	0																																										
	s.	d.																																																																																		
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Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>POSTAGE RATES.</b>			
<i>Letters.</i>			
		s. d.	
	Town .. .. . per half ounce	0 1	
	Inland .. .. . "	0 2	
	Intercolonial, viz. :—		
	Victoria—by sea .. .. . "	0 3	
	" overland .. .. . "	0 2	
	Queensland—by sea .. .. . "	0 3	
	" overland .. .. . "	0 2	
	South Australia—by sea .. .. . "	0 3	
	" overland .. .. . "	0 2	
	Tasmania .. .. . "	0 3	
	Western Australia .. .. . "	0 3	
	New Zealand .. .. . "	0 3	
	*British Colonies not mentioned above, the United Kingdom, and Foreign Countries .. .. . "	0 6	
<i>Seamen's and Soldiers' Letters.</i>			
	Letters sent to or by Seamen and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Service, transmitted within the Colony, and between the Colony and any Post Office in the British Dominions, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, and the postage prepaid .. .. .	0 1	
<b>BOOKS, PACKETS, PATTERNS, AND SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.</b>			
	<i>Town and Country.</i>		
	Not exceeding 2 ounces .. .. .	0 1	
	Every additional 2 ounces .. .. .	0 1	
	<i>Intercolonial, viz. :—</i>		
	Victoria .. .. .		
	South Australia .. .. .		
	Tasmania .. .. .		
	Western Australia .. .. .		
	New Zealand .. .. .		
	Queensland .. .. .		
	*British Colonies not mentioned above, the United Kingdom, and Foreign Countries to which books, packets, patterns, and samples of merchandise can be sent .. .. .		
	Not exceeding 1 ounce .. .. .	0 1	
	" 2 ounces .. .. .	0 2	
	" 4 .. .. .	0 4	
	Every additional 2 .. .. .	0 2	
	Not exceeding 1 .. .. .	0 1	
	" 2 .. .. .	0 2	
	" 4 .. .. .	0 4	
	Every additional 4 .. .. .	0 4	
	<i>Printed Reports of Proceedings of Religious and Charitable Institutions, for Town Delivery.</i>		
	Not exceeding 4 ounces .. .. .	0 1	
	Every additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces .. .. .	0 1	
<b>NEWSPAPERS.</b>			
27 Vict., No. 7	All Newspapers posted in the Colony are subject to a charge of, each .. .. .	0 1	
<b>FEEES.</b>			
31 Vict., No. 4	Private Boxes, per annum each .. .. .	21 0	
	*Fee on Registered Letters .. .. .	0 4	
	" Late .. .. .	0 3	

\* Additional rates are levied on behalf of Foreign Countries, and for transit through Foreign Countries, by authority of His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the Act 31 Vict., No. 4. These additional rates being various and numerous, and, moreover, not being collected on behalf of the Colony of New South Wales, are not detailed in the above schedule.

Act of Council under which levied.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.		
<b>MONEY ORDERS.</b>					
<b>COMMISSION FOR ISSUING MONEY ORDERS.</b>					
<i>In the Colony.</i>					
Governor & Executive Council under Act 31 Victoria, No. 4	1 Jan., 1863 { For sums not exceeding £5 .. .. . 0 6	Governor and Executive Council (under Act 31 Vict., No. 4)	} 1 Jan., 1863.		
	For sums exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10 .. .. . 1 0				
	<i>Intercolonial.</i>				
	8 Apl., 1863 { For sums not exceeding £5 .. .. . 1 0			Governor and Executive Council (under Act 31 Vict., No. 4)	} 8 April, 1863.
	For sums exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10 .. .. . 2 0				
	<i>United Kingdom.</i>				
1 June 1863 {	For sums not exceeding £2 .. .. . 1 0	} 1 June, 1863.			
	For sums exceeding £2, and not exceeding £5 .. .. . 2 0				
	For sums exceeding £5, and not exceeding £7 .. .. . 3 0				
	For sums exceeding £7, and not exceeding £10 .. .. . 4 0				
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.</b>					
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES RATES.</b>					
s. d.					
All messages of 10 words to any Station exceeding 35 miles .. .. . 2 0					
Every additional word .. .. . 0 2					
Messages of 10 words, to all Stations under 35 miles, or between any two Stations within that distance .. .. . 1 0					
Every additional word .. .. . 0 1					
Press rates—For 10 words .. .. . 1 0					
For every word exceeding 10 words .. .. . 0 1					
<b>INTERCOLONIAL RATES.</b>					
<i>Victoria.</i>					
Between all Stations in New South Wales (excepting Albury and Deniliquin) and Victoria, to or from any Station, for 10 words .. .. . 3 0					
Every additional word .. .. . 0 3					
Press rates—For 10 words .. .. . 1 6					
For every word exceeding 10 words .. .. . 0 1½					
<i>South Australia.</i>					
Governor and Executive Council, 2 Sep., 1870 (under Act 20 Vict., No. 41) .. .. .	Between all Stations in New South Wales (except Euston and Wentworth) and South Australia, for 10 words .. .. . 5 0	Act 20 Vict., No. 41. Govt. Order .. .. .	} 18 Dec., 1865.		
	Every additional word .. .. . 0 4				
	Press rates—For 10 words .. .. . 2 0				
	For every word exceeding 10 words .. .. . 0 2				
<i>Queensland.</i>					
Between all Stations in New South Wales, Brisbane, and Southern Section of Queensland—for 10 words .. .. . 4 0					
Every additional word .. .. . 0 3					
New South Wales to Rockhampton and Central Section of Queensland—for 10 words .. .. . 6 0					
Every additional word .. .. . 0 4					
New South Wales to Northern Section of Queensland—for 10 words .. .. . 8 0					
Every additional word .. .. . 0 4					
Press rates—For 10 words .. .. . 2 0					
For every word exceeding 10 words .. .. . 0 2					
<i>Tasmania.</i>					
Between all Stations in New South Wales and Tasmania—for 10 words .. .. . 8 0					
Each additional word :—					
Per Land Lines—extra .. .. . 0 4					
Per Cable, 5 words or any portion of 5 words—extra .. .. . 2 0					

Act of Council under which levied	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what period.
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—<i>continued.</i></b>			
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BUSINESS.			
<i>For Messages of 20 words from Port Darwin.</i>			
		£ s. d.	
	Aden .. .. .	8 0 6	
	Algeria and Tunis .. .. .	8 1 0	
	Austria and Hungary .. .. .	8 3 6	
	Barbary (Tripoli and Benghazi Post Malta) .. .. .	7 18 6	
	Belgium .. .. .	8 4 0	
	China (Hong Kong) .. .. .	6 9 6	
	„ (Shanghai) .. .. .	7 14 6	
	Cochin China .. .. .	5 6 0	
	Corfu .. .. .	8 4 0	
	Denmark [.. .. .	8 3 6	
	Egypt .. .. .	9 0 6	
	France .. .. .	8 4 0	
	Germany .. .. .	8 3 6	
	Gibraltar .. .. .	8 7 0	
	Great Britain and Ireland and Channel Islands .. .. .	8 7 6	
	Greece (Mainland) .. .. .	8 5 0	
	Holland .. .. .	8 4 0	
	India (Stations West of Chittagong) .. .. .	6 0 6	
	„ (Stations East of Chittagong and Ceylon) .. .. .	6 4 6	
	Japan (Nagasaki) .. .. .	8 14 6	
	Java (Banjoewangie).. .. .	2 15 0	
	„ (Stations East of Samarang) .. .. .	2 16 0	
	„ (Stations West of Samarang).. .. .	2 18 0	
	Italy .. .. .	8 1 6	
Governor and Executive Council, 4 July, 1872 (under Act 20 Vict., No. 41) ..	London .. .. .	8 6 6	
	Luxumberg .. .. .	8 4 0	
	Malta .. .. .	7 17 0	
	Norway .. .. .	8 3 6	
	Penang .. .. .	4 15 6	
	Portugal .. .. .	8 7 0	
	Russia in Europe .. .. .	8 4 0	
	„ (Caucasus) .. .. .	8 10 6	
	„ 1st Division .. .. .	8 14 6	
	„ 2nd Division .. .. .	9 1 0	
	„ 3rd Division .. .. .	9 13 6	
	Servia .. .. .	8 2 6	
	Singapore .. .. .	3 19 6	
	Spain .. .. .	8 6 0	
	Sweden .. .. .	8 3 0	
	Switzerland .. .. .	8 2 6	
	Syra .. .. .	8 7 6	
	Turkey in Europe .. .. .	8 4 0	
	„ Asia Seaports .. .. .	8 8 0	
	„ „ Inland .. .. .	8 11 6	
	United Principalities .. .. .	8 1 6	
	Zante, Ithaca, Cephalonia, and Spezzia .. .. .	8 6 6	
	America—£2 12s. 6d. for 10 words, 5s. 3d. for every additional word, exclusive of cable, South Australia and New South Wales rates.		
	In addition to the above £1 5s. will be charged for every Message of 20 words or under, being the rate from New South Wales to Port Darwin. Half the rate for 20 words will be charged for every additional 10 words or fraction of 10 words.		
		Act 20 Vict., No. 41. Govt. Order ..	} 18 Dec., 1865.

## STATISTICS—1872.

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## FEES.

No. 118.—SCHEDULE of FEES, &c., received by the several Officers in the respective Departments of the Government, specifying the authority under which they were originally established, and by which the present Rates were fixed, and at what period.

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES.	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.		
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.</b>					
Act of Council } 6 Geo. IV., No. } 20. (1 Nov., } 1825) .. .. } Govt. Notice of } 26 July, 1849, } and 30 Sept., } 1853, in pur- } suance of the } Act of Council } 11 Vict., No. 39 } (Aliens) .. }	Transcript of all papers, per folio of 72 words .. ..	£ s. d. 0 1 3	Govt. Order .. 12 Oct., 1811.		
	For every certificate of Naturalization .. ..	1 1 0	Govt. Notice .. 26 July, 1849.		
<b>LANDS OFFICE.</b>					
Govt. Notice, } 1 March, 1843, } under the au- } thority of Her } Majesty's In- } structions .. }	* On the preparation of } title-deeds of grants or } sales of land from the } Crown .. .. }	For each grant (including Town } lots) where the quantity does } not exceed 50 acres .. ..	£ s. d. 0 15 0	By His Majesty's } Instructions, } under the Royal } Sign Manual.. } As promulgated } by Orders of the } Governor .. }	} 20 Aug., 1789. } 12 Oct., 1811. } 9 Jan., 1832.
		Above 50 acres, and not exceed- } ing 300 acres .. ..	0 17 6		
		Above 300 acres, and not exceed- } ing 640 acres .. ..	1 0 0		
		For more than 640 acres .. ..	2 10 0		
* Under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the Fee on each Deed of Grant from the Crown is £1.					
<b>SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.</b>					
Govt. Notice, } 12 Aug., 1858. }	Fees from Licensed Surveyors—on examination of can- } didates .. ..	£ s. d. 5 0 0	Govt. Notice .. 12 Aug., 1858.		
Secretary for } Lands, 16 July, } 1860 .. .. }	From Surveyors—for inspecting and copying the public } maps .. ..	5 0 0	Secretary for Lands 16 July, 1860.		
Ditto, 17 Sept., } 1869 .. .. }	From Candidates for employment as Volunteer Draftsmen..	0 10 0	Ditto .. 17 Sept., 1869.		
<b>COURT OF CLAIMS.</b>					
FOR EXAMINING AND REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO } GRANTS OF LAND, UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF THE } COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.					
Act of Council } 5 Wm. IV., No. } 21. (2 June, } 1835) .. .. }	For every summons for witnesses, each summons containing } four names, by the party requiring the same .. ..	£ s. d. 0 2 6	Act of Council, 4 } Wm. IV., No. 9 } Act of Council, 5 } Wm. IV., No. 6 }	} 28 Aug., 1833. } 18 July, 1834.	
	For every witness examined, or document or voucher } produced in evidence, by the party on whose behalf } examined or produced .. ..	0 1 0			
	For taking down the examination of any witness .. ..	0 1 0			
	For every one hundred words after the first hundred, } additional .. ..	0 1 0			
Act of Council, } 18 Vict., No. 11 } (4 Aug., 1854) }	For every certificate granted by Commissioners, of default, } refusal to answer, or wilful withdrawing of any witness..	1 0 0	Ditto ditto, 5 } Wm. IV., No. 21, } (and 6 Vict., No. 11.)	Ditto ditto. } 2 June, 1835. } 16 Aug., 1842.	
	For every final report, to be paid by the party or parties in } whose favour report made .. ..	8 6 0			
By the 10th section of the Act of Council 5 Wm. IV., No. 21, poor persons are allowed to appear and prosecute their claims without payment of any of the foregoing fees, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that they are not in a condition to pay the same.					

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.</b>			
<b>MEMORIALS OF DEEDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY.</b>			
Acts of Council 7 Vic., No. 16 (20 Dec., 1843), 13 Vic., No. 45 (12 Oct., 1849), Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 20 Vic., No. 27 ..	For receiving every will or certified copy or memorial of any deed for registration, including verifying the same and indorsement of receipt on original deed .. ..	£ s. d. 0 7 6	Proclamation .. 18 Jan., 1817. Acts of Council— 6 Geo. IV., No. 22 16 Nov., 1825. 5 Vic., No. 21.. 3 Jan., 1842. 7 Vic., No. 16.. 20 Dec., 1843.
	For every acknowledgment, before whomsoever made, and whether already made or to be thereafter made .. ..	0 10 0	
	*For the enrolment of every grant of land hereafter issued under the Great Seal of the Colony, where the quantity granted shall not exceed 50 acres .. .. .	0 5 0	
	*For ditto, where the quantity shall be over 50 but under 300 acres .. .. .	0 7 6	
	*For ditto, where the quantity shall exceed 300 acres .. ..	0 10 0	
	For every search of copy of any deed, or of any memorial of deed, or will of one property .. .. .	0 2 6	
	For every search for any copy of any grant of land.. ..	0 2 6	
	For every examined copy of memorial, or of any deed not exceeding six folios .. .. .	0 5 0	
	For every folio of 90 words, exceeding six folios .. ..	0 0 8	
	For every extract from any memorial, will, or other writing, per folio .. .. .	0 0 8	
	For receiving and noting every will deposited for safe custody.. .. .	0 5 0	
	For every search for will .. .. .	0 1 0	
*The fees for enrolment of grants of land are paid at the Lands Office, on the delivery of the grant, and are in addition to those payable for the preparation of the same.			
11 Vic., No. 38 } (1 Oct., 1847).. }	Certified copies of grants, at per folio of 72 words .. ..	0 1 3	11 Vic., No. 38.. 1 Oct., 1847.
<b>CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION OR DEEDS OF SETTLEMENT OF BANKING OR OTHER PUBLIC COMPANIES.</b>			
Act of Council 13 Vic., No. 45 } (12 Oct., 1849)	For every examined copy of deed of public company or charter of incorporation, per folio .. .. .	£ s. d. 0 0 8	Acts of Council— 2 Vic. .. .. 17 Aug., 1838. 4 Vic., No. 13.. 23 Sept., 1840. 7 Vic., No. 16.. 20 Dec., 1843.
	For every search for copy of deed of settlement of public company or charter of incorporation .. .. .	0 1 0	
<b>CERTIFICATES OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS.</b>			
Acts of Council 11 Vic., No. 4, 11 Vic., No. 58, and sections 2 and 3 of 14 Vic., No. 24, made permanent by 23 Vic., No. 9 .. ..	For every search for certificates of marriages, baptisms, and burials .. .. .	£ s. d. 0 1 0	7 Vic., No. 16.. 20 Dec., 1843.
	For every copy of such certificate .. .. .	0 1 0	
<b>REGISTRATION OF MORTGAGES OF SHEEP, CATTLE, AND HORSES, AND OF AGREEMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WOOL.</b>			
Acts of Council 11 Vic., No. 4, 11 Vic., No. 58, and sections 2 and 3 of 14 Vic., No. 24, made permanent by 23 Vic., No. 9 .. ..	For the registration of every agreement for the purchase of wool, or advances thereon .. .. .	£ s. d. 0 2 6	*Act of Council } 7 Vic., No. 3. } 15 Sept., 1843.  *This Act disallowed by Her Majesty.
	For the registration of every mortgage of sheep, cattle, and horses .. .. .	0 2 6	
	For each affidavit.. .. .	0 1 0	
	For every search .. .. .	0 1 0	
<b>REGISTRATION OF LIENS ON CROPS.</b>			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 26 Vic., No. 10. (Assented to, 9 Dec., 1862) .. }	For every entry .. .. .	£ s. d. 0 2 6	26 Vic., No. 10.. 9 Dec., 1862.
	For each affidavit .. .. .	0 1 0	
	For every search .. .. .	0 1 0	

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.													
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE—<i>continued.</i></b>																
<b>BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.</b>																
19 Vict., No. 34 (3 Dec., 1855).	Every search in index .. .. .	<table border="1"> <tr><td>£</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	£	s.	d.	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	19 Vict., No. 34..	1 Mar., 1856.
	£		s.	d.												
	0		5	0												
0	2	0														
1	0	0														
Every certified copy .. .. .	Every marriage performed by Registrar .. .. .															
<b>REAL PROPERTY.</b>																
<b>FEES PAYABLE FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SEVERAL ACTS, MATTERS, AND THINGS HEREIN SPECIFIED.</b>																
For hearing application to bring land under the provisions of this Act, or to be registered in respect to an estate of freehold of a deceased proprietor, to be paid to the Land Titles Commissioners, over and above the cost of all advertisements herein prescribed to be in such case published.																
<b>REAL PROPERTY.</b>																
<b>FEES PAYABLE FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SEVERAL ACTS, MATTERS, AND THINGS HEREIN SPECIFIED.</b>																
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<b>REAL PROPERTY.</b>																
<b>FEES PAYABLE FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SEVERAL ACTS, MATTERS, AND THINGS HEREIN SPECIFIED.</b>																
When the applicant is the original grantee, and the land has never been sold, mortgaged, encumbered, or made the subject of settlement .. .. .																
When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £500 .. .. .																
Ditto ditto .. exceeds £400 and does not exceed £500 .. .. .																
Ditto ditto .. exceeds £300 and does not exceed £400 .. .. .																
Ditto ditto .. exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300 .. .. .																
Ditto ditto .. when the value does not exceed £200 .. .. .																
Contribution to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession, derived by settlement, will, or intestacy:—																
In the pound sterling .. .. .																
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 9. (Assented to, 7 Nov., 1862) .. This Act to commence and take effect from and after 1 Jan., 1863 .. ..	Other Fees:—		26 Vict., No. 9 ..	7 Nov., 1862.												
	For every certificate of title .. .. .															
	Registering memorandum of transfer, lease, mortgage, or encumbrance, or the transfer or discharge of a mortgage, or the transfer or surrender of a lease .. .. .															
	Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission .. .. .															
	For every power of attorney .. .. .															
	For every registration abstract .. .. .															
	For cancelling registration abstract .. .. .															
	For every revocation order .. .. .															
	Noting caveat .. .. .															
	Cancelling or withdrawing of caveat, and service of notice to caveator or caveatee .. .. .															
	Issuing order for foreclosure .. .. .															
	For every search .. .. .															
	For every general search.. .. .															
	For every map or plan deposited .. .. .															
	For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited .. .. .															
	For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lessee .. .. .															
	For registering vesting of lease in mortgagee, consequent on refusal of assignees to accept the same .. .. .															
	For entering notice of marriage or death .. .. .															
	For entering notice of writ, or order of Supreme Court .. .. .															
	Taking acknowledgment of married women .. .. .															
Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with .. .. .																
For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor .. .. .																
For certified copy, first five folios of seventy-two words .. .. .																
For every folio, or part folio, after first five .. .. .																
For every instrument drawn on parchment .. .. .																
Taking affidavit, or statutory declaration .. .. .																
When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first .. .. .																



Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE—<i>continued</i>.</b>			
<b>TRADE MARKS.</b>			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 28 Vict., No. 9 (26 May, 1865) ..	Registration of Trade Mark .. .. .	£ s. d. 3 3 0	} 28 Vict., No. 9 .. 26 May, 1865.
	Inspection of Register.. .. .	0 0 6	
	Transfer of Certificate.. .. .	1 1 0	
<b>REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.</b>			
For registering any brand, including the cost of advertising such brand in the <i>Gazette</i> for two consecutive issues, and for publishing the same in the Brand Directory of the Colony, as follows, namely:—			
<b>CATTLE.</b>			
*Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 30 Victoria, No. 12 (5 Oct., 1866).. *To come into operation on and after 1 January, 1867 ..	The proprietor of 1 animal and not exceeding 20 .. ..	0 5 0	} 30 Vict., No. 12.. 5 Oct., 1866.
	" 20 " " 100 .. ..	0 10 0	
	" 100 " " 500 .. ..	0 15 0	
	" 500 " " 1,000 .. ..	1 0 0	
	" 1,000 " " 3,000 .. ..	1 5 0	
	" 3,000 " " 4,000 .. ..	1 10 0	
	" 4,000 " " 6,000 .. ..	1 15 0	
" 6,000 and upwards .. .. .	2 0 0		
<b>HORSES.</b>			
*Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 30 Victoria, No. 12 (5 Oct., 1866).. *To come into operation on and after 1 January, 1867 ..	The proprietor of 1 animal and not exceeding 10 .. ..	0 5 0	} 30 Vict., No. 12.. 5 Oct., 1866.
	" 10 " " 20 .. ..	0 10 0	
	" 20 " " 50 .. ..	0 15 0	
	" 50 " " 100 .. ..	1 0 0	
	" 100 " " 200 .. ..	1 5 0	
	" 200 " " 400 .. ..	1 10 0	
	" 400 " " 600 .. ..	1 15 0	
" 600 and upwards .. .. .	2 0 0		
	For every search in any Register of Brands .. ..	0 1 0	
	For the transfer of any brand, one-half of the above rates respectively, according to the scale mentioned,		
	For any extract from the Brand Directory, <i>Gazette</i> , or Brand Register, for the first hundred words, or portion thereof .. .. .	0 1 0	
	For every additional one hundred words, or portion ..	0 0 6	
	For notice of similarity of brand, or of distinguishing brand fixed upon by the Registrar, by post .. ..	0 1 0	

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
	<b>SUPREME COURT.</b>		
	<b>COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION.</b>		
	<b>FEES PAYABLE TO THE PROTHONOTARY.</b>		
	Administering oath of allegiance or office .. .. .	£ s. d.	
	On filing articles of clerkship .. .. .	0 10 6	
	On filing assignments of articles .. .. .	5 5 0	
	On filing commissions of articles .. .. .	1 1 0	
	Affixing seal of Court to any commission or document .. .. .	0 10 6	
	Every certificate under hand of a Judge .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Ditto under hand of Prothonotary or Chief Clerk .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Every oath administered, whether in Court or by a Commissioner or Judge .. .. .	0 1 0	
	And for marking exhibits attached to any affidavit (each such exhibit an additional sum of) .. .. .	0 0 6	
	On reference to the Prothonotary, Chief Clerk, or any Commissioner. For each attendance not exceeding two hours .. .. .	1 1 0	
	For every additional hour .. .. .	0 5 0	
	For his report or award thereon .. .. .	1 1 0	
	The like where very special .. .. .	2 2 0	
	Every examination of a witness or other person (including taking down and certifying the same):—The like fees. If required to attend at any other than his own office or residence (over and above his actual and necessary travelling expenses) an additional .. .. .	0 10 6	
	Every recognizance, of whatever kind .. .. .	0 5 0	
	For each name beyond the first .. .. .	0 2 6	
	For every office search .. .. .	0 1 0	
	The like (judgments), and additional fee for every term beyond the first .. .. .	0 0 4	
	For every Judge's summons .. .. .	0 1 0	
	If with stay of proceedings .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Entering case in clerk's list .. .. .	0 1 0	
	For Judge's order for special bailiff, or the issue of any writ of execution .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Order to plead double, or for examination of witnesses .. .. .	0 1 0	
	In other cases .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Filing affidavits in Chambers .. .. .	0 0 6	
	For rule of Court .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Taxing costs, whether in actions or between attorney and client .. .. .	0 5 0	
	If exceeding one hour .. .. .	0 7 6	
	Where the bill exceeds thirty folios, for every thirty folios above the first thirty .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Taxing interlocutory costs .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Appointment to tax or compute in any matter .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Filing declaration, demurrer, or pleading; affidavit not in Chambers, or bill of costs; return to any writ, or paper, or writing not specified .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Filing notice of motion for new trial, nonsuit, or in arrest of judgment; or return to any special writ .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Entering any case or matter in the Prothonotary's paper, including demurrers, rules nisi, new trial applications, special cases, appeals and applications, or motions, or any writ of certiorari, extent, habeas corpus, quo warranto, or mandamus .. .. .	0 2 6	
	All office copies, per folio of 72 words (and for certifying any such copy, 1s.) .. .. .	0 0 4	
	Writ of habeas corpus .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Every other writ (not being in action) .. .. .	0 10 0	
	Mesne process in an action (including the writ of scire facias) .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Every subpoena .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Any other writ issuing in an action .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Entering appearance .. .. .	0 3 6	
	On putting in special bail .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Filing exception to bail .. .. .	0 2 6	
	On justifying bail .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Withdrawing any pleading .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Entering cause for assessment on trial .. .. .	0 10 0	
	Entering every verdict, or judgment of nonsuit .. .. .	0 2 0	
	On præcipe for any judgment by default .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Signing judgment after verdict .. .. .	0 10 0	
	Ditto in other cases .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Ditto on warrant of attorney .. .. .	0 15 0	
	Ditto on old warrant of attorney .. .. .	1 1 0	
	For recording and indorsing every cognovit or warrant of attorney .. .. .	0 2 6	
	On money paid into Court, for every sum of 20s. .. .. .	0 0 3	
	On every trial or assessment of damages, crier, courtkeeper, and tipstaves .. .. .	0 7 6	
	Every witness sworn on any such trial or assessment (to crier) .. .. .	0 0 6	
	Every exhibit, at trial or on assessment .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Taking down evidence on trial, per folio of 72 words .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Entry of any suggestion on the record .. .. .	0 2 6	
	All Court fees in actions for sums not exceeding £30 are abolished.		
By the Judges of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of the powers given them by the Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, sec. 16; and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Victoria, No. 22, sec. 23..		By Chief Justice Sir Francis Forbes, under the authority of the Act of Parliament 4 Geo. IV., c. 96. . . . .	1824.
	Act of Council, 10 Vic., No. 10 (Assented to, 30th Oct., 1846)		

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	<p>SUPREME COURT—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.</p> <p>FEES PAYABLE TO THE CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES.</p> <p>Intestacies; where effects are collected by authority of the Court:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">For every order to collect, where effects shall appear to be above £50 .. .. .</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: right;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Where effects shall appear to be £50 or under .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every order to pay money, if £10 and under £20 .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If £20 and under £50 .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If £50 and under £100 .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>And on every £100 above the first .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every common order .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every special order .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every office copy, 3d. per folio.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>On every audit of accounts, including the direction to invest assets, if the amount which shall have been in the Curator's hands be under £20 .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If £20 and under £50 .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If £50 and under £100 .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every £100 above the first .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every other order .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>MEMORANDUM.—The whole of the preceding fees (which are inclusive of all fees and affidavits for filing of the petition and order, the taking of the bond and oath, and every other incidental matter) are paid in each instance on the order, whether in cases of probate, orders to collect, or letters of administration.</p> <p>On all moneys collected by the Curator of Intestate Estates, a commission at the rate of 5 per cent., which is paid into the Colonial Treasury.</p> <p>If collected by an agent, an allowance of 3 per cent. is made out of such commission, as a remuneration for his services.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PAYABLE TO THE PROTHONOTARY.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Miscellaneous Matters.</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Office copy of any will, per folio of 72 words .. .. .</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The like of pleadings in any ecclesiastical suit, or other matter, per folio .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every search .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every citation, or entering any caveat .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entering any appearance .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filing every libel, allegation, plea, or answer in any suit .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>On every exhibit annexed to or forming part of any libel, plea, or answer .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For taking down every account of debt, and reporting upon the same .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For setting down a cause for hearing .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every appointment to proceed before the Registrar in any reference to him .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registrar's attendance on every such appointment, per hour; filing every petition or notice of appeal .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>On any order for a feigned issue .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exemplification of process in any ecclesiastical matter, per folio .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Affixing seal of the Court to such exemplification .. .. .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>All matters not enumerated, the same fees to be paid as at common law.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	For every order to collect, where effects shall appear to be above £50 .. .. .	£	s.	d.	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<b>SUPREME COURT—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>EQUITABLE JURISDICTION—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>FEES PAYABLE TO THE MASTER—<i>continued.</i></b>				
	<b>£ s. d.</b>			
Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Vict., No. 22..	Every special injunction, writ of ne exeat coloniâ, sequestration or writ of assistance .. .. .	1 1 0	Act of Parliament } 4 Geo. IV, cap. 96 } 1824.	
	Every decree .. .. .	2 0 0		
	Office copy thereof .. .. .	1 0 0		
	Every order not being an order of course, or on appeal, or re-hearing .. .. .	0 10 6		
	Office copy thereof .. .. .	0 5 0		
	Filing bill or information .. .. .	0 10 0		
	Filing answer or any pleading .. .. .	0 5 0		
	Entering appearance, each defendant .. .. .	0 2 6		
	Setting down a cause .. .. .	0 10 6		
	Every oath or affirmation .. .. .	0 1 0		
	On every exhibit to affidavit, or on taking accounts before the Master .. .. .	0 0 6		
	Every other exhibit .. .. .	0 1 0		
	On any advertisement .. .. .	0 5 0		
	Every bond or recognizance .. .. .	0 10 6		
	Examination of any party or witness, inclusive of oath .. .. .	0 2 6		
	If above one hour .. .. .	0 4 0		
	If above two hours .. .. .	0 5 0		
	Commission in Lunacy .. .. .	1 1 0		
	Superseding same .. .. .	0 10 6		
	Grant of person or estate, or both, including enrolment .. .. .	1 1 0		
	Where value of property exceeds £500 .. .. .	2 2 0		
	Every revocation, including enrolment .. .. .	1 1 0		
	In respect of all matters and things not enumerated in the above table, which would in England be done and transacted in the High Court of Chancery, the like fees are in this Court demanded and taken as may lawfully be demanded and taken in the said Court of Chancery.			
	For filing a claim .. .. .	0 5 0		
	For sealing every writ of summons .. .. .	0 5 0		
	For filing a caveat .. .. .	0 2 6		
	For every order on the hearing of a claim, or on further directions .. .. .	1 0 0		
	For every office copy thereof .. .. .	0 10 0		
	For every order or hearing exceptions .. .. .	0 10 0		
	For every office copy thereof .. .. .	0 5 0		
For appearances, certificates, &c., and for other orders and office copies, the same fees as are now received by the Master in Equity.				
For every summons in Chambers .. .. .	0 2 6			
For every order in Chambers .. .. .	0 7 6			
For entering appearance, each defendant .. .. .	0 1 0			
<b>COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION.</b>				
<b>FEES PAYABLE TO THE SHERIFF.</b>				
Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Vict., No. 22..	For the service of a summons (besides mileage to bailiff), each defendant .. .. .	0 5 0	Act of Parliament } 4 Geo. IV, cap. 96 } 1824.	
	Fee to cover postage (each writ requiring to be sent by post) .. .. .	0 0 6		
	On caption of any defendant, under ca. re. .. .. .	0 10 6		
	Service of foreign attachment (besides mileage to bailiff), each garnishee .. .. .	0 5 0		
	On every bail bond .. .. .	0 5 0		
	Assignment of bail bond .. .. .	0 5 0		
	Where a view shall be had—summoning a jury within five miles .. .. .	0 3 6		
	If a greater distance .. .. .	0 5 0		
	Receiving and entering every writ of execution .. .. .	0 1 0		
	On every warrant .. .. .	0 1 0		
	The like for special warrant .. .. .	0 2 6		
	Receiving and entering every order of suspension of any writ .. .. .	0 2 6		
	On every enlargement of return .. .. .	0 1 0		
	Executing every writ of fi. fa., ca. sa., or Judge's warrant, 5 per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ per cent. above that			
	Executing every writ of habere facias, the like on the amount of rent or annual value.			
	Office copy of any document, per folio of 72 words .. .. .	0 0 4		
	For every office search, or inspection of any document .. .. .	0 1 0		
	Attending every inquisition (in lunacy, or as to property, &c.) .. .. .	1 1 0		
	On every warrant in replevin .. .. .	0 5 0		
	Executing process of attachment .. .. .	1 1 0		

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
	<b>SUPREME COURT—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	<b>COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	<b>FEES PAYABLE TO THE SHERIFF—<i>continued.</i></b>		
		£ s. d.	
Act of Council 11 Vict., No. 20	On assessment of damages .. .. .	1 0 0	} Act of Council 8 Vict., No. 4
	On each case of trial by Jury:—		
	Jury of four .. .. .	2 0 0	
	Special Jury of twelve .. .. .	6 0 0	
	Common Jury of twelve .. .. .	3 0 0	
	The above fees, together with the amount of all fines on jurors, form a fund in the hands of the Sheriff, for paying the expense of civil jurors.		} 2 Aug., 1844.
	<b>FEES TAKEN BY THE PROTHONOTARY.</b>		
	<i>Bills of Sale.</i>		
Act of Council 19 Vict., No. 2 (18 July, 1855).	For searching the registers or bills of sale, for every search against one person .. .. .	0 0 6	} 19 Vict., No. 2 ..
	And for every search of index to the said registers, by the person requiring the information .. .. .	0 1 0	
	For filing and entering every bill of sale, or a copy thereof..	0 2 6	
	<b>SHERIFF'S OFFICE.</b>		
	<b>FEES RECEIVED BY THE UNDER SHERIFF.</b>		
} 19 Vict., No. 2 ..	Attending a view within five miles of Sheriff's Office ..	1 1 0	} 18 July, 1855.
	Ditto at a greater distance .. .. .	2 2 0	
	Mileage .. .. .	0 1 0	
	Drawing and inserting every advertisement .. .. .	0 5 0	
	<b>BAILIFF'S FEES.</b>		
	<b>GENERAL JURISDICTION.</b>		
} 1824.	Mileage or service of summons, and for executing any writ (out only) .. .. .	0 0 9	} Act of Parlia- ment 4 Geo. IV., cap. 96 ..
	But if defendant served at same time with two writs, each writ, per mile .. .. .	0 0 6	
	Or if with more than two writs, each writ, per mile..	0 0 4	
	Ditto, conveying any party to gaol, per mile .. .. .	0 0 9	
	Possession money, per diem .. .. .	0 4 0	
	Caption fee, each person taken .. .. .	0 10 6	
	<b>EQUITABLE JURISDICTION.</b>		
Act of Parlia- ment 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Vict., No. 22 ..	Arrest upon any warrant or attachment .. .. .	0 5 0	} 1824.
	Producing a person at the bar of the Court .. .. .	0 2 6	
	Travelling expenses per mile (out only) .. .. .	0 0 9	
	<b>COMMISSIONERS OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS OR RECOGNIZANCES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.</b>		
} 1824.	Every oath administered in the country .. .. .	0 2 0	} Act of Parlia- ment 4 Geo. IV., cap. 96 ..
	Ditto in town .. .. .	0 1 0	
	And for marking exhibits attached to any affidavit (each such exhibit an additional sum of) .. .. .	0 0 6	
	Every oath not being at his own office or residence .. .. .	0 5 0	
	Ditto if above a mile beyond the Commissioner's residence (over and above his actual and necessary travelling expenses) .. .. .	1 1 0	
	Every examination of a witness, or other person (including taking down and certifying the same), for each attendance not exceeding two hours .. .. .	1 1 0	
	For every additional hour .. .. .	0 5 0	
	If required to attend at any other than his own office or residence (over and above his actual and necessary travelling expenses) an additional .. .. .	0 10 6	
	Every recognizance, of whatever kind .. .. .	0 5 0	
	For each name beyond the first .. .. .	0 2 6	
	For executing any writ of trial or inquiry, including summoning of assessors .. .. .	2 2 0	

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.		
<b>COURT OF INSOLVENCY.</b>					
<b>FEES TAKEN BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND OTHERS IN INSOLVENT ESTATE PROCEEDINGS.</b>					
<b>CHIEF COMMISSIONER.</b>					
Act of Council 7 Vict., No. 19 (21 Dec., 1843, and 25 Vict., No. 3)..	Upon filing every petition by a person surrendering his estate as insolvent, including the Chief Commissioner's order thereon, where the assets shall appear not to exceed £100 .. .. .	s. d. 2 6	By the Judges of the Supreme Court, under the authority of the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 5 Vict., No. 17. See Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court, published in the <i>New South Wales Government Gazette</i> , dated 4 Jan., 1842.		
	When above that amount .. .. .	5 0			
	For drawing and inserting each advertisement, besides the expenses paid for advertising, when required to be done by him .. .. .	2 6			
	Upon receiving and filing every petition against a person having committed an act of insolvency .. .. .	5 0			
	For every affidavit used therewith .. .. .	1 0			
	For the Chief Commissioner's order thereon .. .. .	5 0			
	For every summons of debtor to show cause .. .. .	5 0			
	For every examination taken on the hearing, per folio of ninety words .. .. .	0 4			
	For every person examined or document exhibited .. .. .	1 0			
	For making up and recording the judgment thereon .. .. .	5 0			
	For taxing costs in any case (same as in the Supreme Court Office).				
	For making every necessary application and report to the Court, or a Judge, or the Chief Commissioner, and minute of the order thereon .. .. .	2 6			
	For every warrant of attachment of movable property .. .. .	2 6			
	For every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or be examined .. .. .	5 0			
	For every certified extract from, or copy of proceedings relating to, insolvent estates, of less than ninety words .. .. .	2 6			
	And above that number, per folio .. .. .	0 4			
	For every inspection of proceedings in each estate not exceeding half an hour .. .. .	1 0			
	For every summons or other process for procuring the attendance of any person before the Court, or any Judge, or before the Chief Commissioner (same as in the Supreme Court Office in similar cases).				
	<b>CHIEF AND OTHER COMMISSIONERS.</b>				
		For presiding at meeting of creditors, in estates under £100 assets .. .. .		15 0	7 Vict., No. 19.
	For presiding at any meeting of creditors, per diem .. .. .	15 0			
	For every proof of debt, to be paid by the person offering it .. .. .	1 0			
	For swearing every affidavit, by the party sworn .. .. .	1 0			
	For every affidavit, filed by the party using it .. .. .	1 0			
	For every person examined, by the party producing him .. .. .	1 0			
	For making up the minutes, and reporting when necessary the proceedings at any meetings of creditors .. .. .	5 0			
	For every warrant for apprehension of insolvent .. .. .	5 0			
	For every warrant of commitment of any person .. .. .	7 6			
<b>MESSENGERS' FEES.</b>					
	For making every attachment of person or property (the same as now paid for service of civil process of the Supreme Court, and mileage).				
	For making inventory and notice, and report to Commissioner .. .. .	2 6			
	Copy of ditto .. .. .	2 6			
<b>SHERIFF'S FEE.</b>					
	For registering every order for sequestration, and delivering to Chief Commissioner .. .. .	1 0			

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																																																																																																																																			
<b>FEES TAKEN BY THE REGISTRARS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICT COURTS.</b>																																																																																																																																																						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="font-size: small;">In cases not exceeding £5.</th> <th style="font-size: small;">In cases not exceeding £10.</th> <th style="font-size: small;">In cases not exceeding £20.</th> <th style="font-size: small;">In cases not exceeding £100.</th> <th style="font-size: small;">In all other cases except those tried by consent under section 9 of District Courts Act of 1858.</th> <th style="font-size: small;">In all cases tried by consent under section 9 of District Courts Act of 1858.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="font-size: x-small;">£ s. d.</th> <th style="font-size: x-small;">£ s. d.</th> <th style="font-size: x-small;">£ s. d.</th> <th style="font-size: x-small;">£ s. d.</th> <th style="font-size: x-small;">£ s. d.</th> <th style="font-size: x-small;">£ s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For filing every plaint, issuing summons, and other proceedings to judgment ..</td> <td>0 3 6</td> <td>0 6 0</td> <td>0 10 0</td> <td>*1 5 0</td> <td>*2 0 0</td> <td>*3 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For issuing every subpoena .. .. .</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td>0 1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For issuing every writ of execution ..</td> <td>0 2 0</td> <td>0 2 6</td> <td>0 5 0</td> <td>0 5 0</td> <td>0 7 6</td> <td>0 7 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bailiff's notice of execution .. .. .</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td>0 1 0</td> <td>0 2 0</td> <td>0 2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For issuing <i>Cx. 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Sa.</i> summons .. .. .	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	For every certificate of judgment .. ..	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	For filing every notice of appeal .. ..	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	For issuing every instalment form .. ..	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	For filing every notice of defence, special defence, or plea .. .. .	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	For filing every confession .. .. .	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	For swearing every affidavit .. .. .	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	For filing every affidavit .. .. .	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	For every appointment to tax .. .. .	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	For every copy of execution against lands	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	For every search .. .. .	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	For every copy .. .. .	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	For every summons to show cause in interlocutory matter .. .. .	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	For every order .. .. .	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	For every writ of attachment .. .. .	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6
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<p>* Reduced to £1 by order in Council dated 23rd March, 1871.</p> <p>NOTE.—The above fees not to come into operation until the expiration of one month after the same shall have been notified to both Houses of Parliament.—(Laid before Parliament 14th and 15th February, 1871.)</p>																																																																																																																																																						
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By Notice in the <i>Govt. Gazette</i> , dated 6 Jan., 1860 .. .. .	To Subscribers, £1 10s. per annum; single copies, 1s. each, exclusive of postage.																																																																																																																																																					
ADVERTISEMENTS.																																																																																																																																																						
	At the rate of 3s. for the first eight lines (or under), and 3d. for every additional line.	Governor, by Notice in <i>Govt. Gazette</i> .. .. .	6 Jan., 1860.																																																																																																																																																			
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.																																																																																																																																																						
By Colonial Treasurer, 3 July, 1863 .. .. .	To Subscribers, £2 10s. per Session, exclusive of postage .. .. . Separate copies of Bills, Acts, &c., at the rate of 3d. per sheet of four pages, up to four sheets; and 1d. for every sheet, or portion of a sheet, beyond four sheets.	By Colonial Treasurer .. .. .	4 Jan., 1861.																																																																																																																																																			
POUNDKEEPERS.																																																																																																																																																						
By Notice in the <i>Govt. Gazette</i> , dated 15 Dec., 1865 .. .. .	For each animal described, 1s. .. .. .	Ditto .. .. .	27 Oct., 1865.																																																																																																																																																			

Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.
<b>CORONERS.</b>			
Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV, No. 20 (1 Nov., 1825) .. .. .	Upon every inquisition taken upon view of the body slain, of the goods and chattels of him that is the slayer and murderer, if he have any .. .. .	s. d. 13 4	} Govt. Order .. 6 March, 1822.
	For every inquisition not taken upon view of a body dying in gaol, which shall be duly taken .. .. .	20 0	
	And also, for every mile he shall be compelled to travel from the place of his usual abode to take such inquisition (to be paid from the Colonial Treasury) where no fee shall be paid .. .. .	0 9	
	And for every inquisition taken on view of the body dying in prison, he shall be paid as much as the Judge of the Criminal Court shall allow, not exceeding .. .. .	20 0	
<b>STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.</b>			
Act of Council 7 Wm. IV, No. 7, and 16 Vict., No. 47 .. .. .	For each and every barrel or package containing 50 lbs. of Gunpowder and upwards, for any period not exceeding six weeks .. .. .	s. d. 1 0	} 7 Wm. IV, No. 7 3 July, 1828.
	Do. do. above six weeks—per week .. .. .	0 2	
	For each and every barrel containing less than 50 lbs., for any period not exceeding six weeks .. .. .	0 6	
	Do. do. above six weeks—per week .. .. .	0 1	
<b>CATTLE EXPORT ACT.</b>			
27 Vict., No. 9 (14 April, 1864) }	For every head of cattle examined, 1s. .. .. .		27 Vict., No. 9.. 14 April, 1864.
<b>SHEEP DISEASE PREVENTION ACT.</b>			
Proclamation, dated 30 Jan., 1872 .. .. .	Owner of every 1,000 sheep, or portion of 1,000 sheep, per annum, 10s. (No contribution payable by any owner whose sheep do not exceed 500.)		3 Wm. IV, No. 5 31 Aug., 1832.
			5 Wm. IV, No. 19 28 Oct., 1834.
			6 Wm. IV, No. 10 9 Oct., 1835.
			2 Vict., No. 12 .. 29 Aug., 1838.
			3 Vict., No. 27 .. 9 June, 1840.
			5 Vict., No. 22 .. 26 May, 1842.
			8 Vict., No. 3 .. 1 Aug., 1844.
			9 Vict., No. 10 .. 27 Oct., 1845.
			10 Vict., No. 8 .. 30 Oct., 1846.
			17 Vict., No. 27 .. 24 Oct., 1853.
			18 Vict., No. 26 .. 18 Nov., 1854.
			19 Vict., No. 27 .. 22 Nov., 1855.
			22 Vict., No. 10 .. 7 Oct., 1858.
			24 Vict., No. 9 .. 26 Mar., 1861.
	27 Vict., No. 3 .. 22 Sept., 1863.		
	27 Vict., No. 6 .. 18 Jan., 1864.		
	29 Vict., No. 13 .. 27 Dec., 1865.		
	30 Vict., No. 16 .. 6 Dec., 1866.		
<b>GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.</b>			
<b>SLAUGHTERING FEES—(Reserved Abattoir).</b>			
By Act of Council 14 Vic., No. 36, and Orders and Regulations of 3 Dec., 1864 .. .. .	For every ox, cow, bull, heifer, or steer (including an Inspection Fee of 3d.) .. .. .	s. d. 1 0	} 14 Vict., No. 36.. 22 Aug., 1860. And Orders and Regulations of } 22 Aug., 1860. 1 June, 1861.
	For every calf (including inspection fee) .. .. .	0 6	
	For every sheep or lamb .. .. .	0 1½	
	For every head of swine .. .. .	0 6	
<b>INSPECTION FEE—(Leased Abattoir).</b>			
	For each head of horned cattle slaughtered .. .. .	0 3	
<b>INSPECTORS OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND OF CATTLE INTENDED FOR SLAUGHTER.</b>			
IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS THROUGHOUT THE COLONY TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF COUNCIL 5 Wm. IV, No. 1, HAVE BEEN EXTENDED.			
Act of Council 5 Wm. IV, No. 1 (4 July, 1834) }	For the inspection of each and every head of cattle intended to be slaughtered for sale .. .. .	s. d. 0 3	} Govt. Order .. 20 May, 1811. Acts of Council— } 11 Geo. IV, No. 4 15 Mar., 1830. 2 Wm. IV, No. 15 15 Mar., 1832.



Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																
<b>INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES</b>																																			
FOR EXAMINING, COMPARING, AND STAMPING ALL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE JURISDICTIONS.																																			
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Brass Weights.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Iron or other Metal Weights except Brass.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>½ cwt. .. .. . each</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>¼ " .. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stone .. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under a stone to 1 lb. inclusive.. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under a stone .. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">...</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 0½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under 1 lb... .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 0½</td> <td style="text-align: center;">...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Set of 1 lb and under .. .. . "</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Brass Weights.	Iron or other Metal Weights except Brass.		s. d.	s. d.	½ cwt. .. .. . each	0 9	0 3	¼ " .. .. . "	0 6	0 2	Stone .. .. . "	0 4	0 1	Under a stone to 1 lb. inclusive.. .. . "	0 1	...	Under a stone .. .. . "	...	0 0½	Under 1 lb... .. . "	0 0½	...	Set of 1 lb and under .. .. . "	0 2	0 2							
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	<b>WOODEN MEASURES.</b>																																		
Act of Council 16 Vic., No. 34 (21 Dec., 1852).	Bushel .. .. . each	0 3																																	
	½ " .. .. . "	0 2																																	
	Peck, and all under .. .. . "	0 1	Act of Council } 3 Wm. IV, No. 4 }	24 Aug., 1832.																															
	Yard .. .. . "	0 0½																																	
<b>COPPER OR OTHER METAL MEASURES OF CAPACITY OF LIQUIDS.</b>																																			
5 gallons .. .. . each	1 0																																		
4 " .. .. . "	0 9																																		
3 " .. .. . "	0 6																																		
2 " .. .. . "	0 4																																		
1 " .. .. . "	0 2																																		
½ " .. .. . "	0 1																																		
1 quart and under .. .. . "	0 0½																																		
<b>DRUNKARDS PUNISHMENT ACT.</b>																																			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 30 Vict., No. 5 (24 Sept., 1866).	Any person found drunk in any highway, street, road, or public place, liable, on conviction, to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.	30 Vict., No. 5..	24 Sept., 1866.																																
	Drunk and disorderly persons, on conviction, liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.																																		
<b>CLERKS AT POLICE OFFICES AND PETTY SESSIONS, AND CLERKS OF MAGISTRATES ACTING SINGLY.</b>																																			
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Summons, copy and serving .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subpcna, not including more than four names .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copies of subpoenas to serve, each .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawing affidavits and informations in cases within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, not exceeding one folio of 72 words ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every additional folio .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swearing the same .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swearing any other affidavits, affidavits for military and naval pensions excepted .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warrants to apprehend, in cases not felonious .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recognizance, and notices of the nature thereof .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warrant to distrain under Penal Acts .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Order of a Justice or Justices.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawing any other document required in the discharge of the police duties not enumerated above, per folio of 72 words ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copy of proceedings, per folio of 72 words .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For copies of depositions to a prisoner committed to take his trial, per folio of 90 words.. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every weight or measure compared with the standards in their possession .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		s. d.	Summons, copy and serving .. .. .	2 6	Subpcna, not including more than four names .. .. .	1 6	Copies of subpoenas to serve, each .. .. .	0 4	Drawing affidavits and informations in cases within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, not exceeding one folio of 72 words ..	1 0	For every additional folio .. .. .	0 8	Swearing the same .. .. .	1 0	Swearing any other affidavits, affidavits for military and naval pensions excepted .. .. .	1 0	Warrants to apprehend, in cases not felonious .. .. .	2 6	Recognizance, and notices of the nature thereof .. .. .	5 0	Warrant to distrain under Penal Acts .. .. .	2 6	Order of a Justice or Justices.. .. .	1 0	Drawing any other document required in the discharge of the police duties not enumerated above, per folio of 72 words ..	0 8	Copy of proceedings, per folio of 72 words .. .. .	0 4	For copies of depositions to a prisoner committed to take his trial, per folio of 90 words.. .. .	0 1½	For every weight or measure compared with the standards in their possession .. .. .	0 3	Proclamation ..	28 Oct., 1824.
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Authority under which levied, or by which legalized.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	Authority under which originally established.	At what Period.																																				
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>REGISTRATION OF DOGS.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">PAYABLE ANNUALLY.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For one dog, if only one be kept .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For each dog, if two only be kept .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For each dog, if three only be kept .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every dog above three .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For copy of Registration, or of any particulars thereof .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">During the last six months of the year, half the above fees only.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>IMPOUNDING.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">RATES OF DAMAGE TO BE CHARGED FOR TRESPASS.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">In any paddock of grass enclosed by a sufficient fence.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">In any garden, uncut meadow, or growing crop of any kind enclosed by a sufficient fence.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For every horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, mule, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every ram, ewe, sheep, or lamb .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every goat } .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every pig }</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Entire horses and bulls above the age of one year, each £5. (In addition to authorized poundage fees.)</p>		s.	d.	For one dog, if only one be kept .. .. .	1	0	For each dog, if two only be kept .. .. .	2	0	For each dog, if three only be kept .. .. .	2	6	For every dog above three .. .. .	5	0	For copy of Registration, or of any particulars thereof .. .. .	0	6		In any paddock of grass enclosed by a sufficient fence.	In any garden, uncut meadow, or growing crop of any kind enclosed by a sufficient fence.		s. d.	s. d.	For every horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, mule, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf .. .. .	1 0	4 0	For every ram, ewe, sheep, or lamb .. .. .	0 1	0 4	For every goat } .. .. .	2 0	6 0	For every pig }			<p>Act of Council, } 11 G. IV, No. 3 } Act of Council, } 2 W. IV, No. 8 }</p>	<p>14 April, 1830. 29 Feb., 1832.</p>
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<p>†Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 2, 20 June, 1865.*</p> <p>*Came into operation, 1 July, 1865</p> <p>† Amended by Act, 32 Vict., No. 11, 30 Mar., 1869 .. .. .</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RATES OF MILEAGE FOR DRIVING OR TAKING ANIMALS TO THE POUND.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Per Mile.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Every horse, mare, gelding, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">For the first, 3d., and for every other trespassing and impounded at the same time, ½d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every 100 rams, ewes, sheep, or lambs, or under that number .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6d. for the first, 1d. for every hundred or portion of a hundred above that number.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every goat .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£ s. d. 0 0 0½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every pig .. .. .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1 0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NOTE.—The term "cattle" to include bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers, and calves. The term "horses" to include horses, mares, geldings, colts and fillies, asses, mules, and foals. The term "sheep" to include rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs. The term "animal" to include cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine, whether one or more.</p>		Per Mile.	Every horse, mare, gelding, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf .. .. .	For the first, 3d., and for every other trespassing and impounded at the same time, ½d.	Every 100 rams, ewes, sheep, or lambs, or under that number .. .. .	6d. for the first, 1d. for every hundred or portion of a hundred above that number.	Every goat .. .. .	£ s. d. 0 0 0½	Every pig .. .. .	0 1 0	<p>Government Order .. .. .</p> <p>Acts of Council— 4 Wm. IV, No. 3 19 Vict., No. 36 .. .. .</p>	<p>21 Sept., 1811. 12 July, 1833. 18 Dec., 1855.</p>																										
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## ACCOUNTS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

No. 119.

ACCOUNTS KEPT IN	WEIGHTS.	MEASURES.
Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.	The Weights in use are the Standard Imperial Weights of Great Britain as regulated by the Act of Council 16 Victoria, No. 34. By this Act, Gold, Silver, Platina, Diamonds, or other Precious Stones, are to be sold by Troy Weight, and Drugs, when sold by retail, may be sold by Apothecaries' Weight.	The Measures in use are the Standard Imperial Measures of Great Britain, as regulated by the Act of Council 16th Victoria, No. 34.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

No. 120.—RETURN showing the RATE per Cent. per Annum DISCOUNT on LOCAL BILLS, and the RATE of EXCHANGE ON BILLS ON LONDON, in the Year 1872.

BANKS.	Period.		Rate per Cent. per Annum Discount on Local Bills.								Rate of Exchange on Bills on London at 60 days' sight.			
	From.	To	Under 65 days' Currency.	Under 95 days' Currency.	From 65 to 95 days' Currency.	Above 95 days' Currency.	From 95 to 125 days' Currency.	Above 125 days' Currency.	From 125 to 155 days' Currency.	Above 155 days' Currency.	Maximum Purchase Rate.	Minimum Purchase Rate.	Maximum Selling Rate.	Minimum Selling Rate.
New South Wales ... {	1 Jan.	29 Feb.	5	...	6	...	7	8}	...	...	Par.	1 disc.	1 prem.	¼ prem.
	1 Mar.	31 Dec.	4	...	5	...	6	7}	...	...				
Commercial ... {	1 Jan.	21 Mar.	5	...	6	...	7}	8	7	8	Par.	1 disc.	1 prem.	¼ prem.
	22 Mar.	31 Dec.	4	...	5	...	6}	...	...	...				
Australasia ... {	1 Jan.	25 Feb.	5	...	6	7}	...	...	...	...	1 disc.	Par.	1 prem.	¼ prem.
	26 Feb.	18 Mar.	5	...	5	6}	...	...	...	...				
	19 Mar.	31 Dec.	4	...	5	6}	...	...	...	...				
Union of Australia ... {	1 Jan.	13 Mar.	5	...	6	7 & 9}	...	...	...	...	Par.	1 disc.	1 prem.	¼ prem.
	14 Mar.	31 Dec.	4	...	5	6 & 9}	...	...	...	...				
Australian Joint Stock ... {	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	4 & 5	5 & 6	...	...	6 & 7	8 & 9	...	...	Par.	1 disc.	1 prem.	¼ prem.
London Chartered ... {	1 Jan.	11 Mar.	5	...	6	...	7	...	8	9}	¾ disc.	Par.	1 prem.	¼ prem.
	12 Mar.	31 Dec.	4	...	5	...	6	...	7	8}				
English, Scotch, & Australian Chartered ... {	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	4	5	...	...	6	7	...	...	Par.	1 disc.	1 prem.	½ prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation ... {	1 Jan.	21 Mar.	...	5	...	...	6	7}	...	...	¼ disc.	1 disc.	1 prem.	¼ prem.
	22 Mar.	31 Dec.	...	4 & 5	...	...	6	8}	...	...				
City ... {	1 Jan.	30 June	...	5	...	...	6	7}	...	...	½ disc.	¼ prem.	¾ prem.	½ prem.
	1 July	31 Dec.	...	4	...	...	5	6}	...	...				
Mercantile ... {	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	...	7*	...	...	8†	9	...	...	1¼ disc.	Par.	1½ prem.	¼ disc.

\* Under 100 days currency.

† From 100 to 125 days currency.

RATES OF INTEREST.

No. 121.—RETURN showing the RATES OF INTEREST allowed to DEPOSITORS by the BANKS, in the Year 1872.

BANKS.	Period.		Rates of Interest allowed on Deposits for		
	From	To	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
Bank of New South Wales... ..	1 Jan. ...	18 Mar. ...	2½	3½	4
	19 Mar. ...	31 Dec. ...	2	2½	3
Commercial Bank ... ..	1 Jan. ...	15 Mar. ...	2½	3½	4
	16 Mar. ...	31 Dec. ...	2	2½	3
Bank of Australasia ... ..	1 Jan. ...	15 Mar. ...	2½	3½	4
	16 Mar. ...	31 Dec. ...	2	2½	3
Union Bank of Australia ... ..	1 Jan. ...	2 Feb. ...	2½	3½	4
	3 Feb. ...	13 Mar. ...	2½	3	3½
	14 Mar. ...	10 May ...	2	2½	3
	11 May ...	31 Dec. ...	2	2	2
Australian Joint Stock Bank ... ..	1 Jan. ...	31 Dec. ...	2½ and 2	3½ and 2½	5, 4½, 4, and 3
London Chartered Bank ... ..	1 Jan. ...	12 Mar. ...	2½	3½	4
	13 Mar. ...	31 Dec. ...	2	2½ and 3	3
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	1 Jan. ...	13 Mar. ...	2½	3	3½
	14 Mar. ...	31 Dec. ...	2	2½	3
Oriental Chartered Bank ... ..	1 Jan. ...	10 Mar. ...	2½	3½	4
	11 Mar. ...	31 Dec. ...	2	2½	3
City Bank* ... ..	1 Jan. ...	22 Mar. ...	2½	3½	4
	23 Mar. ...	31 Dec. ...	2	2½	3
Mercantile ... ..	1 Jan. ...	31 Dec. ...	2½	3	4

\* This Bank also allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent., to 16th October, on all weekly minimum credit balances of not less than £200; afterwards, 2 per cent. when not less than £500.

COIN AND BULLION.

No. 122.—RETURN showing the Amount of COIN and BULLION in the Mint, Colonial Treasury, and the Banks in the Colony, on 31st December, 1872.

	On 31st December.			Average of the Year.			
	British Coin and Australian Sovereigns.	Bullion Gold.	Total.	British Coin and Australian Sovereigns.	Bullion Gold.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
In the Mint ... ..	790 0 0	86,271 8 0	87,061 8 0	.....	.....	.....	
In the Colonial Treasury ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Banks.	New South Wales ... ..	115,207 5 11	32,344 9 11	118,951 15 10	140,7100 7 4	66,826 6 9	147,3926 14 1
	Commercial ... ..	412,577 10 8	3,623 13 3	416,201 3 11	395,097 2 8	5,208 18 1	400,306 0 9
	Australasia ... ..	88,485 1 10	.....	88,485 1 10	156,249 13 7	.....	156,249 13 7
	Union of Australia ... ..	254,333 12 1	.....	254,333 12 1	174,243 13 3	3,905 11 1	178,149 4 4
	Australian Joint Stock... ..	375,840 1 10	22,180 9 3	398,020 11 1	334,747 2 11	20,857 8 7	355,604 11 6
	London Chartered ... ..	57,442 8 0	.....	57,442 8 0	68,083 8 10	.....	68,083 8 10
	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered ... ..	41,273 17 6	.....	41,273 17 6	100,931 0 9	.....	100,931 0 9
	Oriental Bank Corporation	172,150 4 1	14,682 18 6	186,833 2 7	140,010 5 4	24,489 12 5	164,499 17 9
	City ... ..	133,844 3 10	.....	133,844 3 10	84,235 9 6	4,413 15 0	88,649 4 6
	Mercantile* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL TOTAL...	£269,394 5 9	159,102 18 11	285,3047 4 8	286,0698 4 2	125,701 11 11	298,6399 16 1	

\* This Bank not being a Bank of Issue, does not keep reserves of Coin in the Bank.

COIN AND BULLION—*continued.*

No. 123.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Amount of COIN and BULLION in the Branch Royal Mint, and the Banks, on 31st December in each Year.

Year.	Branch Royal Mint.		Banks.		Total.	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease on previous Year.
	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	.....	49,653 13 5	962,426 0 7	16,569 0 10	1,028,648 14 10	.....	376,066 17 4
1864	.....	44,230 16 2	1,144,117 0 7	25,559 17 11	1,213,907 14 8	185,258 19 10	.....
1865	.....	37,459 12 3	1,228,449 16 2	120,801 0 2	1,386,710 8 7	172,802 13 11	.....
1866	240 0 0	18,635 10 2	1,259,150 6 0	78,750 17 2	1,356,776 13 4	.....	29,933 15 3
1867	524 5 10	28,209 13 9	1,708,536 8 2	44,547 3 5	1,781,817 11 2	425,040 17 10	.....
1868	.....	43,949 5 9	2,224,268 15 0	111,698 3 2	2,379,916 3 11	598,098 12 9	.....
1869	.....	48,675 16 11	1,305,789 15 4	37,778 5 10	1,392,243 18 1	.....	987,672 5 10
1870	.....	24,703 4 8	1,352,842 10 8	70,366 12 10	1,447,912 8 2	55,668 10 1	.....
1871	.....	41,937 8 10	*2,413,143 16 6	67,306 12 7	2,522,387 17 11	1,074,475 9 9	.....
1872	790 0 0	86,271 8 0	2,693,154 5 9	72,831 10 11	2,853,047 4 8	330,659 6 9	.....

\* Includes £12 in the Colonial Treasury.

## COINS IN CIRCULATION.

## No. 124.

The Coins in circulation are the Coins of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns coined at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, all of which are current at their sterling value.

## AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

No. 125.—RETURN showing the Amount of NOTES of the several Banks, in Circulation on 31st December, 1872.

BANKS.	ON 31 DECEMBER, 1872.	AVERAGE OF THE YEAR.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	318,301 0 0	261,707 9 3
Commercial	276,347 10 0	225,941 1 3
Australasia	37,498 0 0	32,187 0 0
Union of Australia	15,463 10 0	14,804 0 9
Australian Joint Stock...	186,235 0 0	156,458 2 4
London Chartered	5,874 0 0	6,821 5 8
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered...	21,738 10 0	19,237 1 9
Oriental Bank Corporation	62,247 0 0	50,531 0 0
City	24,112 0 0	21,807 16 2
Mercantile*	.....	.....
TOTAL	£ 947,816 10 0	789,494 17 2

\* Not a Bank of Issue.

## BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

No. 126.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the AVERAGE ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony, for each Quarter of the Year 1872.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>FIRST QUARTER.</b>																
New South Wales .....	234873 7 8	4010 12 10	107735 0 5	2694092 11 4	3040711 12 3	998908 6 0	89080 12 7	50465 13 6	7618 15 2	1163828 18 0	2060567 14 3	4370469 19 6	1000000 0 0	10 7/8 cent.	5000 0 0	308000 0 0
Commercial .....	208544 10 9	4068 16 3	35578 10 3	2142935 12 7	2391127 9 10	584868 1 7	9532 11 6	42000 0 0	12798 1 0	320005 19 10	2020124 5 4	2989328 19 3	400000 0 0	17 7/8 cent.	34000 0 0	155332 4 7
Australasia .....	32325 12 4	7743 17 8	.....	418908 0 0	458977 10 0	177908 16 10	.....	40930 0 0	379 10 9	.....	333263 6 6	552481 14 1	1200000 0 0	8 7/8 cent.	48000 0 0	311950 3 6
Union of Australia.....	16095 16 8	9956 5 9	.....	270622 6 7	296674 9 0	93548 6 8	9774 7 4	16000 0 0	1271 1 2	.....	263860 16 9	389454 11 11	1250000 0 0	13 7/8 cent.	81250 0 0	485047 7 1
Australian Joint Stock ...	143978 10 10	20648 3 1	6438 17 10	943355 4 0	1114420 15 9	325624 8 7	16541 8 11	58540 6 10	10784 3 4	299555 19 11	913454 2 8	1629501 10 3	484656 0 0	8 7/8 cent.	19385 4 10	13516 16 9
London Chartered of } Australia .....	6988 7 8	530 0 5	16 11 2	190667 14 5	198202 13 8	87633 6 8	.....	20000 0 0	1219 10 9	1479 16 3	213317 1 5	323649 15 1	1000000 0 0	8 7/8 cent.	40000 0 0	169030 12 10
English, Scottish, and } Australian Chartered } Oriental Chartered .....	17746 17 8	4980 11 10	788 8 11	315076 2 5	338592 0 10	102641 13 5	.....	23270 14 5	322 9 3	782 12 6	323133 6 6	453156 16 1	600000 0 0	7 7/8 cent.	21000 0 0	20000 0 0
City .....	49946 0 0	5107 2 11	33948 8 5	628501 6 4	717502 17 8	127243 19 4	34007 8 3	26135 10 6	1754 0 0	81 5 2	633241 4 5	822493 7 8	1500000 0 0	12 7/8 cent.	90000 0 0	444000 0 0
TOTALS.....	730618 0 3	57045 10 9	184595 17 0	7915523 12 1	8887673 0 1	2573369 7 0	158936 8 7	307342 5 3	36202 19 9	1827249 6 10	7227856 13 6	12130957 0 11	7671346 0 0	.....	389536 0 10	1931229 11 8
<b>SECOND QUARTER.</b>																
New South Wales .....	246902 15 4	3093 3 1	74729 9 4	3009343 18 5	3334069 6 2	1539775 0 7	108186 3 3	50987 0 9	6779 18 9	891716 5 11	2095531 5 2	4692975 14 5	1000000 0 0	12 1/2 cent.	62500 0 0	315000 0 0
Commercial .....	216807 18 6	3324 6 4	30648 1 1	2181145 7 8	2431925 13 7	291847 14 10	4987 17 0	42100 1 2	13729 18 8	337332 5 10	2332731 10 6	3022729 8 0	400000 0 0	17 7/8 cent.	34000 0 0	167273 11 4
Australasia .....	31638 15 5	4794 13 1	.....	429303 1 1	465736 9 7	154635 14 0	.....	40930 0 0	308 18 5	.....	330294 14 11	526169 7 4	1200000 0 0	10 7/8 cent.	60000 0 0	319038 16 6
Union of Australia.....	14974 14 4	9210 19 11	.....	314165 3 10	338350 18 1	183713 11 5	4981 7 3	16000 0 0	1774 12 2	.....	286022 13 5	492492 4 3	1250000 0 0	13 7/8 cent.	81250 0 0	485047 7 1
Australian Joint Stock ...	151899 5 0	19266 19 8	9299 5 0	1116205 14 10	1296671 4 6	343777 3 6	16927 18 4	57412 7 8	9182 5 9	309159 4 0	1068985 16 3	1804744 15 6	484656 0 0	8 7/8 cent.	19386 4 10	13516 16 9
London Chartered of } Australia .....	7225 9 3	654 13 5	102 2 2	191036 7 9	199018 12 7	75980 1 0	.....	20000 0 0	1418 0 0	874 13 10	204176 1 5	302448 16 3	1000000 0 0	8 7/8 cent.	40000 0 0	169498 19 5
English, Scottish, and } Australian Chartered } Oriental Chartered .....	18113 0 9	2547 4 4	1252 11 3	296472 2 6	318384 18 10	117252 4 11	.....	22905 3 8	242 15 5	44 6 8	334271 16 0	474716 6 8	600000 0 0	7 7/8 cent.	21000 0 0	20000 0 0
City .....	48010 0 0	3181 7 0	38582 12 7	677202 16 0	766976 15 7	122051 2 2	26024 8 10	26135 10 6	2049 0 0	184737 4 0	613430 19 4	974428 4 10	1500000 0 0	12 7/8 cent.	90000 0 0	444000 0 0
TOTALS.....	757714 15 9	46073 6 10	159976 3 7	8584697 1 6	9548461 7 8	2914375 12 2	170472 15 2	306470 3 9	35577 14 10	1743936 4 0	7788495 15 5	12959328 5 4	7671696 0 0	.....	414036 0 10	1960527 18 0

\* Including Government Securities, £126,546 19s. 9d.

<sup>b</sup> Including £221,781 3s., average amount of Government Securities held.

<sup>c</sup> Including Government Securities to the amount of £69,085 8s. 4d.

<sup>d</sup> Including £413,423 8s. 1d., average

<sup>e</sup> Including Government Securities to the amount of £48,285 14s. 3d.

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No. 126 (continued)—GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—continued.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
THIRD QUARTER.																
New South Wales .....	269626 16 5	2431 7 4	97056 7 10	3034650 5 10	3403764 17 5	1626957 19 9	39047 0 6	52722 9 10	7033 9 11	958951 15 3	<sup>a</sup> 2059412 16 8	4744125 11 11	1000000 0 0	12½ per cent.	62500 0 0	318000 0 0
Commercial .....	225664 18 7	4880 5 2	39083 10 6	2278063 8 11	2547692 3 2	344480 6 6	3492 19 8	43885 14 4	12576 17 9	241868 2 9	<sup>b</sup> 2510680 13 2	3156984 14 2	400000 0 0	17 per cent.	34000 0 0	167273 11 4
Australasia .....	31377 8 6	6211 14 1	.....	413348 9 3	450937 11 10	156210 12 4	.....	40930 0 0	489 11 5	.....	342787 14 3	540417 18 0	1200000 0 0	10 per cent.	60000 0 0	319038 16 6
Union of Australia.....	14194 19 3	8099 1 11	.....	336009 6 10	358303 8 0	162194 5 6	405 9 10	16000 0 0	1090 12 11	.....	315256 5 4	494946 13 7	1250000 0 0	13 per cent.	81250 0 0	485674 19 10
Australian Joint Stock ...	155301 19 11	6558 18 1	11415 15 6	1234400 16 5	1407677 9 11	335558 12 4	24395 10 3	55997 16 5	9051 5 6	284688 16 8	<sup>c</sup> 1214541 5 8	1924533 6 10	484656 0 0	8 per cent.	19386 4 10	19159 14 3
London Chartered of Australia .....	6446 10 0	858 6 3	85 2 5	187062 8 3	194452 6 11	49348 15 1	.....	20000 0 0	1650 7 2	1286 4 9	230676 14 9	302962 1 9	1000000 0 0	8 per cent.	40000 0 0	169498 19 5
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered } Oriental Chartered .....	19585 18 7	2187 0 9	723 12 2	273460 19 3	295957 10 9	96809 14 10	.....	22777 0 1	443 15 8	58 7 11	370377 1 10	490468 0 4	600000 0 0	7 per cent.	21000 0 0	25000 0 0
City .....	48845 0 0	3637 6 1	20089 3 7	678130 8 1	750701 17 9	175878 19 9	20445 8 2	26135 10 6	2351 0 0	141266 13 6	604437 6 5	970514 18 4	1500000 0 0	12 per cent.	90000 0 0	444000 0 0
TOTALS .....	22433 16 11	.....	37895 9 9	405510 10 9	465839 17 5	103374 5 5	6723 12 2	29250 0 0	220 12 4	17242 16 6	580911 7 5	737722 13 10	237040 0 0	6 per cent.	7111 4 0	27701 0 3
FOURTH QUARTER.																
New South Wales .....	232246 3 0	2721 7 3	103442 9 0	2283874 15 1	2622284 14 4	830433 18 4	68092 17 1	50405 7 11	6257 14 2	836695 9 7	<sup>d</sup> 2187292 6 11	3979177 14 0	1000000 0 0	10 per cent.	50000 0 0	303000 0 0
Commercial .....	197772 10 0	1925 15 8	43161 7 3	1911290 12 9	2154150 5 8	392365 12 3	14771 6 11	39461 10 9	11669 15 7	164274 1 3	2108260 5 9	2730802 12 6	400000 0 0	17 per cent.	34000 0 0	144583 2 6
Australasia .....	32498 16 11	4347 2 1	.....	434113 12 2	470959 11 2	207905 12 9	.....	40930 0 0	408 9 3	.....	385194 2 2	634438 4 2	1200000 0 0	10 per cent.	60000 0 0	311950 3 6
Union of Australia.....	15308 8 7	7921 11 9	.....	253251 18 8	276481 19 0	175290 16 3	13839 17 1	16000 0 0	1315 10 9	.....	298134 12 11	504580 17 0	1250000 0 0	13 per cent.	81250 0 0	484010 5 0
Australian Joint Stock ...	136942 8 7	16831 16 2	6053 7 6	797734 8 11	957562 1 2	244685 16 9	18686 19 4	58565 11 0	10176 3 10	156872 9 7	975069 7 3	1464056 7 9	484656 0 0	8 per cent.	19386 4 10	11749 19 7
London Chartered of Australia .....	6619 15 5	671 7 0	72 8 2	160322 11 5	167686 2 0	42820 16 1	.....	20000 0 0	1064 0 0	587 4 11	270155 14 2	334627 15 2	1000000 0 0	8 per cent.	40000 0 0	169030 12 10
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered } Oriental Chartered .....	18229 10 0	1817 17 9	264 18 5	308900 15 11	329213 2 1	114319 9 10	.....	23270 14 5	209 10 9	701 7 5	328297 8 0	466798 10 5	600000 0 0	7 per cent.	21000 0 0	20000 0 0
City .....	48900 0 0	3699 5 7	72530 6 2	612252 10 1	737382 1 10	137062 2 2	52900 19 11	26135 10 6	2134 0 0	.....	690536 9 8	908769 2 3	1500000 0 0	12 per cent.	90000 0 0	444000 0 0
TOTALS .....	18967 1 6	.....	.....	282144 12 3	301111 13 9	86360 0 5	.....	30540 5 4	27 13 10	26815 7 2	425081 16 3	568825 3 0	236140 10 0	5 per cent.	5899 16 0	24152 6 11
TOTALS .....	707484 14 0	39936 3 3	225524 16 6	7043885 17 3	8016831 11 0	2231244 4 10	168292 0 4	305308 19 11	33262 18 2	1185945 19 11	7668022 3 1	11592076 6 3	7670796 10 0	.....	401536 0 10	1912476 10 4

<sup>a</sup> Including Government Securities, £29,691 17s. 4d.

<sup>b</sup> Including average amount of Government Debentures, &c., held, £425,188.

<sup>c</sup> Including Government Securities, £52,000.

<sup>d</sup> Including Government Securities, £120,854 10s. 4d.

<sup>e</sup> 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 4 per cent. per annum.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS' BANK.

No. 127.—RETURN showing the Number of DEPOSITORS, Amount of DEPOSITS, INVESTMENTS, &amp;c., on 31st December, 1872.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Sydney :—									
Amount at credit of 20,193 Depositors ...	795,693	19	1	Lent on 327 Mortgages, with Interest to 31st December, 1872 ... .. .	385,526	11	8		
Country Districts :—									
Amount at credit of 5,368 Depositors ...	233,043	13	5	Investment in Government Debentures and Treasury Bills ... .. .	403,907	14	6		
	1,028,737	12	6	Investment in Queensland Consolidated Revenue Debentures, with Interest ...	51,500	0	0		
Drafts drawn by Branch Accountants upon the Office in Sydney, and included in their Returns, but not paid on 31st December, 1872 ... .. .	798	10	5	Investment in Sydney Corporation Debentures, with Interest ... .. .	10,300	0	0		
Amount at the credit of Reserved Fund ...	122,600	0	0	Deposit with the Bank of New South Wales (Working Account) ... .. .	132,192	15	7		
Depreciation Account ... .. .	20,000	0	0	Deposit with Commercial Bank, with Interest	46,160	10	4		
Amount at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, carried to next year to meet future dividends ... .. .	4,714	12	1	Deposit with Oriental Bank, with Interest ...	40,207	18	9		
				Deposit with English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, with Interest to 31st December, 1872 ... .. .	30,076	8	9		
				Deposit with London Chartered Bank, with Interest ... .. .	20,187	7	10		
				Deposit with City Bank, with Interest ...	45,345	12	2		
				Deposit with Australian Joint Stock Bank, with Interest ... .. .	5,034	18	7		
				Permanent Investment Land and Banking House ... .. .	3,000	0	0		
				Cash received from Branch Accountants, after 31st December, 1872, but included in their Returns ... .. .	3,410	16	10		
	£	1,176,850	15	0		£	1,176,850	15	0
Rates of Interest charged for money lent on Mortgage, &c. ... .. . 6 per cent. per annum.									
Rates of Interest paid to Depositors on amounts not exceeding £100 ... .. . 5 per cent. per annum.									



## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.

No. 128.—RETURN showing the Names of the BRANCHES, the Dates of their ESTABLISHMENT, the Number of ACCOUNTS OPENED, the Number of ACCOUNTS CLOSED, and the Total Number and Amount of DEPOSITS and WITHDRAWALS during the Year 1872; also, the Amount at the Credit of DEPOSITORS on 31st December, 1872.

Name of Branch.	Date of Establishment.	Number of Accounts open at close of 1871.	Number of Accounts opened during 1872.	Number of Accounts closed during 1872.	Number of Accounts remaining open at close of 1872.	Total Deposits.		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at Credit of Depositors.
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Aberdeen	11 Dec., 1871	1	11	1	11	19	£ 406 7 0	4	£ 141 13 1	264 13 11
Adelong	11 " "	1	22	9	14	37	148 9 3	16	114 14 1	33 15 2
Albury	1 Oct., "	14	26	14	26	100	452 1 10	31	180 11 4	271 10 6
Araluen	1 Sept., 1872	.....	6	.....	6	12	472 3 3	.....	.....	472 3 3
Armidale	1 Oct., 1871	1	11	.....	12	22	291 18 11	3	34 5 0	257 13 11
Ballina	1 Sept., 1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balmain	1 Oct., "	10	13	6	17	44	340 6 9	18	86 19 11	253 6 10
Bathurst	1 " "	26	68	22	72	190	4,213 8 2	59	767 19 8	3,445 8 6
Bega	1 Sept., "	.....	26	.....	26	59	84 19 9	1	0 5 0	84 14 9
Berrima	1 Oct., 1871	7	16	3	20	46	1,061 2 10	8	241 1 4	820 1 6
Bombala	11 Dec., "	1	5	2	4	9	390 9 8	3	118 19 4	271 10 4
Braidwood	1 Oct., "	24	25	2	47	137	1,501 2 0	28	346 17 10	1,154 4 2
Burwood	1 Sept., 1872	.....	4	.....	4	6	4 19 0	.....	.....	4 19 0
Camden	1 Oct., 1871	4	21	2	23	51	1,455 9 7	12	187 5 8	1,268 3 11
Campbelltown	1 " "	7	19	3	23	54	889 18 8	12	55 18 0	834 0 8
Camperdown	11 Dec., "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcoar	1 Sept., 1872	.....	4	1	3	4	49 4 11	1	3 0 0	46 4 11
Cassilis	1 " "	.....	12	1	11	16	133 14 7	1	10 0 8	123 13 11
Cooma	1 Oct., 1871	14	15	2	27	35	734 3 0	10	208 5 2	525 17 10
Cowra	1 Sept., 1872	.....	2	.....	2	3	7 14 9	.....	.....	7 14 9
Deniliquin	11 Dec., 1871	5	18	4	19	42	657 16 6	8	99 19 6	557 17 0
Dubbo	11 " "	.....	13	5	8	21	336 7 1	9	201 3 2	135 3 11
East Maitland	1 Oct., "	2	6	2	6	17	146 2 1	3	2 13 1	143 9 0
Fernmount	1 Sept., 1872	.....	10	.....	10	11	57 14 7	.....	.....	57 14 7
Forbes	11 Dec., 1871	7	33	5	35	97	1,968 17 11	11	155 19 4	1,812 18 7
Gladstone	1 Sept., 1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glebe	1 Oct., 1871	3	5	3	5	30	91 15 9	4	27 9 2	64 6 7
Goulburn	1 " "	12	27	7	32	110	3,547 5 3	22	434 16 3	3,112 9 0
Grafton	1 " "	6	14	4	16	40	504 5 9	14	89 9 5	414 16 4
Grenfell	15 Jan., 1872	.....	76	8	68	272	2,886 2 3	31	229 19 6	2,656 2 9
Gulgong	15 " "	.....	40	12	28	190	811 14 3	27	257 9 4	554 4 11
Gundagai	11 Dec., 1871	.....	11	.....	11	35	47 12 4	2	21 5 0	26 7 4
Kiama	1 Oct., "	.....	20	1	19	67	647 17 1	2	11 0 4	636 16 9
Liverpool	1 " "	8	13	6	15	58	544 6 10	23	242 4 7	302 2 3
Molong	1 " "	13	10	3	20	29	730 8 10	19	244 1 4	486 7 6
Morpeth	1 " "	2	33	6	29	70	658 1 10	16	199 10 11	458 10 11
Mudgee	1 " "	16	28	11	33	115	1,388 1 5	31	251 5 9	1,136 15 8
Murrumbidgee	1 " "	20	30	16	34	78	1,761 1 11	43	611 10 11	1,149 11 0
Muswellbrook	11 Dec., "	3	33	12	24	75	1,054 14 1	22	332 12 10	722 1 3
Nattai	1 Sept., 1872	.....	42	1	43	101	168 2 10	6	8 6 0	159 16 10
Newcastle	1 Oct., 1871	28	36	15	49	174	2,064 8 10	51	617 5 11	1,447 2 11
Newtown	1 " "	248	136	99	283	1,339	2,265 9 0	212	693 9 7	1,571 19 5
Orange	11 Dec., "	5	37	6	36	107	795 1 4	21	173 0 9	622 0 7
Parramatta	1 Oct., "	17	18	8	27	80	876 14 5	35	363 1 1	513 13 4
Penrith	1 " "	7	13	3	17	47	369 16 10	11	97 11 3	272 5 7
Port Macquarie	11 Dec., "	6	37	4	39	98	960 15 5	12	137 4 0	823 11 5
Pyrmont	1 Oct., "	.....	10	3	7	59	40 2 6	8	25 10 4	14 12 2
Queanbeyan	11 Dec., "	.....	10	1	9	25	164 17 10	5	41 2 1	123 15 9
Raymond Terrace	1 Sept., 1872	.....	29	1	28	45	456 18 3	3	29 10 0	427 8 3
Redfern	1 Oct., 1871	15	13	10	18	97	1,207 3 3	28	592 11 5	614 11 10
Richmond	11 Dec., "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scone	11 " "	.....	5	.....	5	6	159 9 0	6	26 15 0	132 14 0
Singleton	1 Oct., "	113	65	11	167	418	2,475 12 6	50	469 11 0	2,006 1 6
Tamworth	11 Dec., "	3	28	4	27	68	761 6 7	14	172 6 3	589 0 4
Terara	1 Sept., 1872	.....	23	1	22	49	654 3 11	2	13 10 0	640 13 11
Ulladulla	1 " "	.....	3	.....	3	3	201 16 8	.....	.....	201 16 8
Wagga Wagga	11 Dec., 1871	9	27	6	30	66	573 17 10	14	119 16 7	454 1 3
Waratah	11 " "	.....	4	.....	4	12	99 8 9	1	8 13 0	90 15 9
Waterloo	1 Oct., "	10	30	16	24	111	127 10 3	26	57 10 11	69 19 4
Wellington	11 Dec., "	1	12	3	10	25	355 8 2	10	134 19 11	220 8 3
West Maitland	1 Oct., "	9	20	5	24	55	1,406 18 9	16	214 3 8	1,192 15 1
Windsor	1 " "	2	20	5	17	35	2,470 9 8	8	122 14 2	2,347 15 6
Wingham	11 Dec., "	3	2	.....	5	128	68 14 5	2	19 0 0	49 14 5
Wollonbi	11 " "	1	5	1	5	39	68 1 0	1	0 10 0	67 11 0
Wollongong	1 Oct., "	2	41	9	34	88	1,936 1 6	18	198 13 8	1,737 7 10
Woollahra	8 Feb., "	.....	64	11	53	299	754 15 10	19	431 12 1	323 3 9
Woonona	11 Dec., "	3	25	3	25	48	1,275 4 1	4	222 7 2	1,052 16 11
Yass	1 Sept., 1872	.....	25	1	24	48	674 3 4	4	28 10 0	645 13 4
Young	11 Dec., 1871	5	30	3	32	63	521 17 2	10	146 16 5	375 0 9
Sydney	1 Sept., "	259	735	230	764	2,459	54,910 10 10	968	17,578 15 11	37,331 14 11
Total	.....	953	2,271	633	2,591	8,415	109,343 0 5	2,059	28,655 4 8	80,687 15 9

## GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT THE MINT.

No. 129.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of GOLD Received and Issued at the BRANCH ROYAL MINT, from its opening on the 14th May, 1855, to the 31st December, 1872, inclusive.

PERIOD.	Gold Dust or Bullion received for Coinage.		Issued.						Revenue.			
			In Coin.			In Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.	From Gold the produce of New South Wales.	From Gold the produce of Victoria.	From Gold the produce of New Zealand, Tasmania, California, Queensland, and from other sources.	Total Revenue.
	Weight.	Value at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Total value of Coin.	Weight.	Value at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.					
1855.—14th May to 31st December .....	ozs.	£ s. d.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1856.—1st January to 31st December .....	217,589'205	871,300 2 6	502,000	21,000	512,500 0 0	1,221'970	4,758 0 11	517,258 0 11	3,211 14 5	2,193 2 8	2 17 6	5,407 14 7
1857.—1st January to 31st December .....	239,491'990	939,776 6 5	981,000	478,000	1,220,000 0 0	654'850	2,549 16 5	1,222,549 16 5	8,079 14 0	3,760 2 7	7 16 8 0	12,556 4 7
1858.—1st January to 31st December .....	223,215'890	879,181 19 4	499,000	537,000	767,500 0 0	14,889'830	57,977 5 7	825,477 5 7	6,001 11 11	2,940 5 2	1,898 17 9	10,840 14 10
1859.—1st January to 31st December .....	342,540'530	1,332,034 3 1	1,101,500	483,000	1,343,000 0 0	14,927'920	58,125 11 10	1,401,125 11 10	13,192 12 11	2,908 8 9	2,047 3 7	18,148 5 3
1860.—1st January to 31st December .....	358,127'000	1,380,402 14 10	1,050,500	341,000	1,221,000 0 0	39,591'620	156,557 5 3	1,377,557 5 3	14,641 9 2	1,289 4 1	3,032 8 0	18,963 1 3
1861.—1st January to 31st December .....	470,464'300	1,823,637 16 11	1,573,500	156,000	1,651,500 0 0	48,543'520	195,052 9 2	1,846,552 9 2	16,618 6 4	2,869 7 3	2,141 15 9	21,629 9 4
1862.—1st January to 31st December .....	477,607'470	1,863,632 2 0	1,626,000	186,500	1,719,250 0 0	24,880'005	98,187 0 6	1,817,437 0 6	19,000 16 8	1,163 17 0	2,403 8 3	22,568 1 11
1863.—1st January to 31st December .....	696,311'580	2,700,452 1 1	2,477,500	.....	2,477,500 0 0	74,995'174	298,191 14 4	2,775,691 14 4	26,805 10 2	1,004 9 8	4,996 18 3	32,806 18 1
1864.—1st January to 31st December .....	493,332'110	1,908,526 17 6	1,255,500	558,500	1,534,750 0 0	84,549'596	342,212 9 10	1,876,962 9 10	18,555 6 8	1,032 19 8	4,014 6 7	23,602 12 11
1865.—1st January to 31st December .....	728,019'350	2,878,398 17 10	2,698,500	.....	2,698,500 0 0	44,897'291	182,168 4 3	2,880,668 4 3	14,399 0 10	4,870 18 7	7,625 15 8	26,895 15 1
1866.—1st January to 31st December .....	598,606'740	2,351,402 0 10	2,130,500	282,000	2,271,500 0 0	21,913'669	88,061 13 9	2,359,561 13 9	14,033 3 9	2,039 13 4	7,737 12 0	23,810 9 1
1867.—1st January to 31st December .....	739,362'930	2,935,923 7 9	2,911,000	.....	2,911,000 0 0	11,113'931	44,732 8 2	2,955,732 8 2	11,784 13 5	3,423 11 1	9,802 16 4	25,011 0 10
1868.—1st January to 31st December .....	629,721'990	2,501,368 19 9	2,370,000	62,000	2,401,000 0 0	22,666'213	91,853 15 3	2,492,853 15 3	10,099 15 4	2,218 1 2	7,852 10 6	20,170 7 0
1869.—1st January to 31st December .....	605,806'840	2,359,525 10 1	2,319,000	.....	2,319,000 0 0	6,581'244	26,728 8 1	2,345,728 8 1	8,946 19 1	686 5 8	9,884 0 11	19,517 5 8
1870.—1st January to 31st December .....	346,003'940	1,323,487 8 3	1,202,000	154,000	1,279,000 0 0	9,936'444	40,338 2 2	1,319,388 2 2	6,601 13 1	2 11 5	8,684 1 9	15,288 6 3
1871.—1st January to 31st December .....	317,527'960	1,218,730 4 8	1,220,000	.....	1,220,000 0 0	5,983'456	23,298 1 9	1,243,298 1 9	4,607 8 11	395 1 8	6,557 2 11	11,559 13 6
1872.—1st January to 31st December .....	778,627'290	2,887,601 16 5	2,814,000	.....	2,814,000 0 0	14,489'542	56,418 13 1	2,870,418 13 1	7,316 18 3	1,936 18 2	9,633 18 4	18,887 14 9
GRAND TOTAL .....	8,820,699'565	34,219,157 2 1	30,546,500	3,615,000	32,354,000 0 0	467,191'802	1,865,989 2 5	34,219,989 2 5	213,436 14 4	35,122 19 11	96,893 5 3	345,452 19 6

* Countries from which Imported:—		Quantity.	Value.
		ozs.	£ s. d.
1872	New South Wales	331,273'19	1,278,127 4 11
	Victoria	30,960'64	120,750 11 1
	New Zealand	55,980'16	184,225 15 11
	Queensland	133,981'05	457,169 6 11
	Tasmania	2,202'79	8,715 2 1
	New Caledonia	2,425'54	8,985 18 9
	Coin	1,519'08	5,800 13 2
	TOTAL	558,342'45	2,063,774 12 10

RAILWAYS.

No. 130.—RETURN showing the EARNINGS and EXPENDITURE of the GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, RICHMOND, and GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAYS, during the Year 1872.

Table with columns: Lines and Months, Total Length of Lines in Miles, Number of Passengers carried (Season-ticket Holders, Other Passengers, General Total), Amount for Coaching, Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts, Total, Tonnage of Goods, Amount for Goods, Total Earnings, Expenditure for Working Expenses, Net Earnings, Excess of Expenditure over Earnings. Rows include SOUTHERN, WESTERN, RICHMOND, and NORTHERN railways, with monthly breakdowns and a GENERAL TOTAL at the bottom.

STATISTICS—1872.

RAILWAYS—continued.

No. 131.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the EARNINGS and EXPENDITURE of the different Lines of Railway.

Year.	Number of Lines.	Number of Passengers.						Amount for Coaching.	Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Tonnage for Goods.	Amount for Goods.	Total Earnings.	Total Amount for Working Expenses.	
		First Class.		Second Class.		Season-ticket Holders.									
		Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	First Class.	Second Class.								
1863	3	322240	305070	[In these years the Passenger Traffic was not classified. The figures must be read as Single and Return only.]		.....	.....	627310	£ 68493 1 7	£ 5139 16 1	£ 73632 17 8	218520 0 0	£ 59053 9 10	£ 132686 7 6	£ 96570 13 10
1864	3	366677½	323548	[In these years the Passenger Traffic was not classified. The figures must be read as Single and Return only.]		.....	.....	690225½	£ 73315 6 5	£ 7701 8 11	£ 81016 15 4	379612 9 3 15	£ 65990 12 5	£ 147007 7 9	£ 103129 0 5
1865	4	35886	22335	360950	332416	.....	.....	751587	£ 83319 14 1	£ 9663 17 10	£ 92983 11 11	416707 4 0 27	£ 73048 8 4	£ 166032 0 3	£ 108926 3 1
1866	4	26367	25062	268051	348850	.....	.....	668330	£ 78300 10 5	£ 7335 3 3	£ 85635 18 8	500937 3 0 25	£ 82899 0 10	£ 168534 14 6	£ 106337 2 3
1867	4	21113½	13035	181071½	194060½	.....	.....	409280	£ 83200 14 1	£ 4363 2 0	£ 87563 16 1	517021 19 2 24	£ 101508 7 1	£ 189072 3 2	£ 117324 2 5
1868	4	28505½	37446	237328	411284	.....	.....	714563½	£ 94944 10 6	£ 4463 12 2	£ 99408 2 8	596513 2 0 18	£ 124950 10 11	£ 224358 13 7	£ 144080 4 9
1869	4	32408½	44065	238354	444808	69090	154338	983963½	£ 106092 12 6	£ 3334 9 3	£ 109427 1 9	714113 16 3 25	£ 155547 17 3	£ 264974 19 0	£ 176362 2 4
1870	4	34043½	48756½	234408	459499½	82194	198466	1057367½	£ 109850 12 2	£ 8003 4 1	£ 117853 16 3	766523 1 3 15	£ 189288 7 7	£ 307142 3 10	£ 206003 1 10
1871	4	38042½	55603½	247391½	418024½	89996	218628	1067686½	£ 125881 7 1	£ 3613 18 11	£ 129495 6 0	741984 9 1 24	£ 225826 11 0	£ 355321 17 0	£ 197065 9 11
1872	4	48366½	63899	240244½	401401½	83338	191076	1028324½	£ 159844 16 9	£ 4115 12 7	£ 163960 9 4	825359 19 2 22	£ 261028 10 8	£ 424989 0 0	£ 207917 14 10

NOTE.—Previous to 1869 the Season Ticket-holders were not included in the Returns.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

No. 132.—RETURN showing the Number and Value of TELEGRAMS, distinguishing the Paid from the Unpaid, sent from each Station in the Colony in the Year 1872; also, the Length of Wire and Cost of Construction, &c.

Stations.	Messages.	Amount.	Stations—contd.		
			Messages.	Amount.	
	No.	£ s. d.		No.	£ s. d.
Sydney ... ..	103,547	19,587 10 1	Kyamba ... ..	198	25 9 3
Redfern ... ..	1,261	137 8 1	Albury ... ..	33,514	634 1 2
Parramatta ... ..	1,734	153 6 7	Adelong ... ..	1,615	206 16 9
Campbelltown ... ..	897	58 8 0	Tumut ... ..	1,616	213 16 1
Wollongong ... ..	1,478	145 8 8	Kiandra ... ..	321	50 5 6
Kiama ... ..	956	126 11 1	Wagga Wagga ... ..	4,489	795 14 2
Terrara ... ..	530	73 0 8	Urana ... ..	471	84 12 5
Nattai ... ..	320	33 6 11	Deniliquin ... ..	3,297	515 15 2
Berrima ... ..	308	35 18 1	Hay ... ..	2,663	471 9 6
Goulburn ... ..	3,917	600 15 2	Moulamein ... ..	448	70 11 9
Braidwood ... ..	1,950	297 18 11	Balranald ... ..	804	127 5 3
Queanbeyan ... ..	1,063	164 13 5	Euston ... ..	346	67 4 8
Araluen ... ..	871	91 6 6	Wentworth ... ..	6,026	264 19 10
Cooma ... ..	1,919	343 6 11	South Head ... ..	318	10 13 11
Bombala ... ..	1,853	308 15 5	Penrith ... ..	882	79 16 4
Moruya ... ..	908	122 9 6	Mount Victoria ... ..	345	40 3 2
Eden ... ..	1,069	154 4 11	Rydal ... ..	1,658	160 13 0
Merimbula ... ..	621	66 13 1	Bathurst ... ..	8,031	1,041 13 1
Bega ... ..	1,406	176 19 9	Carcoar ... ..	1,571	213 9 3
Yass ... ..	1,891	265 10 8	Orange ... ..	2,700	371 16 10
Burrowa ... ..	1,242	189 6 5	Forbes ... ..	2,536	415 11 10
Gundagai ... ..	1,208	185 9 11	Young ... ..	2,545	365 6 1

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—*continued.*No. 132 (*continued*).—RETURN showing the Number and Value of TELEGRAMS, &c.—*continued.*

Stations— <i>contd.</i>	Messages.	Amount.	Stations— <i>contd.</i>	Messages.	Amount.
	No.	£ s. d.		No.	£ s. d.
Grenfell ... ..	2,552	329 10 9	Narrabri ... ..	1,790	285 12 2
Sofala ... ..	1,501	162 6 6	Wee Waa ... ..	236	28 4 4
Tambaroora ... ..	1,999	267 13 5	Port Stephens ... ..	6	.....
Mudgee ... ..	5,125	677 7 7	Bendemeer ... ..	718	80 6 5
Cassilis ... ..	491	68 10 11	Uralla ... ..	786	108 8 3
Merriwa ... ..	627	92 11 1	Armidale ... ..	4,438	750 7 0
Wellington ... ..	1,581	223 15 9	Port Macquarie ... ..	1,560	188 11 6
Dubbo ... ..	2,549	336 9 6	West Kempsey ... ..	1,455	191 3 6
Richmond ... ..	1,051	91 8 0	Glen Innes ... ..	4,068	754 13 3
Windsor ... ..	1,247	102 10 9	Inverell ... ..	5,851	1,243 5 6
Wiseman's Ferry ... ..	248	15 19 10	Tenterfield ... ..	24,117	886 14 9
Wollombi ... ..	256	34 15 1	Grafton ... ..	6,786	994 17 0
Maitland ... ..	6,746	888 3 2	Rocky Mouth ... ..	747	90 10 3
Maitland East ... ..	1,286	161 11 7	Ulmara ... ..	587	61 18 9
Morpeth ... ..	1,139	111 9 9	Nimitybello ... ..	454	43 19 11
Raymond Terrace ... ..	552	56 14 10	Casino ... ..	1,437	253 4 7
Nelson Bay ... ..	270	17 3 5	Hill End ... ..	12,527	1,537 6 1
Newcastle ... ..	12,261	1,785 1 10	Moss Vale ... ..	307	37 13 10
Singleton ... ..	2,050	227 13 3	Germantown ... ..	441	68 0 3
Muswellbrook ... ..	1,889	234 8 5	Gulgong ... ..	5,893	768 3 10
Scone ... ..	1,146	127 7 3	Coolah ... ..	437	67 18 8
Denman ... ..	510	68 12 10	Pilliga ... ..	203	34 18 0
Murrurundi ... ..	2,478	306 1 4	Lawrence ... ..	275	25 1 7
Tamworth ... ..	2,737	425 12 6	British Australian Telegrams ... ..	335,822	45,019 16 3
Gunnedah ... ..	1,069	160 3 9	Balances for Intercolonial and Guaranteed Business ... ..	243 .....	2,671 5 6 1,904 10 4
			GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	336,065	49,595 12 1

NOTE.—Number of Miles of Wire, 6,114.—Cost of Construction, £212,255 9s. 8d.

No. 133.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Number and Value of TELEGRAMS; also, Number of MILES of WIRE and Cost of CONSTRUCTION.

Year.	No. of Stations.	Number of Telegrams.	Receipts.			No. of Miles of Wire.	Cost of Construction.
			Amount for Telegrams.	Balance on Intercolonial Business and Guaranteed Lines, &c.	Total.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1863	48	124,638	29,215 18 4½	.....	29,215 18 4½	2,683 117,185 9 11	
1864	52	130,500	29,030 0 10	.....	29,030 0 10	2,847 124,539 2 5	
1865	55	138,785	29,769 1 10	1,593 3 7	31,362 5 5	2,989 145,446 4 11	
1866	63	143,523	30,698 7 7	1,591 13 2	32,290 0 9	3,346 153,211 8 2	
1867	67	130,447	28,179 0 10	2,117 18 3	30,296 19 1	3,567 160,796 6 9	
1868	77	132,872	27,908 2 2	2,909 13 9	30,817 15 11	4,385 169,949 16 0	
1869	83	145,370	30,150 7 6	2,624 8 5	32,774 15 11	5,053 189,145 0 11	
1870	86	173,812	28,550 4 8	3,487 14 2	32,037 18 10	5,247 195,544 15 7	
1871	89	218,530	29,019 16 11	3,644 16 0	32,664 12 11	5,579 199,245 4 6	
1872	92	336,065	47,691 1 9	1,904 10 4	49,595 12 1	6,114 212,255 9 8	

POST OFFICES—LETTERS, &c.

No. 134.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Number of POST OFFICES, &c., and of LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, PETITIONS, &c., passing through the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

7-20

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Persons employed.	Number of Miles travelled.	Number of Letters.			Number of Newspapers.		Inland Packets and Book Parcels.		Totals.			Income.	Expenditure.
				Foreign.	Inland.	Town.	Foreign.	Inland.	Packets posted with the reduced rate of Postage, in accordance with the 8th clause 15th Vic. No. 12.	Packets and Book Parcels posted in accordance with the new Regulations, dated 1 April, 1867.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets, &c.		
1863	397	493	{ <sup>a</sup> 2,357,408 <sub>b</sub> 11,505}	1,029,227	4,224,015	409,597	1,002,755	3,551,984	{ 40,269 221,293	{ 15,252	{ 5,662,839	4,554,739	276,814	57,742 6 5	°87,598 11 10
1864	419	514	{ <sup>a</sup> 2,362,456 <sub>b</sub> 11,112}	1,069,387	4,433,411	460,764	1,101,597	3,498,480	{ 36,000 232,986	{ 18,554	{ 5,963,562	4,600,077	287,540	67,722 0 1	°88,695 15 2
1865	435	533	{ <sup>a</sup> 2,521,212 <sub>b</sub> 11,343}	1,106,045	4,737,096	485,212	1,028,954	3,660,904	{ 35,880 185,172	{ 28,852	{ 6,328,353	4,689,858	249,904	70,984 19 3	°84,658 14 5
1866	455	547	{ <sup>a</sup> 2,556,700 <sub>b</sub> 11,883}	1,155,571	5,075,300	447,500	1,001,985	3,511,200	{ 35,000 179,300	{ 35,639	{ 6,678,371	4,513,185	249,939	79,082 11 5	°86,505 9 11
1867	477	582	{ <sup>a</sup> 2,688,400 <sub>b</sub> 12,255}	1,147,332	5,143,164	457,860	914,977	2,982,928	{ 35,256 118,768	{ 35,273	{ 6,748,356	3,897,905	189,297	83,231 19 5	°89,994 17 10
1868	487	599	{ <sup>a</sup> 2,777,197 <sub>b</sub> 12,724}	1,104,938	4,996,464	454,488	932,154	2,648,178	{ Inland. 87,918	{ Foreign. 29,069	{ 6,555,890	3,580,332	116,987	83,202 3 1	°88,934 16 7
1869	521	642	{ <sup>a</sup> 2,879,659 <sub>b</sub> 13,238}	1,067,251	5,554,950	521,433	1,112,232	2,481,321	{ 123,573	{ 34,461	{ 7,143,634	3,593,553	158,034	85,720 0 5	°90,700 0 0
1870	562	690	{ <sup>a</sup> 3,062,458 <sub>b</sub> 14,242}	1,103,200	5,451,500	528,800	1,206,600	2,608,100	{ 121,000	{ 36,700	{ 7,083,500	3,814,700	157,700	84,440 15 10	°86,751 15 9
1871	570	696	{ <sup>a</sup> 3,167,165 <sub>b</sub> 14,470}	1,127,100	5,803,700	578,700	1,160,400	2,831,700	{ 121,600	{ 36,700	{ 7,509,500	3,992,100	158,300	84,890 13 6	°85,398 17 5
1872	622	761	{ <sup>a</sup> 3,252,888 <sub>b</sub> 14,764}	1,244,700	6,699,900	709,400	1,274,000	3,567,200	{ 118,100	{ 52,400	{ 8,654,000	4,841,200	170,500	96,477 3 4	°87,309 13 4

<sup>a</sup> Number of Miles travelled by Mail Conveyance.

<sup>b</sup> Extent of Postal Lines.

<sup>c</sup> Includes the estimated outstanding Liabilities for the Year.

## MONEY ORDERS.

No. 135.—RETURN showing the Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS issued, and the Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS paid, at each Office in the Colony, during the Year 1872.

Name of Office.	Issued.		Paid.		Name of Office—contd.	Issued.		Paid.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Aberdeen ...	103	£ 398 14 11	63	£ 412 5 6	Cowra ...	434	2,537 0 7	53	297 16 4
Adaminiby ...	184	529 3 11	7	10 9 0	Cundletown ...	30	75 7 5	21	101 14 6
Adelong ...	648	2,540 9 6	225	1,122 12 4	Currawang <sup>e</sup> ...	4	14 8 5	.....	.....
Albury ...	340	1,033 16 9	318	1,375 16 1	Deniliquin ...	241	843 12 2	83	259 1 3
Appin ...	53	205 16 10	47	216 18 2	Denman ...	145	413 17 11	25	91 2 1
Araluen ...	601	2,060 13 5	427	1,631 0 5	Dubbo ...	531	2,175 9 3	185	711 3 10
Armidale ...	941	4,484 7 7	564	2,540 5 10	Dungog ...	307	1,851 8 11	84	431 11 5
Ashfield ...	66	221 8 2	88	327 9 10	East Maitland ...	481	1,726 1 5	321	1,312 6 11
Ashford <sup>a</sup> ...	14	29 7 0	1	7 0 0	Eden ...	313	1,600 8 11	30	93 15 4
Avisford <sup>b</sup> ...	5	21 7 0	15	130 2 4	Emu ...	58	261 5 2	64	372 7 4
Ballina ...	231	942 0 8	72	434 2 1	Euston ...	167	1,067 0 11	4	17 10 0
Balmain ...	243	810 12 6	239	943 0 9	Fermount ...	120	458 6 10	15	68 9 6
Balranald ...	151	769 14 10	18	116 16 6	Fish River Creek <sup>f</sup> ...	12	37 16 4	1	5 0 0
Barraba ...	135	545 2 7	43	219 5 3	Forbes ...	659	3,347 7 4	203	944 6 7
Bateman's Bay ...	168	736 14 4	22	61 12 6	Gladstone ...	99	314 10 8	8	31 0 7
Bathurst ...	2,484	10,590 13 2	2,185	10,737 6 7	Glebe ...	120	390 7 10	69	202 13 8
Bega ...	452	1,783 2 7	142	547 6 6	Glen Innes ...	635	3,212 7 8	167	935 3 3
Bendemeer ...	201	972 1 3	86	448 4 8	Gosford ...	218	892 16 11	70	345 3 1
Berrima ...	240	648 18 9	125	517 13 10	Goulburn ...	1,517	6,153 5 7	1,398	5,756 5 9
Binalong ...	63	190 15 11	16	62 9 11	Grafton ...	1,136	5,322 0 3	443	2,043 13 10
Bingera ...	268	1,451 0 9	61	301 18 4	Grenfell ...	899	3,490 16 7	294	1,194 5 4
Blayney ...	102	368 17 9	31	160 7 0	Gulgong ...	2,829	12,768 9 3	988	4,684 19 3
Bodalla ...	232	1,846 10 0	7	30 11 9	Gundagai ...	677	2,499 2 9	173	735 3 7
Bombala ...	528	2,434 15 9	116	482 16 11	Gundaroo ...	141	449 3 4	31	183 17 5
Bourke ...	473	2,010 4 2	78	250 6 8	Gunnedah ...	391	1,989 13 11	66	304 10 5
Bowenfels ...	100	486 11 3	57	328 18 2	Gunning ...	231	1,173 3 0	51	286 15 9
Braidwood ...	875	3,243 2 2	406	1,862 1 2	Hargraves ...	203	889 4 10	223	1,734 3 7
Branxton ...	219	1,016 3 9	207	1,164 10 3	Hartley ...	233	1,106 4 6	64	267 6 3
Brewarrina ...	154	631 1 6	9	39 8 2	Hay ...	315	1,373 5 11	55	225 10 10
Bringelly ...	47	117 10 5	17	75 10 1	Hexham ...	97	376 11 5	199	823 2 7
Broughton Creek ...	125	381 17 4	22	91 9 1	Hill End ...	3,832	18,267 7 9	1,100	5,908 0 0
Bundarra ...	221	1,033 2 9	27	98 4 4	Home Rule <sup>g</sup> ...	97	394 15 2	12	35 19 5
Bungendore ...	204	709 19 9	51	190 16 4	Hunter's Hill <sup>h</sup> ...	6	20 16 8	2	4 12 0
Burrowa ...	357	1,318 15 9	84	389 15 8	Inverell ...	2,641	16,786 4 4	205	1,222 7 0
Burwood <sup>e</sup> ...	6	15 0 0	9	39 15 5	Ironbarks ...	278	1,617 8 9	144	934 13 7
Bushman's Lead <sup>c</sup> ...	140	699 7 8	17	67 7 11	Jacqua <sup>a</sup> ...	27	96 12 4	6	20 14 11
Camden ...	200	756 8 4	252	1,155 1 8	Jamberoo ...	57	211 0 0	18	59 11 1
Campbelltown ...	396	1,523 12 10	263	1,146 0 7	Jerilderie <sup>a</sup> ...	13	50 12 7	6	20 12 0
Camperdown ...	46	121 19 3	60	231 9 4	Jerry's Plains <sup>a</sup> ...	22	61 17 3	2	14 0 0
Cannonbar ...	82	267 15 4	18	68 13 2	Kelso ...	191	933 12 6	59	318 5 10
Carcoar ...	432	1,615 12 1	147	629 5 1	Kempsey ...	294	1,155 3 4	162	595 1 0
Cargo ...	159	596 10 7	121	728 1 10	Kiama ...	650	2,424 7 7	186	561 17 10
Casino ...	290	999 9 9	140	585 8 7	Kiandra ...	219	1,276 5 8	16	76 16 7
Cassilis ...	665	4,676 1 8	46	203 15 0	Lambton <sup>b</sup> ...	72	334 7 11	8	28 6 0
Chambers Creek <sup>d</sup> ...	128	554 3 7	69	492 5 0	Lawrence ...	79	277 15 1	19	101 19 2
Clarence Town ...	113	422 3 6	31	156 18 7	Lionsville <sup>e</sup> ...	26	89 12 2	4	29 17 6
Coolah <sup>b</sup> ...	20	58 15 9	2	6 0 0	Lismore ...	425	1,865 11 10	57	339 9 1
Cooma ...	548	2,075 7 0	167	662 17 11	Lithgow ...	279	1,233 13 4	13	46 12 6
Coonabarabran ...	726	5,221 15 9	26	105 2 7	Little Hartley ...	129	527 7 9	18	69 4 6
Coonamble ...	94	472 15 11	16	55 1 7	Liverpool ...	185	664 16 3	190	773 0 0
Cooranbong ...	114	369 12 2	23	140 2 7	Lochinvar ...	79	338 10 0	256	1,168 19 4
Corowa ...	114	435 10 4	20	80 13 3	Lunatic Reefs <sup>h</sup> ...	159	909 6 7	35	228 3 9

<sup>a</sup> Abolished 1st May.

<sup>b</sup> Established 10th October.  
<sup>c</sup> Abolished 15th April.

<sup>e</sup> Established 1st September.  
<sup>g</sup> Established 20 November.

<sup>d</sup> Established 15th August.  
<sup>h</sup> Established 1st May.

<sup>f</sup> Established 20 November.

STATISTICS—1872.

MONEY ORDERS—continued.

No. 135 (continued)—RETURN showing the Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS issued and paid—continued.

Name of Office—contd.	Issued.		Paid.		Name of Office—contd.	Issued.		Paid.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Major's Creek	150	520 13 10	91	332 10 1	Stroud	292	1,560 0 6	54	294 12 4
Manly <sup>a</sup>			2	1 2 0	Tambaroora	768	3,465 10 0	352	1,933 5 0
Maryland <sup>a</sup>					Tamworth	916	3,538 11 8	519	2,438 5 7
Merimbula	154	641 13 8	43	161 18 10	Taralga	118	419 10 5	35	246 6 7
Merrivale	298	1,088 7 2	38	170 7 4	Tarcutta	116	497 3 11	27	137 14 4
Milton	87	273 3 10	28	95 11 3	Taree	182	600 9 7	73	285 3 5
Moama	60	305 12 6	9	38 0 11	Ten-mile Creek	236	916 5 7	15	85 5 8
Molong	784	5,930 17 11	58	283 11 8	Tenterfield	390	1,955 19 2	175	882 12 2
Monga	81	328 12 3	6	35 10 0	Terara	273	950 6 6	45	194 9 1
Mooroowoolen	157	616 14 5	71	375 2 11	Tocumwall <sup>d</sup>	142	1,169 4 10	6	10 16 2
Morpeth	282	1,036 9 10	305	1,470 15 2	Trunkey Creek	293	1,244 6 0	96	491 15 8
Moruya	1,584	11,007 1 4	213	879 3 11	Tuena <sup>c</sup>	201	927 10 11	81	711 1 8
Moss Vale	194	550 11 1	71	329 14 7	Tumberumba <sup>a</sup>			38	351 10 4
Mudgee	1,702	7,765 1 9	492	2,190 15 5	Tumut	523	2,061 16 0	167	709 15 5
Murrumburrah	193	933 9 6	36	176 11 9	Ulladulla	73	273 14 10	41	145 12 10
Murrurundi	1,371	6,281 16 3	551	2,372 19 2	Ullmarra	81	291 8 9	16	71 13 2
Muswellbrook	900	3,381 13 6	539	2,324 0 11	Upper Adelong	60	205 1 11	13	119 0 0
Narrabri	414	1,870 3 10	101	506 13 10	Uralla	547	3,289 15 6	75	316 17 0
Nattai	229	775 7 10	154	709 17 6	Urama	157	337 19 8	16	57 4 7
Nelligen	244	885 3 0	29	133 7 0	Wagga Wagga	770	3,702 5 7	318	1,288 14 3
Nerrigundah	83	310 19 6	19	81 5 0	Walcha	310	1,317 4 11	81	454 16 2
Newcastle	2,112	8,042 12 10	1,373	5,724 3 7	Walgett	64	348 6 2	15	69 4 9
Newtown	384	1,560 5 4	458	1,602 17 0	Wallerawang	451	2,873 14 2	221	1,422 7 11
Nimitybelle	181	614 5 10	6	15 3 8	Wallsend	456	1,980 10 7	157	667 2 2
Nowra	109	395 0 0	31	107 0 6	Waratah	624	2,780 16 7	272	1,157 17 5
Numba	131	513 14 0	69	246 8 4	Warialda	163	868 4 9	34	187 5 0
Nundle	501	2,652 17 5	127	853 0 10	Warren	40	209 8 10	11	46 15 5
Oberon	168	748 0 2	28	147 12 4	Waterloo	133	448 17 0	248	754 15 4
Obley <sup>b</sup>	29	81 6 0	3	20 0 0	Wattle Flat <sup>b</sup>	153	543 16 3	328	2,060 0 2
Orange	1,135	4,592 2 6	509	2,519 18 8	Wee Waa	111	328 18 6	9	57 18 11
Paddington	67	213 7 6	79	282 19 4	Wellingrove	78	338 0 9	3	6 7 6
Parramatta	570	2,222 6 6	989	4,458 11 2	Wellington	514	2,384 0 11	290	1,760 14 7
Paterson	163	905 11 4	77	450 5 9	Westworth	217	1,161 2 10	60	258 10 11
Penrith	328	1,106 17 4	338	1,510 3 6	West Maitland	1,161	4,971 6 0	2,264	9,119 7 11
Picton	206	760 9 2	98	429 2 6	Wheeo <sup>c</sup>	5	13 10 9	1	10 0 0
Pilliga <sup>a</sup>	32	114 12 5			Wilcannia	107	482 0 3	19	84 13 9
Port Macquarie	606	2,763 8 2	147	776 6 7	Windeyer	86	358 5 11	47	240 16 6
Pymont	100	361 0 1	88	290 18 8	Windsor	392	1,344 16 3	416	2,103 5 10
Queanbeyan	624	2,376 9 6	146	788 4 8	Wingham	234	1,495 0 10	30	103 9 7
Raymond Terrace	175	548 12 8	187	623 16 4	Wiseman's Ferry	25	106 4 9	20	146 7 11
Redfern	186	702 4 6	206	522 5 1	Wollombi	242	1,043 14 9	85	454 3 7
Richmond	255	917 16 3	157	771 9 4	Wollongong	668	2,646 11 10	341	1,421 12 7
Rockley	251	885 10 11	22	100 6 10	Wombat	83	354 9 2	12	62 19 10
Rocky Mouth	190	739 9 11	21	118 12 10	Woolahra <sup>f</sup>	88	253 14 8	26	115 10 8
Rydal	389	1,458 11 10	201	1,016 13 10	Woonona	82	295 4 7	71	317 17 5
Ryde	51	108 9 5	34	181 18 11	Yass	678	2,439 12 1	333	1,495 18 4
Rylstone	143	517 9 6	34	153 6 0	Young	894	3,610 7 10	493	2,251 7 4
St. Leonards	82	295 11 8	31	96 12 6	Sydney	13951	63,641 19 8	46966	214,788 9 6
Scone	729	3,252 9 3	284	1,212 15 10					
Singleton	1,261	5,068 19 7	822	3,778 2 5					
Sofala	480	2,208 11 8	184	968 7 8					
Solferino <sup>c</sup>	178	808 5 9	66	447 9 1					
					GENERAL TOTAL	87435	393,882 2 0	79895	366,176 0 8

<sup>a</sup> Established 10th October.

<sup>b</sup> Established 1st July.

<sup>c</sup> Established 15th August.

<sup>d</sup> Established 1st May.

<sup>e</sup> Abolished 1st May.

<sup>f</sup> Established 8th February.

No. 136.—RETURN showing the Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS issued and paid in the Colony, in the Years 1864 to 1872, inclusive.

Year.	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1864	21,905	105,680 18 2	16,691	84,040 1 5
1865	28,444	129,552 6 6	23,558	112,669 15 0
1866	41,974	198,247 15 9	35,394	168,227 13 9
1867	60,856	240,062 2 8	53,025	210,321 7 9
1868	56,492	247,488 19 10	50,437	222,570 11 8
1869	66,062	288,476 1 9	59,129	263,297 18 2
1870	65,743	289,325 0 4	58,386	258,321 12 4
1871	69,750	293,370 9 11	63,629	271,842 7 2
1872	87,435	393,882 2 0	79,895	366,176 0 8



## MONEYS PAID FOR IMMIGRATION.

No. 137.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Amount of Money paid out of the Revenues of the Colony, on account of IMMIGRATION.

Year.	Bounties for the introduction of Immigrants by Private Individuals.	Gratuities to Surgeons-superintendent, Masters, Officers, Overseers, and others.	Lodging, Maintenance, Conveyance, and other Expenses of Immigrants after arrival.	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of Agents for Immigration in the Colony.	Advances from the Colonial Treasury to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, including Premium on Bills of Exchange.	Immigration Remittances under the Regulations, including Commission on Collection and Refunds to Depositors.	Passage-money of Immigrants.	Expenses of Quarantine.	Miscellaneous.	Total Outlay.	Number of Immigrants the cost of whose introduction was paid by the Government.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1863	.....	5,855 13 0	1,014 4 11	{ 1,955 10 0 202 0 2 <sup>a</sup> }	59,835 6 0	14,297 0 6	.....	327 2 7	.....	83,486 17 2	4,633
1864	.....	4,914 2 0	534 11 9	1,846 18 11	13,776 8 6 <sup>b</sup>	4,489 16 5	.....	425 9 0	.....	25,987 6 7	3,977
1865	.....	3,209 12 0	2,087 17 9		24,350 0 0	4,095 12 2	.....	406 9 11	.....	34,149 11 10	2,717
1866	.....	2,100 13 6	1,854 12 0		14,650 0 0	3,056 13 0	.....	592 6 5	970 10 6	23,224 15 5	1,204
1867	.....	1,049 16 0	1,590 0 4		5,750 0 0	5,108 7 9	.....	507 9 4	30 17 4	14,036 10 9	944
1868	.....	1,041 12 0	1,294 11 7		6,700 0 0	1,426 5 0	.....	740 8 7	.....	11,202 17 2	470
1869	.....	2 0 0	481 14 1		1,250 0 0	297 0 0	.....	364 18 1	.....	2,395 12 2	47 <sup>c</sup>
1870	.....	.....	185 2 0		400 0 0	44 0 0	.....	474 11 6	.....	1,103 13 6	.....
1871	.....	255 8 0	292 15 10		1,350 0 0	4 0 0	2,039 0 3	.....	.....	3,648 8 3	357
1872	.....	354 5 0	354 13 8		4,500 0 0	9 0 0	2,787 16 3	.....	.....	8,005 14 11	326

<sup>a</sup> Further expenses on account of Agents and Lecturers in England.<sup>b</sup> Includes £8,026 8s. 6d., "Loans" under 25 Vict., No. 19.<sup>c</sup> See foot-note on page 4.

## MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

No. 138.—DETAILS of EXPENDITURE incurred by the COLONY, in the Year 1872, on account of its DEFENCE, and for MILITARY and NAVAL SERVICES.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
<b>MILITARY.</b>			
	£	s.	d.
Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings ... ..	1,267	10	8
Colonial Military Stores—Gunpowder Magazine ... ..	2,532	16	8
			3,800 7 4
<b>DEFENCES, &amp;c.</b>			
Construction of Fortifications and other Works of Defence ... ..			18,588 14 1
<b>FORCES.</b>			
Permanent Military Force ... ..	21,289	4	11
Volunteer Corps ... ..	10,092	0	2
Compensation to the Members of the Infantry Force for loss of Service ... ..	3,661	10	6
			35,042 15 7
<b>TOTAL, MILITARY</b> ... ..			<b>57,431 17 0</b>
<b>NAVAL.</b>			
Rent of House for Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station ... ..	493	19	0
Naval Brigade... ..	3,933	0	6
			£ 4,426 19 6
<b>TOTAL, NAVAL</b> ... ..			<b>£ 4,426 19 6</b>
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ... ..			<b>£ 61,858 16 6</b>

No. 139.—DETAILS of EXPENDITURE incurred by the IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, on account of MILITARY and NAVAL PROTECTION, in aid of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, from 1st January to 31st October, 1872, on which latter date the CONTROL DEPARTMENT was broken up.

PARTICULARS OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
Military Expenditure ... ..	1,458	9	
Naval Expenditure... ..	37,190	17	6
			£ 38,649 7 1
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ... ..			<b>£ 38,649 7 1</b>



## MUNICIPALITIES.

**No. 141.**—RETURN showing the TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE, and ANNUAL VALUE OF RATABLE PROPERTY in the several BOROUGHs and MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS of the Colony (excepting Sydney) at the time the last Rate was struck; also, the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE, &c., in the Municipal Year, commencing Tuesday, 6th February, 1872, and ending Monday, 3rd February, 1873.

Boroughs or Municipal Districts.	When Proclaimed.	Date when last Rate was struck.	Amount of Rate struck per Pound sterling.	Total Estimated Value of Rateable Property.	Estimated Annual Value of Rateable Property.	Receipts.				Expenditure.			Extent of Roads and Streets.
						Revenue.	Loans.	From Government.	Total.	Office Expenses and Salaries.	For Public Works (including Repayment of Loans and Interest).	Total.	
			s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Miles.
Boroughs—													
Albury ...	4 June, 1859	17 June, 1872	1 0	177,470	17,747	735 12 1	350 0 0	152 17 5	1,238 9 6	371 3 7	343 17 0	715 0 7	65½
Alexandria ...	1 Sept., 1868	16 April, 1872	1 0	119,400	11,940	747 6 9	.....	134 5 4	881 12 1	101 13 0	435 15 6	537 8 6	5
Armidale ...	13 Nov., 1863	3 May, 1872	1 0	90,000	9,000	388 15 1	.....	491 1 3	879 16 4	120 0 0	429 19 10	549 19 10	52½
Ashfield... ..	28 Dec., 1871	22 April, 1872	1 0	210,000	23,000	559 9 2	.....	454 1 4	1,013 10 6	254 10 8	575 17 1	830 7 9	10
Balmain ...	21 Feb., 1860	26 Mar., 1872	1 0	880,000	43,284	2,059 16 5	.....	510 16 5	2,570 12 10	396 6 3	2,047 13 5	2,443 19 8	25
Bathurst ...	13 Nov., 1862	21 Feb., 1872	1 0	445,428	37,119	1,550 0 0	4,000 0 0	596 2 10	6,146 2 10	439 0 6	5,905 18 6	6,344 19 0	30
Camperdown ...	13 Nov., 1862	11 April, 1872	1 0	211,310	10,565	484 8 1	.....	725 13 11	1,210 2 0	195 5 4	792 12 0	987 17 4	7
Central Illawarra	19 Aug., 1859	10 April, 1872	1 0	128,980	14,898	744 0 0	270 0 0	186 0 0	1,200 0 0	110 0 0	1,090 0 0	1,200 0 0	98
Cudgegong ...	20 July, 1860	28 Mar., 1872	1 0	240,000	11,872	281 14 0	.....	122 16 0	404 10 0	163 15 0	537 9 7	701 4 7	95
Darlington ...	11 Aug., 1864	4 April, 1872	1 0	73,080	7,308	333 7 0	.....	166 13 6	500 0 6	55 2 6	324 1 6	379 4 0	2
The Glebe ...	1 Aug., 1859	1 May, 1872	1 0 3*	452,000	40,696	2,522 17 9	.....	465 12 9	2,988 10 6	479 1 4	2,416 11 2	2,895 12 6	10
Goulburn ...	4 June, 1859	9 May, 1872	1 0	230,800	28,600	1,118 13 11	.....	642 0 7	1,760 14 6	316 16 6	517 19 3	834 15 9	62
Grafton ...	19 July, 1859	1 May, 1872	1 0	135,620	13,562	629 15 0	.....	179 6 1	809 1 1	232 5 10	447 4 11	679 10 9	50
Hunter's Hill ...	5 Jan., 1861	— Aug., 1872	1 0	110,000	5,860	297 5 3	.....	81 13 0	378 18 3	90 0 0	282 1 3	372 1 3	12
Kiama ...	11 Aug., 1859	27 April, 1872	1 0	288,000	13,120	430 1 1	.....	570 19 3	1,001 0 4	127 0 0	709 5 11	836 5 11	63
Marrickville ...	1 Nov., 1861	8 April, 1872	1 0	136,340	13,634	419 17 6	130 0 0	209 8 5	759 5 11	174 8 10	739 8 9	913 17 7	18
East Maitland ...	10 Mar., 1862	15 May, 1872	1 0	120,000	12,456	470 2 4	.....	568 3 8	1,038 6 0	209 7 3	550 16 5	760 3 8	15
West Maitland... ..	13 Nov., 1863	26 April, 1872	1 0	730,000	36,500	1,141 18 8	2,000 0 0	747 5 0	3,889 3 8	334 8 4	979 6 5	1,313 14 9	32
Morpeth ...	1 Dec., 1865	9 April, 1872	1 0	80,636	7,081	409 7 3½	1708 1 5½	367 13 4	1,485 2 1	106 13 10	344 10 0	451 3 10	13½
Mudgee ...	21 Feb., 1860	— April, 1872	1 0	309,000	1,200	434 18 3	.....	111 6 0	546 4 3	124 12 0	306 19 11	431 11 11	16
Newcastle ...	7 June, 1859	6 May, 1872	1 0	1,060,000	53,000	2,687 17 9	.....	1,448 9 7	4,136 7 4	504 13 9	3,902 2 9	4,406 16 6	14
Newtown ...	12 Dec., 1862	26 Mar., 1872	1 0	310,768	27,600	1,808 4 9	.....	985 17 1	2,794 1 10	289 19 11	2,215 14 0	2,505 13 11	16
North Willoughby	22 Nov., 1861	1 June, 1872	1 0	40,000	3,939	344 5 6	.....	89 10 6	433 16 0	64 4 10	415 19 5	480 4 3	25
Orange ...	9 Jan., 1860	23 April, 1872	1 0	120,816	12,081	511 13 0	.....	203 8 10	715 1 10	264 6 7	795 13 0	1,059 19 7	14½
Paddington ...	17 April, 1860	3 April, 1872	1 0 4*	300,000	26,500	931 3 9	.....	227 14 4	1,158 18 1	496 8 0	1,031 17 5	1,528 5 5	10
Parramatta ...	27 Nov., 1861	9 April, 1872	1 0	233,000	22,823	1,179 12 2	1,500 0 0	340 1 7	3,019 13 9	427 6 0	1,489 3 3	1,916 9 3	35
Petersham ...	14 Dec., 1871	15 April, 1872	1 0	84,768	7,064	348 19 10	.....	271 7 1	620 6 11	145 4 0	280 18 10	426 2 10	15
Randwick ...	22 Feb., 1859	8 May, 1872	1 0	145,320	12,741	637 1 10	600 0 0	98 8 6	1,335 10 4	218 7 1	586 12 11	805 0 0	32
Redfern ...	11 Aug., 1859	23 April, 1872	1 0	450,000	43,000	2,118 9 6	.....	461 15 11	2,580 5 5	300 10 1	1,809 15 2	2,110 5 3	11
Richmond ...	18 June, 1872	12 Nov., 1872	1 0	83,787	4,189	92 11 7½	.....	.....	92 11 7½	34 11 7	10 10 0	45 1 7	7
Shell Harbour ...	4 June, 1859	20 April, 1872	1 0	124,466	11,202	511 7 6	.....	1,049 13 2	1,561 0 8	122 11 1	1,512 13 6	1,635 4 7	56
Singleton ...	30 Jan., 1866	1 May, 1872	1 0	88,810	8,881	453 2 8	1,500 0 0	186 2 10	2,139 5 0	212 4 6	374 17 9	587 2 3	11½
East St. Leonards	17 Aug., 1860	— April, 1872	1 0	105,000	10,286	758 4 6	.....	401 0 6	1,159 5 0	100 9 1	1,006 17 0	1,107 6 1	11
St. Leonards ...	31 May, 1867	— April, 1872	1 0	300,000	9,000	544 9 2	.....	512 8 4	1,056 17 6	152 2 0	761 10 0	913 12 0	45
Victoria... ..	20 Jan., 1871	22 Feb., 1872	1 0	143,520	14,360	479 11 0	1379 10 7	828 16 9	1,687 18 4	104 7 1	1,443 3 6	1,547 10 7	14½
Waterloo ...	16 May, 1860	17 April, 1872	1 0	150,000	15,800	641 10 6	.....	189 6 1	830 16 7	182 19 1	609 16 9	792 15 10	5
Waverley ...	13 June, 1859	7 May, 1872	1 0	325,960	16,298	490 13 2	.....	72 18 11	563 12 1	173 19 10	391 14 4	565 14 2	9
Windsor ...	4 Mar., 1871	7 June, 1872	1 0	89,080	8,908	342 16 10	200 0 0	364 19 1	907 15 11	147 13 7	718 15 3	866 8 10	8
Wollongong ...	22 Feb., 1859	10 July, 1872	1 0	140,000	7,000	375 0 0	400 0 0	37 5 3	812 5 3	80 0 0	173 3 10	253 3 10	10½
Woollahra ...	17 April, 1860	23 April, 1872	1 0 3*	878,000	44,000	1,988 6 0	.....	393 6 8	2,381 12 8	437 4 0	1,645 7 10	2,082 11 10	13½
Wagga Wagga ...	15 Mar., 1870	3 May, 1872	1 0	278,000	14,000	745 13 2	.....	739 8 2	1,485 1 4	209 17 10	592 12 11	802 10 9	50
				10,619,359	732,114	33,749 19 10	12,037 12 0½	16,385 15 3	62,173 7 1½	9,070 10 8	41,546 7 10	50,616 18 6	1095½

\* Special rate for gas. † Overdrawn account. ‡ Includes £29 10s. 7d. overdrawn account.

MUNICIPALITIES—continued.

No. 141 (continued)—RETURN showing the TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE, and ANNUAL VALUE OF RATABLE PROPERTY in the several BOROUGHs, &c.—continued.

Boroughs or Municipal Districts.	When Proclaimed.	Date when last Rate was struck.	Amount of Rate struck per Pound sterling.	Total Estimated Value of Ratable Property.	Estimated Annual Value of Ratable Property.	Receipts.				Expenditure.			Extent of Roads and Streets.
						Revenue.	Loans.	From Government.	Total.	Office Expenses and Salaries.	For Public Works (including Repayment of Loans and Interest).	Total.	
			s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Miles
Municipal Districts—													
West Botany ...	13 Jan., 1871	2 April, 1872	1 0	217,220	21,827	163 3 0	100 0 0	178 1 6	441 4 6	92 16 9	345 11 0	438 7 9	20
Broughton Creek and Bombaderry.	24 Oct., 1868	6 April, 1872	1 0	76,683	6,390	250 17 6	.....	268 1 2	518 18 8	85 4 10	397 16 1	483 0 11	31
Broughton's Vale ...	22 April, 1871	27 April, 1872	1 0	21,989	1,832	147 3 7	57 0 0	39 18 5	244 2 0	43 5 7	164 3 5	207 9 0	25
Deniliquin ...	16 Dec., 1868	13 May, 1872	1 0	233,404	11,670	1,873 6 3	.....	518 2 10	2,391 9 1	557 9 6	2,148 0 4	2,705 9 10	20
Dubbo ...	16 Feb., 1872	4 July, 1872	1 0	100,000	6,000	251 7 9	.....	207 7 9	458 15 6	70 6 8	287 13 1	357 19 9	18
Five Dock ...	25 July, 1871	25 Mar., 1872	1 0	40,000	4,060	101 3 11	.....	.....	101 3 11	48 7 5	81 17 1	130 4 6	40
Forbes ...	27 April, 1870	8 May, 1872	1 0	108,400	5,420	248 17 0	.....	248 17 0	497 14 0	73 16 5	423 17 7	497 14 0	1½
Gerringong ...	22 April, 1871	17 April, 1872	1 0	12,800	6,420	307 9 11	94 13 0	180 4 8	582 7 7	54 11 8	1,026 15 1	1,081 6 9	50
Glen Innes ...	17 June, 1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton ...	11 Dec., 1871	24 April, 1872	1 0	100,262	7,460	333 4 5	500 0 0	82 2 2	915 6 7	112 11 0	454 2 3	566 13 3	7
Hay ...	10 June, 1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverell ...	4 Mar., 1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lambton ...	24 June, 1871	26 April, 1872	1 0	58,370	5,837	379 16 11	700 0 0	475 19 0	1,555 15 11	170 2 8	726 10 4	896 13 0	10
Leichhardt ...	14 Dec., 1871	13 May, 1872	1 0	121,725	7,378	311 11 0	.....	184 4 1	495 15 1	106 0 0	389 15 1	495 15 1	8
Liverpool ...	27 June, 1872	15 Nov., 1872	1 0	65,408	6,113	87 12 4	500 0 0	.....	587 12 4	50 7 5	136 10 9	186 18 2	2
MacDonald Town ...	23 May, 1872	— Aug., 1872	1 0	28,000	2,397	58 17 4	.....	.....	58 17 4	32 15 5	20 5 3	53 0 8	2½
Muswellbrook ...	13 April, 1870	12 April, 1872	1 0	60,000	7,677	336 7 5	.....	332 10 11	668 18 4	97 14 4	519 15 1	617 9 5	6½
The North Illawarra ...	24 Oct., 1868	24 April, 1872	1 0	56,220	5,622	423 6 0	.....	196 17 7	620 3 7	124 5 11	344 13 5	468 19 4	29
Nowra ...	29 Dec., 1871	13 June, 1872	1 0	24,496	3,062	117 10 11	.....	104 7 7	221 18 6	32 6 8	81 9 3	113 15 11	39
Numba ...	24 Oct., 1868	11 April, 1872	1 0	161,800	3,402	263 17 0	.....	201 11 4	465 8 4	72 0 0	288 5 4	360 5 4	21
Penrith ...	12 May, 1871	6 June, 1872	1 0	169,362	8,468	407 19 9½	.....	562 12 0	970 11 9½	187 2 6	771 4 1	958 6 7	45
Prospect and Sherwood	5 July, 1872	19 Nov., 1872	0 8	40,000	3,467	39 5 6	100 0 0	.....	139 5 6	53 3 2	17 0 0	70 3 2	10
Ryde ...	{ 11 Nov., 1870 11 June, 1872 }	12 Apl., 1872	1 0	100,692	8,391	450 10 0	.....	398 12 11	849 2 11	210 9 0	1,093 9 3	1,303 18 3	27
St. Peter's ...	13 Jan., 1871	— Mar., 1872	1 0	120,000	7,000	375 0 0	.....	432 1 9	807 1 9	90 0 0	717 1 9	807 1 9	5
Tenterfield ...	22 Nov., 1871	2 July, 1872	1 0	52,210	6,261	200 6 11	.....	.....	200 6 11	120 11 3	118 10 6	239 1 9	a.....
Ulmarra ...	16 Nov., 1871	11 April, 1872	1 0	149,220	7,461	272 18 0	.....	178 11 7	451 9 7	102 5 11	175 3 0	277 8 11	100
Waratah ...	23 Feb., 1871	6 May, 1872	1 0	98,300	7,844	344 5 10	2,060 0 0	489 18 3	2,894 4 1	100 4 7	964 16 1	1,065 0 8	13
Wickham ...	25 Feb., 1871	22 April, 1872	1 0	50,000	3,500	319 3 8	.....	263 17 3	583 0 11	124 11 0	398 11 2	523 2 2	8
				2,266,561	164,959	8,065 1 11½	4,111 13 0	5,543 19 9	17,720 14 8½	2,812 9 8	12,092 16 3	14,905 5 11	538½
GENERAL TOTAL ...			£	12,885,920	897,073	41,815 1 9½	16,149 5 0½	21,929 15 0	79,894 1 10	11,883 0 4	53,639 4 1	65,522 4 5	1634

Not yet aligned.

## ROADS TRUSTS.

No. 142.—RETURN, showing the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the several ROADS TRUSTS in the Year 1872; and also, the Number of Miles of Road under the care of the Commissioners.

ROADS TRUSTS.	RECEIPTS.			Balance on 31st Dec., 1871.	Amount.	ROADS TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE.			Balance on 31st Dec., 1872.	Amount.	Extent of Roads.
	Rent of Tolls, &c.	From the Colonial Treasury, for Roads and Bridges.	Total Receipts.				Salaries, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Miles.
South Head Roads Trust ...	3,114 10 4	.....	3,114 10 4	*.....	3,114 10 4	South Head Roads Trust ...	100 0 0	2,693 17 1	2,793 17 1	†.....	2,793 17 1	13½
Parramatta Roads Trust ...	427 18 0	270 0 0	697 18 0	548 12 5	1,246 10 5	Parramatta Roads Trust ...	102 15 0	491 1 0	593 16 0	652 14 5	1,246 10 5	18
Campbelltown Roads Trust...	70 0 0	242 0 0	312 0 0	0 17 9	312 17 9	Campbelltown Roads Trust...	189 5 3	2 15 2	192 0 5	120 17 4	312 17 9	25
Windsor Roads Trust ...	216 5 0	329 3 4	545 8 4	74 10 5	619 18 9	Windsor Roads Trust ...	26 0 0	178 18 0	204 18 0	415 0 9	619 18 9	18½
Richmond Roads Trust ...	189 13 8	209 10 0	399 3 8	20 17 8	420 1 4	Richmond Roads Trust ...	31 0 0	337 7 6	368 7 6	51 13 10	420 1 4	22½
Maitland Roads Trust ...	283 0 0	1,318 0 0	1,601 0 0	16 17 1	1,617 17 1	Maitland Roads Trust ...	37 10 0	785 14 8	823 4 8	794 12 5	1,617 17 1	89
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>4,301 7 0</b>	<b>2,368 13 4</b>	<b>6,670 0 4</b>	<b>661 15 4</b>	<b>7,331 15 8</b>	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>486 10 3</b>	<b>4,489 13 5</b>	<b>4,976 3 8</b>	<b>2,034 18 9</b>	<b>7,011 2 5</b>	<b>186½</b>

\* Balance on 31st December, 1872, against the Trust—£5,612 12s. 7d.

† Balance on 31st December, 1871, against the Trust—£5,933 5s. 1cd.

7-2 D







PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 143.—GENERAL RETURN of all RAILWAYS, ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, ROADS, BRIDGES, BUILDINGS, &c., &c., carried on during the Year 1872.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31st December, 1872.	Amount expended in 1872.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1872.	Remarks.		
RAILWAYS.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.												
Trunk Lines—												
Darling Harbour Branch ... ..	Under repair and construction.	.....	Consolidated Revenue..... £71,538 0 5 Loans..... 4,877,216 12 6 £4,948,754 12 11	1850 .....	Finished...	69,346 16 9	.....	5,363 18 0	.....	The total expenditure on this Line to 31 December, 1872, appears less than at close of 1871, owing to the transfer to Darling Harbour branch of cost of land originally debited to Parramatta Line and some other credits now brought to account.		
Tramway ... ..	" .....	.....		1859 .....	" .....	4,878 7 1	.....	.....	.....			
Sydney to Parramatta ... ..	" .....	.....		1850 .....	" .....	*704,130 9 1	.....	.....	.....			
Great Southern Line—												
Parramatta to Liverpool ... ..	" .....	.....		1855 .....	" .....	126,118 10 6	.....	.....	.....			
Liverpool to Campbelltown ... ..	" .....	.....		1857 .....	" .....	131,999 2 11	.....	60 0 0	.....			
Campbelltown to Menangle ... ..	" .....	.....		1859 .....	" .....	81,046 14 5	.....	651 4 3	.....			
Menangle to Picton ... ..	" .....	.....		1859 .....	" .....	329,202 4 3	.....	354 13 0	.....			
Picton to Goulburn ... ..	" .....	.....		1862 .....	" .....	1,021,458 15 0	.....	382 12 5	.....			
Great Western Line—												
Parramatta to Penrith ... ..	" .....	.....	1858 .....	" .....	308,447 6 11	.....	205 12 10	.....				
Windsor and Richmond ... ..	" .....	.....	1862 .....	" .....	83,383 0 7	.....	475 11 3	.....				
Great Northern Line—												
Newcastle to West Maitland ... ..	" .....	.....	1853 .....	" .....	417,270 19 11	.....	1,020 18 0	.....				
West Maitland to Singleton ... ..	" .....	.....	1858 .....	" .....	335,564 2 9	.....	.....	.....				
Singleton to Murrurundi ... ..	" .....	.....	1867 .....	" .....	722,767 11 4	.....	29,545 10 5	.....				
Morpeth Branch ... ..	" .....	.....	1862 .....	" .....	54,205 19 2	.....	752 4 11	.....				
Rolling Stock—												
South and West ... ..	" .....	.....	1850 .....	" .....	372,589 1 2	.....	22,779 9 4	.....				
Windsor and Richmond ... ..	" .....	.....	1862 .....	" .....	5,226 1 1	.....	.....	.....				
North ... ..	" .....	.....	1853 .....	" .....	156,868 4 7	.....	24,791 13 4	.....				
Tramway ... ..	" .....	.....	1859 .....	" .....	1,712 12 3	.....	.....	.....				
Machinery—												
South and West ... ..	" .....	.....	1850 .....	" .....	17,842 10 6	.....	1,319 1 6	.....				
North ... ..	" .....	.....	1853 .....	" .....	4,696 2 8	.....	50 11 9	.....				
EXTENSIONS NOT OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.												
Penrith towards Bathurst ... ..	Constructing	.....	Consolidated Revenue... £18,185 17 11 Loans..... £17,402 10 8 7 £17,58,396 6 6	1862 .....	Unfinished	.....	1,740 236 18 9	91,123 13 11	.....			
Trial Surveys on Lines not sanctioned ... ..	.....	.....		1867 .....	" .....	.....	.....	18,159 7 9	4,078 9 3	.....		
						£ 4,948,754 12 11	1,758,396 6 6	182,955 4 2	.....			

<sup>b</sup> Short of the amount shown in 1871 by £1,547 4s. 11d. value of surplus material removed off the Line.

<sup>c</sup> Reduced by £40, clerical error in former statements.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Line, Tamworth to Fort Bourke	Constructing	25,000	Loans	1868	Unfinished	14,563 18 5	6,441 7 8	
Second Wire to Armidale	"	3,600		1871	Finished	3,659 19 0	588 9 7	
Line, Cassilis to Coolah	"	800		"	"	787 1 0	635 1 0	
Additional Wire, Parramatta to Campbelltown	"	500		1872	Unfinished	438 18 0	438 18 0	
Iron Poles, Singleton to Murrurundi	"	1,050		"	"	20 14 0	20 14 0	
Second Wire to Tenterfield	"	2,000		"	"	1,801 19 11	1,801 19 11	
Additional Wire, Bathurst to Hill End	"	750		"	Finished	574 16 0	574 16 0	
Second Wire to Newcastle	"	1,830		"	Unfinished	1,369 15 6	1,369 15 6	
Grafton to Lawrence	"	500		"	Finished	458 6 6	458 6 6	
						£ 5,919 0 6	17,756 7 10	12,329 8 2
ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.								
Great Northern Road	Repairs and partial construction.	No estimate	Consolidated Revenue	1857	Unfinished	272,145 18 2	10,185 1 5	
Great Southern Road	"	"		"	"	370,718 10 7	12,343 17 7	
Great Western Road	"	"		"	"	301,468 19 9	11,475 14 8	
Mudgee Road	"	"	Loans and Con. Rev.	"	"	67,027 10 5	8,632 18 0	
Clarence River to Great Northern Road	"	"	Consolidated Revenue	1866	"	45,252 4 2	4,672 6 2	
Clyde Road	"	"		1865	"	11,311 18 4	543 6 2	
Contingent Vote	"	"		1870	"		3,547 1 6	
Repairs to Bridges	"	"		"	"		2,370 0 9	
Toll-houses	Construction	"		"	"		605 3 11	
Port Macquarie to Kempsey	Repairs and partial construction.	"		1864	"	3,720 14 1	515 0 9	
Cassilis to Coonabarabran	"	"		"	"	3,242 3 2	110 6 5	
Nundle to Peel River Gold Fields	"	"		"	"	810 1 3	17 11 0	
Tamworth to Manilla	"	"		"	"	3,354 11 9	365 18 3	
Armidale to Glen Innes	"	"		"	"	1,953 15 6	584 7 9	
Glen Innes to Tenterfield	"	"	"	"	4,067 5 8	193 7 10		
Kempsey to Armidale	"	"	"	"	3,785 10 2	246 16 1		
Glen Innes to Inverell	"	"	1869	"	1,693 2 2	1,120 7 2		
Armidale to Grafton	"	"	1864	"	10,568 11 8	2,311 17 4		
Armidale to Port Macquarie	"	"	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	5,060 12 1	223 19 4	
Walcha to Port Macquarie	"	"		1872	"	1,141 1 4	1,141 1 4	
Grafton to Casino	"	"		1864	"	6,059 16 9	947 5 2	
Lawrence to Tenterfield	"	"		"	"	19,488 4 3	2,514 10 1	
Willow-tree to Narrabri	"	"		1868	"	4,832 18 8	518 0 3	
Casino to Lismore	"	"		1869	"	774 13 2	122 15 4	
Rocky River to Great Northern Road	"	"		"	"	90 6 0	7 10 0	
Lismore to Ballina	"	"		"	"	864 10 0	40 17 11	
Tenterfield to Maryland	"	"		1871	"	630 0 0	423 16 0	
Currabubula to Tamworth	"	"		1864	"	2,726 19 9	34 1 3	
Kempsey to Bellinger	"	"	1869	"	1,202 16 10	326 8 11		
Wollombi to Wiseman's Ferry	"	"	"	"	32 1 8	32 1 8		
Merriwa to Cassilis	"	"	1867	"	945 0 0	6 10 0		
Wiseman's Ferry <i>via</i> Shepherd's Gully to St. Alban's	"	"	1872	"	108 19 1	108 19 1		
Wiseman's Ferry to St. Alban's	"	"	1871	"	103 3 2	103 3 2		
Road, Solferino Reef	"	"	1872	"	339 12 9	339 12 9		
Cundle to Port Macquarie	"	"	"	"	141 18 2	141 18 2		
Wollombi and Warkworth Road to Colo	"	"	"	"	40 8 4	40 8 4		

£275 18s. 4d. to Trustees.  
In hands Trustees,  
1870 and 1871.

£379 11s. 8d. handed to  
Trustees for expenditure.

No. 143 (continued)—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, Actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1872.	Amount expended in 1872.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1872.	Remarks.
ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Rockley to Caloola and Tuena Road	Repairs and partial construction.	No estimate.		1864	Unfinished		514 17 5	153 17 3		
Bathurst to Ophir	"	"		"	"		2,287 12 3	288 4 9		
Caloola to Tuena	"	"		"	"		1,059 18 8	13 11 6		
Orange to Ophir	"	"		"	"		650 18 0	74 15 6		
Orange to Stony Creek	"	"		"	"		3,669 12 9	337 3 8		
Orange to Forbes	"	"		"	"		5,493 10 6	483 16 0		
Molong to Obley	"	"		1866	"		2,113 11 10	305 18 2		
Bathurst to Caloola and Trunkey Gold Field	"	"		1871	"		1,410 15 1	764 8 7		
Molong to Stony Creek	"	"		1864	"		1,544 6 7	178 0 0		
Cudgegong Municipality to Dubbo	"	"		1868	"		1,376 3 5	85 3 6		
Cowra to Grenfell	"	"		"	"		3,191 8 5	414 4 0		
Colo and Wheeny Creek Road	"	"		1871	"		541 16 8	457 16 8		
Bathurst <i>via</i> Carcoar to Cowra	"	"		1870	"		9,823 9 8	3,687 19 8		
Carcoar to Orange	"	"		1871	"		420 0 0	210 0 0		
Bathurst to Sofala <i>via</i> Peel and Wyagdon	"	"		1868	"		2,674 18 0	422 7 2		
Bathurst to O'Connell's Plains	"	"		1872	"		325 0 0	325 0 0		
Bathurst <i>via</i> O'Connell's Plains and Dirty Swamp to O'Connell's Plains.	"	"		"	"		77 0 0	77 0 0		
Bathurst <i>via</i> Kelloshiel to Tambaroora and Hill End	"	"		"	"		471 0 8	471 0 8		
Sofala to Mudgee Road	"	"		1871	"		360 0 0	150 0 0		
One Eye to Tuena	"	"		1872	"		5 0 0	5 0 0		
Tambaroora to Hill End	"	"		"	"		4,476 12 3	4,476 12 3		
Deniliquin to Moama	"	"		1868	"		2,441 2 6	606 12 5		
Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin	"	"		"	"		3,656 19 11	483 7 1		
Gunning to Burrowa	"	"		1864	"		1,532 9 0	351 16 7		
Queanbeyan to Cooma	"	"		"	"		6,563 13 0	1,442 13 6		
Cooma to Bombala	"	"		"	"		4,549 7 1	452 7 9		
Cathcart to Merimbula	"	"		1867	"		4,501 15 6	850 7 2		
Bombala to Merimbula	"	"		1864	"		9,568 10 7	1,317 3 3		
Panbula to Wolumla	"	"		1867	"		825 12 10	77 18 0		
Braidwood to Araluen	"	"		1864	"		5,543 14 10	307 5 2		
Monga to Major's Creek "Elrington"	"	"		"	"		1,289 14 7	180 0 0		
Monga to Major's Creek "Reidsdale"	"	"		"	"		341 5 0	52 6 8		
Macleay to Bellinger River	"	"		1869	"		999 0 1	316 8 11		
Wagga Wagga to Young	"	"		1864	"		6,561 2 9	674 17 10		
Wallandoon to Murrumburrah	"	"		1868	"		447 2 8	114 3 0		
Bowning to Young	"	"		1864	"		5,431 17 2	516 11 0		
Gundagai to Tumut	"	"		"	"		3,903 6 0	417 14 9		
Gundagai to Wagga Wagga	"	"		"	"		2,275 15 10	365 3 9		
Middle Adelong to Tumberumba	"	"		"	"		1,705 15 1	133 1 1		
Town Adelong to Middle Adelong	"	"		1867	"		1,623 19 11	275 0 0		
Great Southern Road to Adelong	"	"		1864	"		1,938 14 1	256 5 5		
Downing's Inn to Reilly's Crossing	"	"		"	"		909 19 6	70 0 0		
Tarcutta to Wagga Wagga	"	"		"	"		4,499 15 10	737 5 4		
Albury to Corowa	"	"		"	"		4,250 18 8	654 10 4		
Albury to Wagga Wagga	"	"		"	"		4,790 4 7	533 10 0		
Wagga Wagga to Narrandra	"	"		1868	"		2,098 2 5	557 2 5		

Consolidated Revenue

			1868	Unfinished						
Tumut to Adelong	Repairs and partial construction.	No estimate.	1868	Unfinished	954	18	7	302	10	8
Goulburn to Queanbeyan	"	"	1864	"	14,819	7	8	3,359	7	0
Marulan to Braidwood	"	"	"	"	14,999	5	7			
Marulan to Jacqua	"	"	1872	"	51	8	0	51	8	0
Taraga to Braidwood	"	"	1864	"	5,058	11	6	1,165	6	9
Araluen to Moruya	"	"	1865	"	6,788	5	4	379	19	1
Tumut to Brungle	"	"	1870	"	295	4	7	67	8	7
Goulburn to Wheeo and Binda...	"	"	"	"	1,236	3	9	2	0	0
Braidwood to Elrington	"	"	"	"	304	2	10	96	14	4
Elrington to Araluen	"	"	"	"	312	10	0	7	0	0
Tumut to Kiandra	"	"	"	"	98	13	0			
Old South Road at Throsby Park to Village of Robertson.	"	"	"	"	952	6	2	206	6	2
Merimbula to Jellat Jellat	"	"	1871	"	156	2	3	77	12	3
Campbelltown to Main South Road near Narellan	"	"	"	"	525	17	8	321	10	5
Fitz Roy Iron Mines to Robertson Park	"	"	"	"	378	2	0	103	2	0
Corowa to Deniliquin	Repairs	"	"	"	699	11	6	691	11	6
Bombala to Delegate	"	"	"	"	221	14	2	96	4	8
Bateman's Bay to Durras Lake	"	"	"	"	41	9	11	19	1	8
Village Robertson <i>vid</i> Vidler's to Kiama Municipality.	"	"	"	"	118	10	3	59	0	0
Goulburn <i>vid</i> Mount Wayo to Tuena	"	"	1872	"	322	16	10	322	16	10
Goulburn to Gullen Range	"	"	"	"	37	8	0	37	8	0
Twelve-mile Creek to Walleragang	"	"	"	"	6	0	0	6	0	0
Top Long Gully to Burragorang Road, near Vanderville.	"	"	"	"	60	0	0	56	0	0
Top Burragorang Mount to P. Martin's 845 acres	"	"	Consolidated Revenue	"	25	5	0	25	5	0
Mulgoa Road, near Vanderville, to the top of Burragorang Mount.	"	"	"	"	65	10	0	65	10	0
Wolumla to Cross Roads	"	"	"	"	150	0	0	150	0	0
Bibbenluke to Seymour	Repairs per contract	"	"	"	133	5	0	133	5	0
Albury Municipality to Urana	"	"	"	"	96	0	0	96	0	0
Braidwood and Reidsdale Road	"	"	"	"	56	0	0	56	0	0
Bega to Bodalla	"	"	"	"	178	5	0	178	5	0
Moruya to Bodalla	"	"	"	"	106	17	6	106	17	6
Wells between Lachlan and Darling, and Tanks, Wilandra to Darling.	Constructing	7,000	1869 & 1871	"	6,830	17	11	2,314	1	11
Grafton Ferry and Approaches	Maintenance and repairs.	900	1869	"				999	12	3
Approaches, Rooty Hill Railway Station	Repairs	No Estimate	1870	"	426	5	10	5	2	0
Approaches, Balranald Punt	"	200	1871	"	86	9	6	6	8	8
Streets at Grenfell	"	150	"	Finished	150	0	0	52	10	0
Flood repairs at Wentworth	"	1,500	"	Unfinished				1,325	11	11
Approaches, Punt, Wingham, Manning River	Constructing	251	1870	Finished	231	16	1	146	11	0
Protection of Telegraph Office, &c., &c., Murrurundi	"	1,200	1871	"	1,200	0	0	606	7	3
Middle Harbour Jetty and Approaches	Constructing and repairs.	590	"	"	552	17	9	252	17	9
Punt at Brewarrina	Constructing	400	1872	Unfinished	20	5	0	20	5	0
Road, Town of Young	Repairs	500	1871	Finished	500	0	0	444	3	4
Mooki Bridge	Constructing	700	"	Unfinished				380	4	0
Bridges (Castle's and Fisher's)	"	500	"	"	190	11	3	190	11	3
Jellatt Jellatt Bridge	"	150	"	"	120	10	6	45	10	6
Talbragar Bridge, near Cobborah	"	500	1872	"	3	0	0	3	0	0
Bridge, Randwick and Bunnerong Road	"	200	"	Finished	200	0	0	200	0	0
Cockfighter's Creek Bridge	"	1,700	"	"	1,689	11	9	1,442	0	6

Vote £5,000 in 1869 & £2,000 in 1870.

Further Vote £500.

Nc. 143 (continued)—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether constructing or under repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1872.	Amount expended in 1872.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1872.	Remarks.
£						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
<b>ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.—continued.</b>										
Hay Bridge and Approaches ... ..	Constructing	13,000 & 2,000	Loans ...	1871, 1872..	Unfinished	.....	14,649 7 7	6,277 5 8	.....	Vote £13,000 1871, & £2,000 in 1872.
Nymboi Bridge and Approaches ... ..	"	15,000 & 4,000		1868, 1872..	"	.....	14,700 9 7	3,705 1 2	.....	
Bredbo Bridge ... ..	"	1,700	Consolidated Revenue	1870	"	.....	1,700 0 0	908 0 0	.....	Old Road, Bathurst to Sofala.
Rankin's Bridge ... ..	"	2,000		1872	Finished	.....	806 14 2	764 12 11	.....	
Clear Creek Bridge ... ..	"	248	Loans	.....	.....	265 17 6	.....	265 17 6	.....	
Beckett's Bridge ... ..	Repairs	No Estimate		"	"	.....	160 12 2	.....	160 12 2	.....
Picton Bridge ... ..	"	162	Consolidated Revenue	"	Unfinished	.....	66 18 6	66 18 6	.....	On Road Tarago to Braidwood.
Bark Huts Bridge on South Road ... ..	"	120		"	Finished	.....	120 10 9	.....	120 10 9	
Doughboy Creek Bridge ... ..	Constructing	207	Loans	"	Unfinished	.....	225 2 0	225 2 0	.....	
Wellington Bridge and Approaches ... ..	"	8,336		1866	Finished	.....	8,336 0 0	.....	335 8 2	.....
Urana Bridge ... ..	"	.....	1872	Unfinished	.....	.....	40 10 0	40 10 0	.....	
Bridges on Road Dubbo to Warren ... ..	"	800 & 1,750	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	.....	4 6 8	4 6 8	.....	On Main Southern Road.
Wallabadah Bridge ... ..	"	800		"	"	.....	4 6 8	4 6 8	4 6 8	
Alumny Creek, near Grafton Bridge ... ..	"	600	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	.....	18 15 0	18 15 0	.....	
Over Big Billabong, at Walbundry ... ..	"	650		"	"	.....	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	.....
Inveralochy Bridge ... ..	"	1,200	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	.....	4 6 8	4 6 8	.....	On Main Southern Road.
Canonbar Bridge ... ..	"	1,000		"	"	.....	4 6 8	4 6 8	4 6 8	
At Stony Creek, near Yass ... ..	"	249	Loans	"	"	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	
Bridge over the Bogan ... ..	"	800		"	"	.....	4 6 8	4 6 8	4 6 8	.....
Bridge, Warri, on Shoalhaven ... ..	"	5,000	Loans	"	"	.....	71 4 10	71 4 10	.....	Paid from Vote Willow-tree to Narrabri.
Bridge, Casino ... ..	"	5,000		"	"	.....	83 6 3	83 6 3	83 6 3	
Bridge, Haslem's Creek, Parramatta ... ..	"	700	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	.....	0 17 6	0 17 6	.....	
Tighe's Bridge, Newcastle ... ..	"	400		"	"	.....	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	.....
Bridge, Eastern Creek ... ..	"	250	Consolidated Revenue	"	Finished	.....	250 0 0	9 19 6	.....	
Bridge, Colley Creek ... ..	"	603		1871	Unfinished	.....	469 4 0	342 4 0	.....	
Jugiong Bridge ... ..	"	8,000	Loans	1870	Finished	.....	7,902 1 2	3,007 17 3	.....	Paid from Vote Willow-tree to Narrabri.
Menindee Bridge ... ..	"	500		1869	"	.....	513 14 0	201 6 0	.....	
Hawkesbury Bridge, at Windsor ... ..	"	8,000	Loans	1871	Unfinished	.....	2,085 5 10	1,563 2 6	.....	
Urara Bridge ... ..	"	11,500		1869	"	.....	7,980 2 6	4,366 2 0	.....	
Narawalla Bridge... ..	"	500	Con. Rev.	1872	"	.....	4 6 8	4 6 8	.....	
GENERAL TOTAL						£	22,073 1 2	1,372,240 13 8	130,488 4 9	.....

HARBOURS AND RIVERS.

PORT JACKSON.

Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Hercules" ...	Progressing		Consolidated Revenue	1871	Finished...	2,007 6 3		76 10 9	Annual Service.
" " " " " Samson" ...	"			1872	Unfinished		2,300 12 6	2,300 12 6	"
" " " " " "	"		1871	Finished...	4,916 10 6		434 10 3	"	
" " " " " "	"		1872	Unfinished		4,381 18 8	4,381 18 8	"	
Landing Silt and forming Ground ...	"		1871	Finished...	1,386 15 10		23 15 2	"	
" " " " " "	"		1872	Unfinished		1,002 2 8	1,002 2 8	"	
Sea-wall, Botanic Gardens ...		3,000	1867	"		2,820 6 3	*400 12 8	* Paid from Vote for landing Silt and forming ground.	
Punts for Dredge "Hercules" ...	Constructing	1,650	1872	"		556 6 8	†556 6 8	†£6 6s. 8d. of this amount was spent on account of Punts built in 1871.	
Iron Wharf, Darling Harbour ...	"	50,000	Loans	1869	"		34,992 0 2	8,806 5 0	‡ Annual Service.
Abattoir Road, Glebe Island ...	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue	1872	"		67 17 0	‡67 17 0	
Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp ...	Progressing	10,000 for portion sanctioned by Parliament.	Loans	1870	"		2,068 7 11	1,995 9 10	
Replanking Circular Quay ...	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue	1871	"		331 6 3	325 14 7	
" " Glebe Island Bridge ...	"			"	"		399 14 4	361 17 0	
Steamer "Thetis," Special Service ...		500	1872	"		149 0 0	149 0 0		
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Titan" ...	Progressing		"	"		434 11 10	434 11 10		
HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.									This Dredge is only temporarily employed in Sydney.
River Embankment, West Maitland ...	Repairs		Loans	1870	Finished...	1,616 2 11		692 2 2	
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle ...	Constructing	20,000 for portion sanctioned by Parliament.		1866	Unfinished		19,978 8 7	1,012 8 11	
Northern " " " " " "	"	10,000	Consolidated Revenue & Loan	1861	"		9,999 2 6	758 13 0	
Coal Stairths, Newcastle (including additional Siding and purchase of Land) ...	"	{ 30,865 } { 4,813 }		1866	"		31,272 18 1	504 3 4	Further Expenditure authorized since 1871.
Screw Moorings ...	"	1,875	1867	Finished...	1,875 0 0			3 1 7	
Punt, Raymond Terrace ...	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue	1872	"		109 13 5	109 13 5	
Wharf, Newcastle ...	Constructing		Loans	1858	Unfinished		\$32,547 18 3	73 19 4	‡£4,000 of this expenditure represents a transfer to the Vote for the Coal Stairths.
" " " " " "	Repairs			1872	"		1,119 19 7	1,119 19 7	Annual Service.
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Hunter" ...	Progressing		Consolidated Revenue	1871	Finished...	2,720 16 1		33 16 3	"
" " " " " " " Vulcan" ...	"			1872	Unfinished		3,109 10 2	3,109 10 2	"
" " " " " "	"		1871	Finished...	113,897 4 4			341 16 3	£244 7s. 7d. of this amount was transferred from the Vote for Dredge "Hunter," 1871, under 17th clause of Audit Act.
" " " " " "	"		1872	Unfinished		3,261 9 4	3,261 9 4		
Iron Punt for Dredge "Vulcan" ...	Constructing	2,500	Loans	"	"		29 12 6	29 12 6	
Wharf, Bullock Island ...	"	5,000		1871	"		383 19 2	209 16 8	
New Dredge, &c., for Newcastle Harbour ...	"	48,000	"	"		970 1 9	940 4 2		
Blasting and removing Rock, Newcastle Harbour...	Progressing	1,000	"	"		857 10 3	450 9 5		
Dunmore Bridge ...	Repairs	750	Consolidated Revenue	"	Finished...	548 0 1		334 0 1	
Fencing Sand Hills, Newcastle ...	Progressing	200		1872	Unfinished		103 4 10	103 4 10	
Buoys and Beacons, Hunter River ...	Constructing	250	"	Finished...	185 15 5			185 15 5	
Punt at Hexham ...	Repairs		"	"	84 16 10			84 16 10	
Bell Buoy, Newcastle ...	Constructing	400	"	Unfinished			271 0 0	271 0 0	
SHOALHAVEN RIVER DISTRICT.									
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Pluto" ...	Progressing		Consolidated Revenue	1871	Finished...	2,157 7 10		158 11 7	¶ £100 7s. 10d. was transferred from Vote for Dredge "Hunter," under 17th clause of Audit Act.
" " " " " "	"			1872	Unfinished		2,520 1 2	2,520 1 2	**£102s. of this amount was on account of arrears of 1869.
Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys ...	"		"	"		**461 0 7	461 0 7		

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STATISTICS—1872.

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No. 143 (continued).—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1872.	Amount expended in 1872.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1872.	Remarks.
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS—continued.</b>										
<b>WOLLONGONG.</b>										
Light-house ... ..	Constructing ...	3,300	Loans ...	1869	Finished...	3,251 15 0	.....	6 0 6	.....	
Concreting face of Pier ... ..	" .....	2,000	Consolidated Revenue	1872	Unfinished	.....	570 1 8	570 1 8	.....	
<b>ULLADULLA.</b>										
Cottage for Light-house Keeper ... ..	" .....	283	Loans ...	1869	" .....	.....	94 0 0	94 0 0	.....	
Light-house ... ..	" .....	3,500	Loans ...	1869	" .....	.....	3,512 2 8	49 16 5	.....	
Wharf and Tramway ... ..	" .....	.....	Loans & Consolidated Revenue	1863	" .....	*10,683 0 0	.....	14 10 0	.....	*Including an amount of £5 <i>is.</i> <i>iid.</i> , omitted before.
Kiama Harbour Works ... ..	Constructing ...	45,300	Loans ...	1861	Unfinished	.....	45,128 2 6	5,136 4 9	.....	
Improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling.	Progressing ...	.....	Loans & Consolidated Revenue	1866	" .....	.....	73,324 9 10	12,430 18 11	.....	
Improving the Navigation of the Edward River	" .....	.....	Loans ...	1872	" .....	.....	2,167 4 5	2,167 4 5	.....	
Small Dredge for Coast Lakes and Lagoons ... ..	Constructing ...	2,700	Loans & Consolidated Revenue	1871	Finished...	2,845 10 0	.....	2,817 0 0	.....	
Punts for Small Dredge ... ..	" .....	1,030/10	Consolidated Revenue	1872	Unfinished	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	.....	
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Fitz Roy" ... ..	Progressing ...	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1871	Finished...	*2,967 2 8	.....	407 17 9	.....	£431 3s. 9d. of this amount was transferred from Vote for Dredge "Hunter," 1871, under 17th clause of Audit Act. Previously to Nov., '71, this Dredge was employed on the Clarence River, since which time it has been working on the Macleay River.
Punt for Dredge "Fitz Roy" ... ..	Constructing ...	2,500	Loans ...	" .....	" .....	.....	2,252 11 4	2,252 11 4	.....	
Dredge, &c., for Clarence River ... ..	" .....	18,000	Loans ...	" .....	" .....	.....	29 12 6	29 12 6	.....	
North Breakwater, Clarence River ... ..	" .....	30,000	Loans ...	1868	" .....	.....	38 5 0	38 5 0	.....	
Gladstone Wharf, Macleay River ... ..	" .....	350	Consolidated Revenue	1872	" .....	.....	†1,894 5 8	45 16 8	.....	†This is merely an expenditure on account of plant, &c.; the works were not really commenced till the beginning of 1873.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>										
Wharfs, Bridge, &c. ... ..	Repairs ...	.....	Consolidated Revenue	(See note.)	.....	.....	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....	
FITZ ROY DRY DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND	Constructing, and in use.	.....	Consolidated Revenue & Loans	1848	In use since Dec., 1837—elongation unfinished.	.....	‡1,760 1 7	1,760 1 7	.....	‡Annual Service—£75 0 0 spent on account of 1867.
Workshops and other Buildings ... ..	In occupation ...	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1857	Unfinished	.....	8,356 18 2	7 13 10	.....	347 18 11 spent on account of 1871.
Machinery nearly all erected and in use	" .....	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1858	Mostly finished	.....	10,805 18 11	.....	.....	1,337 2 8 spent on account of 1872.
Docking Vessels ... ..	" .....	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1871	Finished...	727 11 0	.....	§130 16 2	.....	§£8 7s. 4d. is on account of 1870, Annual Service.
" .....	" .....	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1872	Unfinished	43,430 15 6	.....	492 17 1	.....	
Salaries to end of 1870 ... ..	" .....	.....	Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	564 0 0	.....	564 0 0	.....	
" .....	" .....	.....	Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &amp;c.</b>						£	85,975 3 8	340,426 1 7	67,121 3 9	.....
<b>SYDNEY.</b>										
Government House ... ..	Repairs & alterations	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1872	Finished...	1,970 19 5	.....	1,970 19 5	327 3 7	
Government Stables ... ..	" .....	.....	Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	766 18 8	.....	766 18 8	.....	
Government Domain, Outer ... ..	Repairs	.....	Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	0 13 0	.....	0 13 0	.....	
" .....	Lighting lamps	.....	Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	232 0 0	.....	232 0 0	.....	
" Upper Lodge ... ..	Repairs	.....	Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	7 5 6	.....	7 5 6	.....	
" Lower Lodge ... ..	" .....	.....	Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	3 10 0	.....	3 10 0	.....	
Botanic Gardens, Director's Residence ... ..	" .....	.....	Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	86 17 3	.....	86 17 3	.....	
Hyde Park ... ..	Erecting urinal	.....	Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	51 10 0	.....	51 10 0	.....	
Colonial Secretary's Office ... ..	Dwarf wall and iron railing.	643	Consolidated Revenue	" .....	Unfinished	.....	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....	
" .....	Repairs	.....	Consolidated Revenue	" .....	Finished...	34 8 0	.....	34 8 0	75 13 7	
Colonial Treasury ... ..	" .....	.....	Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	87 4 7	.....	87 4 7	81 11 5	

Auditor General's Office	Repairs		1872	Finished	129 2 9	129 2 9	21 10 5
Office of Minister for Lands	"		"	"	58 4 7	58 4 7	157 0 3
Surveyor General's Office	"		"	"	219 10 5	219 10 5	43 7 3
Lands Office, Macquarie-place	"		"	"	108 3 2	108 3 2	37 19 11
Public Works Office	"		"	"	61 14 5	61 14 5	24 18 0
Office of Engineer for Roads	"		"	"	11 2 5	11 2 5	
Office of Engineer for Harbours and Rivers	"		"	"	15 6 6	15 6 6	16 12 10
Colonial Architect's Office	"		"	"	147 19 3	147 19 3	21 19 0
General Post Office, Wynyard-square	"		"	"	39 13 9	39 13 9	
Money Order Office	"		"	"	13 4 0	13 4 0	4 1 6
Post Office Savings' Bank	"		"	"	8 5 9	8 5 9	5 2 5
Electric Telegraph Office	"		"	"	7 3 4	7 3 4	
New Post Office	Erecting	36,000	1865	Unfinished		64,876 9 4	11,173 15 7
Government Printing Office	Repairs		1872	Finished	228 19 7	228 19 7	
Public Free Library	"		"	"	452 3 8	452 3 8	90 3 6
Parliamentary Buildings	Additions and alterations.	4,535	"	Unfinished		2,228 14 7	2,228 14 7 107 1 11
"	Repairs		"	Finished	961 3 4	961 3 4	
"	Gas lighting		"	"	70 0 0	70 0 0	
Mint	Repairs		"	"	2 19 6	2 19 6	
Hyde Park Asylum	"		"	"	99 16 9	99 16 9	2 14 0
Registrar General's Office	"		"	"	16 10 8	16 10 8	10 14 2
Stamp Office	"		"	"	1 5 2	1 5 2	13 4 8
Australian Museum	Flagging		"	"	411 6 0	411 6 0	
"	Repairs		"	"	331 9 4	331 9 4	
Observatory	"		"	"	49 7 10	49 7 10	
Custom House	"		"	"	26 8 10	26 8 10	13 2 0
Marine Board Office	"		"	"	2 1 7	2 1 7	29 13 0
Harbour Master's Office	"		"	"	2 1 10	2 1 10	
Shipping Master's Office	"		"	"	6 18 11	6 18 11	4 18 9
Circular Quay—Prives	"		"	"	96 3 9	96 3 9	
Quarantine Cattle Sheds, Dawes' Point	Fencing		"	"	38 4 8	38 4 8	
Office of Chief Inspector of Distilleries	Repairs		"	"	4 19 5	4 19 5	4 2 0
New School of Industry, Darlinghurst	Erecting	7,000	"	Unfinished		3,900 0 0	3,900 0 0
Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst	Repairs		"	Finished	107 8 3	107 8 3	3 10 0
Mortuary Station, Redfern	"		"	"	2 15 6	2 15 6	
Supreme Court House	Repairs and alterations.		"	"	307 3 8	307 3 8	48 10 11
Insolvency Office	Repairs		"	"	2 18 10	2 18 10	13 0 0
Sheriff's Office	"		"	"	28 18 0	28 18 0	27 8 0
District Court	"		"	"	15 13 11	15 13 11	26 7 1
Judge Simpson's Office	Furniture		"	"			11 16 6
Crown Law Offices	Additions	690 0 0	"	"	690 0 0	690 0 0	
"	Repairs		"	"	54 1 0	54 1 0	239 2 0
Court House, Darlinghurst	"		"	"	237 8 5	237 8 5	10 17 0
Central Police Office	"		"	"	51 6 0	51 6 0	6 10 4
Water Police Office	Wall, railing, and flagging.		"	"	399 11 9	399 11 9	12 17 2
"	Repairs		"	"	35 12 9	35 12 9	
Office of Inspector General of Police	"		"	"	0 15 0	0 15 0	
Police Depot, Carter's Barracks	"		"	"	14 18 2	14 18 2	
Watch-house, Druitt-street	"		"	"	3 16 0	3 16 0	
" Bathurst-street	"		"	"	9 14 2	9 14 2	
" Erskine-street	"		"	"	1 1 6	1 1 6	
" Cumberland-street	"		"	"	55 12 8	55 12 8	4 0 0
" Kent-street	"		"	"	9 3 8	9 3 8	



No. 143 (continued)—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1872.	Amount expended in 1872.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1872.	Remarks.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
SYDNEY—continued.											
Watchhouse Argyle-street ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1872	Finished...	44 8 0	.....	44 8 0	.....		
" George-street, South ... ..	" ... ..	.....		"	"	"	9 13 3	.....	9 13 3	.....	
" Darlinghurst ... ..	" ... ..	.....		"	"	"	8 6 3	.....	8 6 3	.....	
Gaol, Darlinghurst ... ..	Additions, repairs, and alterations.	.....		"	"	"	2,929 13 9	.....	2,929 13 9	.....	
Victoria Barracks ... ..	Erecting closets, &c.	.....		"	"	"	495 0 0	.....	495 0 0	84 7 6	
" ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....		"	"	"	311 19 4	.....	311 19 4	.....	
" ... ..	Lighting lamps, &c.	.....		"	"	"	104 13 9	.....	104 13 9	.....	
Artillery Barracks ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....		"	"	"	158 17 2	.....	158 17 2	87 16 0	
" ... ..	Gas lighting	.....		"	"	"	147 2 0	.....	147 2 0	.....	
Commodore's Residence ... ..	Rent of house	.....		"	"	"	243 19 0	.....	243 19 0	2 19 3	
" ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....		"	"	"	32 8 10	.....	32 8 10	.....	
" ... ..	Rent of furniture	.....		"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Brigade Office ... ..	.....	.....		"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	6 2 6	
Office of Naval Brigade ... ..	.....	.....		"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	2 10 0	
Military Stores ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....		"	"	"	178 10 1	.....	178 10 1	10 14 6	
Imperial Pensions Office ... ..	.....	.....	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	3 15 0		
Volunteer Rifle Range ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....		
Battery, Dawes' Point ... ..	Repairs, &c.	.....	"	"	"	66 7 0	.....	66 7 0	.....		
Main Guard House ... ..	Gas lighting	.....	"	"	"	8 14 3	.....	8 14 3	.....		
Governor's Guard House ... ..	" ... ..	.....	"	"	"	4 8 8	.....	4 8 8	3 15 0		
" ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	1 2 3	.....	1 2 3	.....		
Fort Macquarie ... ..	" ... ..	.....	"	"	"	0 16 6	.....	0 16 6	.....		
Sydney Streets ... ..	Lighting lamps	.....	"	"	"	408 0 0	.....	408 0 0	.....		
Coffins for Paupers ... ..	Coffins and burials	.....	"	"	"	61 12 3	.....	61 12 3	.....		
PORT JACKSON.											
Harbour Defences generally ... ..	Constructing	.....	Loans ...	"	"	287 18 5	.....	287 18 5	.....		
GLEBE ISLAND.											
Abattoir ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	257 18 9	.....	257 18 9	.....		
GOAT ISLAND.	" ... ..	.....		"	"	"	4 14 11	.....	4 14 11	.....	
Powder Magazine ... ..	" ... ..	.....	Loans ...	"	"	374 12 10	.....	374 12 10	13 14 6		
COCKATOO ISLAND.	Industrial School, Biloela ... ..	.....		"	"	"	202 11 6	.....	202 11 6	16 6 0	
Water Police Magistrate's Residence ... ..	Repairs & alterations	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	2 11 0	.....	2 11 0	.....		
SPECTACLE ISLAND.	" ... ..	.....		"	"	"	689 0 0	.....	689 0 0	.....	
Powder Magazine ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0		
" Men's Cottages ... ..	Erecting ... ..	700 0 0		"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	
WATERLOO.											
Registry Office ... ..	.....	.....	Consolidated Revenue	"	"	5 13 9	.....	5 13 9	.....		
BOTANY.											
Customs Station ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	3 18 0	.....	3 18 0	.....		
WOOLLAHRA.											
Police Station ... ..	" ... ..	.....	"	"	"	7 17 1	.....	7 17 1	.....		
NEWTOWN.											
Watch-house ... ..	" ... ..	.....	"	"	"	1 17 6	.....	1 17 6	.....		
BURWOOD.											
Post Office ... ..	" ... ..	.....	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....		

STEEL POINT. Fortifications ... ..	Constructing		Loans ...	1871	Unfinished	3,500 8 6	2,500 8 6	
SOUTH HEAD. Light-house—Macquarie ... ..	Repairs ... ..			Consolidated Revenue	1872	Finished...	12 19 4	12 19 4
Fortifications ... ..	Constructing		Loans ...		1871	Unfinished	12,352 7 6	6,701 9 3
Light-house—Hornby ... ..	Repairs ... ..			Consolidated Revenue	1872	Finished...	2 13 4	2 13 4
ST. LEONARDS. Watch-house ... ..	" ... ..		Loans		"	"	9 16 5	9 16 5
BRADLEY'S HEAD. Fortifications ... ..	Constructing			Loans	1871	Unfinished	5,973 1 2	3,113 7 0
GEORGE'S HEAD. Fortifications ... ..	" ... ..		Loans		"	"	9,366 7 1	4,621 15 0
Barrack ... ..	Erecting ... ..	5,114		Loans	1872	"	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
MIDDLE HEAD. Fortifications ... ..	Constructing		Loans		1871	"	11,356 17 9	6,199 4 3
SPRING COVE. Quarantine Station ... ..	Alterations, &c. ... ..			Loans	"	Finished...	610 1 0	197 0 6
"	Repairs ... ..		Loans		1872	"	96 19 6	96 19 6
RYDE. Court House ... ..				Loans	"	"		
MANLY. Watch-house ... ..	Repairs ... ..		Loans		1872	Finished...	5 11 11	5 11 11
GLADESVILLE. Hospital for Insane ... ..	Constructing tank... ..	500		Loans	1871	"	414 13 0	114 13 0
"	Deepening dam ... ..		Loans		1872	Unfinished	300 0 0	300 0 0
"	Erecting wall ... ..			Loans	"	"	175 0 0	175 0 0
"	Cooking machinery, carriage, &c. ... ..		Loans		"	Finished...	222 9 10	222 9 10
"	Additions, repairs, and alterations. ... ..			Loans	"	"	2,849 19 6	2,849 19 6
PARRAMATTA. Benevolent Asylum ... ..	Alterations & repairs ... ..		Consolidated Revenue		"	"	161 7 9	161 7 9
Invalid Depôt... ..	Care of building ... ..			Consolidated Revenue	"	"	33 10 3	33 10 3
Protestant Orphan School ... ..	Repairs ... ..		Consolidated Revenue		"	"	118 13 2	118 13 2
Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	Alterations ... ..	425		Consolidated Revenue	1871	"	559 3 0	419 3 0
"	Repairs ... ..		Consolidated Revenue		1872	"	390 14 7	390 14 7
Lunatic Asylum ... ..	Alterations, &c. ... ..			Consolidated Revenue	"	"	512 2 10	512 2 10
Court House ... ..	Repairs ... ..		Consolidated Revenue		"	"	3 4 9	3 4 9
Gaol ... ..	Additions, repairs, &c. ... ..			Consolidated Revenue	"	"	970 9 3	970 9 3
Post Office ... ..	Repairs ... ..		Consolidated Revenue		"	"	3 10 0	3 10 0
WINDSOR. Court House ... ..	" ... ..			Consolidated Revenue	"	"	5 12 6	5 12 6
Gaol ... ..	" ... ..		Consolidated Revenue		"	"	6 10 0	6 10 0
LIVERPOOL. Benevolent Asylum ... ..	Additions ... ..			Consolidated Revenue	"	"	50 8 0	50 8 0
"	Repairs ... ..		Consolidated Revenue		"	"	167 13 9	167 13 9
CAMPBELLTOWN. Police Station... ..	Additions ... ..			Consolidated Revenue	"	"	43 0 0	43 0 0
Court House ... ..	Repairs ... ..		Consolidated Revenue		"	"	6 0 0	6 0 0
BERRIMA. Court House ... ..	" ... ..	1,000		Consolidated Revenue	1871	"	1,240 15 7	140 15 7
Gaol ... ..	" ... ..		Consolidated Revenue		1872	"	63 19 1	63 19 1
SUTTON FOREST. Post Office ... ..	" ... ..			Consolidated Revenue	"	"	2 10 9	2 10 9

No. 143 (continued)—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1872.	Amount expended in 1872.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1872.	Remarks.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
<b>GOULBURN.</b>											
Court House ... ..	Alterations, &c. ...	215	Consolidated Revenue	1871	Finished...	288 2 9	.....	148 2 9	6 0 1		
" " " " " " " "	Repairs	.....		1872	"	"	35 4 0	.....	35 4 0	.....	
Police Station ... ..	"	.....		"	"	"	16 0 0	.....	16 0 0	.....	
Gaol ... ..	"	.....		"	"	"	182 1 10	.....	182 1 10	3 12 0	
<b>YASS.</b>											
Telegraph Office ... ..	"	.....		"	"	"	37 4 0	.....	37 4 0	.....	
Gaol ... ..	"	.....		"	"	"	69 10 0	.....	69 10 0	.....	
<b>BINALONG.</b>											
Court House ... ..	Furniture ... ..	.....		"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	13 18 0	
<b>BUBROWA.</b>											
Crown Lands Office ... ..	Fittings ... ..	.....		"	"	"	47 10 0	.....	47 10 0	.....	
<b>YOUNG.</b>											
Crown Lands Office ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....		"	"	"	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0	.....	
Police Station ... ..	"	.....		"	"	"	11 0 0	.....	11 0 0	.....	
<b>GUNDAGAI.</b>											
Court House ... ..	Additions ... ..	700 0 0	"	"	"	675 0 0	.....	675 0 0	.....		
" " " " " " " "	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	3 15 0	.....	3 15 0	.....		
<b>ADELONG.</b>											
Court House ... ..	"	.....	"	"	"	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....		
<b>WAGGA WAGGA.</b>											
Court House ... ..	Additions ... ..	1,700 0 0	Consolidated Revenue	1870	"	1,700 0 0	.....	588 0 0	.....		
" " " " " " " "	Tank fencing, &c. ...	.....		1872	"	"	263 19 2	.....	263 19 2	.....	
Watch-house ... ..	Additions ... ..	.....		"	"	"	19 15 10	.....	19 15 10	.....	
Gaol ... ..	"	.....		"	"	"	149 11 8	.....	149 11 8	.....	
<b>BOOLIGAL.</b>											
Police Station ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	12 10 0	.....	12 10 0	.....		
<b>ALBURY.</b>											
Post Office ... ..	"	.....	"	"	"	9 2 6	.....	9 2 6	.....		
Court House ... ..	"	.....	"	"	"	16 3 6	.....	16 3 6	1 10 0		
Police Station ... ..	Furniture ... ..	.....	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	22 5 0		
<b>COROWA.</b>											
Police Station ... ..	Additions ... ..	.....	"	"	"	55 0 0	.....	55 0 0	.....		
<b>MOAMA.</b>											
Court House ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....		
<b>DENILIQUIN.</b>											
Court House ... ..	Additions ... ..	300 0 0	"	"	"	261 19 6	.....	261 19 6	9 12 0		
Police Station ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	.....		
Gaol ... ..	"	.....	"	"	"	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0	.....		
<b>HAY.</b>											
Court House ... ..	Furniture ... ..	.....	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	2 10 0		
<b>BALRANALD.</b>											
Telegraph Station ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	10 3 0	.....	10 3 0	.....		
Court House ... ..	Fencing, &c. ... ..	.....	"	"	"	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....		
Police Station ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	"	"	"	6 19 11	.....	6 19 11	.....		
<b>MOULAMBIE.</b>											
Telegraph Office ... ..	Fencing ... ..	.....	"	"	"	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....		

BOURKE.																						
Gaol ... ..	Erecting ...	2,700 0 0	} Consolidated Revenue	1871 .....	Finished...	2,663 5 5	.....	1,363 5 5	.....													
BREEWARRINA.					1872 .....	" .....	1,717 6 9	.....	1,717 6 9	.....												
Court and Watch House	" .....	1,475 0 0			" .....	" .....	11 15 0	.....	11 15 0	.....												
POONCARIA.	Additions ...	.....			" .....	" .....	26 0 0	.....	26 0 0	.....												
GONGOLGAN.					" .....	" .....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....												
Court House ...	Repairs .....	.....			" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												9 9 4
Police Station	" .....	.....			" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
WENTWORTH.					" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
Lock-up ... ..	" .....	.....			" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
TUMUT.					" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
Registry Office	.....	.....		" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												11 5 0	
QUEANBEYAN.				" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Court House ...	Repairs, &c. ....	.....		" .....	" .....	164 4 0	.....	164 4 0	.....												5 12 6	
BUNGENDORE.				" .....	" .....	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0	.....													
Police Station ...	Repairs .....	.....		" .....	" .....	0 16 5	.....	0 16 5	.....													
BRAIDWOOD.				" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Gaol ... ..	" .....	.....		" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....													
ARALUEN.				" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Court and Watch House	Additions ...	133 0 0	} Loans ...	1871 .....	" .....	133 0 0	.....	63 0 0	.....													
COOMA.					" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
Gaol ... ..	Erecting ...	8,000 0 0			1867 .....	Unfinished	.....	11,259 9 1	3,244 12 0	.....												
BOMBALA.					" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
Court House ...	Repairs .....	.....			" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
WOLLONGONG.					" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
Telegraph Office	Tank, fencing, &c. ....	.....			" .....	" .....	89 1 0	.....	89 1 0	.....												
Court House ...	Repairs .....	.....			" .....	" .....	20 3 5	.....	20 3 5	.....												0 8 0
Gaol ... ..	" .....	.....			" .....	" .....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....												
Police Station...	Tanks .....	.....			" .....	" .....	4 12 6	.....	4 12 6	.....												
KIAMA.				" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Court House ...	Repairs .....	.....		" .....	" .....	3 13 0	.....	3 13 0	.....													
Police Station...	" .....	.....		" .....	" .....	64 5 4	.....	64 5 4	.....													
CAPE ST. GEORGE, JERVIS BAY.				" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Light-house ...	" .....	.....		" .....	" .....	81 7 7	.....	81 7 7	.....													
NELLIGEN.				" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Police Station...	" .....	.....		" .....	" .....	6 16 0	.....	6 16 0	.....													
BEGA.				" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Court House ...	.....	.....	} Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												3 19 6	
EDEN.					" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
Police Station...	Additions ...	.....			" .....	" .....	32 0 0	.....	32 0 0	.....												
PENRITH.					" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
Court House ...	Alterations .....	.....			" .....	" .....	89 15 4	.....	89 15 4	.....												14 8 1
BATHURST.					" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
Gold Commissioner's Office	.....	.....			" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
Gaol ... ..	Repairs .....	.....			" .....	" .....	74 14 6	.....	74 14 6	.....												
Police Station...	" .....	246 0 0			1871 .....	" .....	292 7 10	.....	142 2 10	.....												
Court House ...	" .....	.....			1872 .....	" .....	4 7 6	.....	4 7 6	.....												4 4 0
OBBERON.				" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Court and Watch House	Erecting ...	945 0 0		" .....	Unfinished	.....	116 0 0	116 0 0	.....													
M'LEAN.				" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Court House ...	.....	.....		" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....												17 9 0	
COWRA.				" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....													
Court House ...	Erecting ...	900 0 0		" .....	Unfinished	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....													
Police Station...	Repairs .....	.....		" .....	Finished...	2 13 0	.....	2 13 0	.....													

No. 143 (continued).—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1872.	Amount expended in 1872.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1872.	Remarks.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
MUDGE.										
Court House ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	} Consolidated Revenue	1872 .....	Finished...	0 10 0	.....	0 10 0	14 10 0	
Gaol ... ..	Repairs, &c. ... ..	.....		" .....	" .....	" .....	50 16 3	.....	50 16 3	.....
RYLSTONE.										
Court House ... ..	Erecting ... ..	650 0 0		" .....	" .....	630 0 0	.....	630 0 0	.....	
GULGONG.										
Gold Commissioners' Quarters	Repairs ... ..	.....	} Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	1 9 6	.....	1 9 6	.....	
Court House ... ..	Erecting ... ..	399 0 0		1871 .....	" .....	493 0 0	.....	153 0 0	22 12 0	
" .....	Additions ... ..	298 0 0		1872 .....	Unfinished	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	
Police Station ... ..	Repairs & additions	.....		" .....	Finished...	73 8 5	.....	73 8 5	.....	
FORBES.										
Police Station ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	} Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	18 3 6	.....	18 3 6	.....	
Gaol ... ..	Tank, fencing, &c. ...	300 0 0		" .....	" .....	283 0 0	.....	283 0 0	.....	
Court House ... ..	Alterations	.....		" .....	" .....	81 0 0	.....	81 0 0	0 12 6	
CURRAJONG.										
Police Station ... ..	Erecting ... ..	.....		" .....	" .....	208 10 0	.....	208 10 0	.....	
GREENFELL.										
Court House ... ..	" .....	670 0 0	} Consolidated Revenue	1871 .....	" .....	640 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	
TAMBAROORA.										
Court House ... ..	" .....	.....							13 3 4	
HILL END.										
Police Station ... ..	Erecting ... ..	.....	} Consolidated Revenue	1872 .....	Finished...	67 0 0	.....	67 0 0	.....	
Lock-up ... ..	" .....	.....		" .....	" .....	" .....	145 0 0	.....	145 0 0	.....
WELLINGTON.										
Registry Office	" .....	.....	} Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	5 12 0	
Telegraph Office	Repairs ... ..	.....		" .....	" .....	1 10 0	.....	1 10 0	.....	
Court House ... ..	Erecting ... ..	1,000 0 0		1871 .....	" .....	1,183 14 8	.....	483 14 8	11 17 6	
" .....	Repairs ... ..	.....		1872 .....	" .....	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....	
Police Station ... ..	" .....	.....		" .....	" .....	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	
DUBBO.										
Registry Office	" .....	.....	} Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	6 8 0	
Telegraph Office	Repairs ... ..	.....		" .....	" .....	1 10 0	.....	1 10 0	.....	
Court House ... ..	" .....	.....		" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	29 9 0	
TOOGONG.										
Police Station ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....		" .....	" .....	8 15 0	.....	8 15 0	.....	
NEWCASTLE.										
New Post Office	Erecting ... ..	.....	} Loans ...	" .....	Unfinished	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	
Telegraph Office	Repairs ... ..	.....		} Consolidated Revenue	" .....	Finished...	0 9 0	.....	0 9 0	.....
Custom House	" .....	.....			" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 9
Asylum for Imbeciles...	Alterations, &c. ...	.....	} Loans ...	1871 .....	" .....	796 19 11	.....	273 18 1	286 5 5	
Light House ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....		1872 .....	" .....	6 14 1	.....	6 14 1	.....	
Leading Light	" .....	.....	} Consolidated Revenue	" .....	" .....	16 10 0	.....	16 10 0	.....	
Harbour-master's Residence...	" .....	.....		" .....	" .....	0 14 0	.....	0 14 0	.....	
Pilots' Residences	" .....	.....		" .....	" .....	28 10 0	.....	28 10 0	.....	
Court and Watch House	" .....	.....		" .....	" .....	0 7 0	.....	0 7 0	.....	
Police Station ... ..	" .....	.....		" .....	" .....	3 14 0	.....	3 14 0	.....	

Location	Description	Amount	Year	Status	Amount	Amount	Amount
EAST MAITLAND.	Court House		1872	Finished	0 18 0	0 18 0	3 10 0
	Gaol		"	"	119 2 0	119 2 0	
		Repairs, Plantations, Additions, repairs, &c.		"	"	879 4 6	879 4 6
WEST MAITLAND.	Telegraph Office		"	"	11 9 0	11 9 0	
	Post Office		"	"	0 13 0	0 13 0	
MORPETH.	Court House		"	"	0 10 6	0 10 6	
CLARENCE TOWN.	Court House		"	"	111 8 0	111 8 0	
DUNGOO.	Court House		"	"	59 0 0	59 0 0	6 0 0
CRESSNOCK.	Lock-up	165	"	Unfinished		50 0 0	
SINGLETON.	Court House		"	Finished	0 13 6	0 13 6	
		Repairs	"	"	6 0 0	6 0 0	
MUSWELLBROOK.	Telegraph Station		"	"	1 8 6	1 8 6	
	Police Station		"	"			
MURRURUNDI.	Telegraph Station		"	"	26 0 0	26 0 0	
	Lock-up		"	"	15 0 0	15 0 0	
URALLA.	Lock-up		"	"	12 15 0	12 15 0	
NUNDLE.	Police Station		"	"	49 0 0	49 0 0	
GLEN INNES.	Court House		"	"	0 10 0	0 10 0	
ARMIDALE.	Police Station	1,890	"	Unfinished		200 0 0	
	Gaol		"	Finished	12 2 4	12 2 4	3 19 0
INVERELL.	Court House	1,100	1871	"	652 8 0	472 8 0	5 1 0
WALCHA.	Court House	900	1872	Unfinished		455 0 0	
TALBRAGAR.	Police Station		"	Finished	40 0 0	40 0 0	
WALGETT.	Court House		"				2 12 0

Consolidated Revenue

No. 143 (continued)—RETURN of PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1872.	Amount expended in 1872.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1872.	Remarks.	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>											
<b>NARRABRI.</b>											
Court House ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	Consolidated Revenue	1872 .....	Finished...	1 10 0	.....	1 10 0	.....		
<b>WARIALDA.</b>											
Court House ... ..	.....	.....		" .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	15 2 3	
<b>BELLINGER RIVER.</b>											
Court House ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....		" .....	" .....	" .....	1 5 0	.....	1 5 0	.....	
<b>PORT MACQUARIE.</b>											
Court House ... ..	.....	.....		" .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	1 10 0	
Gaol ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....		" .....	" .....	" .....	13 5 6	.....	13 5 6	.....	
<b>CUNDLETTOWN.</b>											
Court House ... ..	Compensation for delay.	.....		" .....	" .....	" .....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	
<b>BALLINA.</b>											
Customs Station ... ..	.....	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	1 5 0		
<b>GRAFTON.</b>											
Police Station... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	3 7 9	.....	3 7 9	.....		
<b>WINGHAM.</b>											
Police Station... ..	" .....	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	6 7 0	.....	6 7 0	.....		
<b>CASINO.</b>											
Gold Commissioner's Office ... ..	.....	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	8 11 0		
Watch House... ..	Tank ... ..	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	5 10 0	.....	5 10 0	.....		
Court House ... ..	.....	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	16 12 6		
Public Buildings generally ... ..	Repairs ... ..	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	333 13 3	.....	333 13 3	61 17 4		
" .....	Superintending ... ..	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	532 12 6	.....	532 12 6	.....		
" .....	Advertising ... ..	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	32 4 6	.....	32 4 6	.....		
" .....	Ballot-boxes ... ..	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	154 13 0		
						£	41,719 2 11	129,309 15 0	82,920 1 9	3274 4 2	
<b>WORKS, &amp;c., NOT UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.</b>											
Sewerage Works, Sydney ... ..	Constructing ... ..	.....	Sewerage Act 17 Vic., No. 34, Government Loan and Debentures, 17 Vic., No. 15.	1854 .....	Unfinished	.....	487,202 18 5	37,398 11 7	.....	Inclusive of salaries, interest, and other expenses.	
Waterworks, Sydney... ..	" .....	.....	Government Loan, Debentures, and Water Rate.	" .....	" .....	.....	690,165 9 0	44,162 7 8	.....		
St. John's College, Camperdown ... ..	" .....	40,000	Government and Voluntary Contributions.	Feb., 1861	" .....	.....	39,702 4 7	274 5 2	60 7 4	In use.	





STATISTICS—1872.

METEOROLOGY—continued.

No. 145.—RETURN OF EARTH THERMOMETERS RECORDED IN SYDNEY IN THE YEAR 1872.

In the Ground.	19 feet.				10 feet.				5 feet.				2 feet 6 inches.				1 inch.				Temperature in Thermo- meter Shed.							
	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
1872.																												
January .....	63.8	64.7	63.0	1.7	67.2	69.8	65.8	4.0	70.5	71.4	69.3	2.1	73.9	75.6	72.1	3.5	74.5	78.7	68.8	9.9	73.2	98.3	58.9	39.4				
February .....	65.0	65.4	64.4	1.0	68.4	68.8	67.8	1.0	71.3	71.7	71.0	0.7	73.6	75.7	72.7	3.0	73.3	78.3	68.4	9.9	71.9	83.0	59.8	23.2				
March .....	65.6	65.8	65.4	0.4	68.5	68.8	67.6	1.2	70.8	71.5	69.2	2.3	72.0	74.3	67.5	6.8	69.9	75.0	62.5	12.5	68.0	79.0	56.1	22.9				
April .....	65.6	65.8	65.4	0.4	67.0	67.8	65.8	2.0	67.7	69.0	66.0	3.0	66.9	68.9	63.5	5.4	63.4	67.7	59.1	8.6	62.1	75.2	47.6	27.6				
May .....	64.8	65.4	64.6	0.8	64.4	65.8	63.2	2.6	63.6	65.9	61.7	4.2	60.6	63.4	58.8	4.6	56.6	60.5	51.6	8.9	56.5	68.8	40.4	28.4				
June .....	63.8	64.4	63.4	1.0	62.0	63.1	61.0	2.1	60.3	61.6	59.5	2.1	57.6	59.4	55.8	3.6	54.6	58.7	49.5	9.2	55.5	74.7	39.9	34.8				
July .....	62.6	63.4	62.0	1.4	60.1	61.1	59.7	1.4	58.7	59.7	57.8	1.9	56.2	57.7	55.2	2.5	52.2	55.3	49.7	5.6	53.1	71.2	40.1	31.1				
August .....	61.5	62.0	61.1	0.9	58.5	59.3	57.9	1.4	57.0	57.9	56.3	1.6	54.5	55.2	53.7	1.5	50.8	55.4	46.9	8.5	52.0	69.1	36.8	32.3				
September .....	60.9	61.4	60.3	0.9	58.6	59.1	58.0	1.1	58.0	59.0	56.4	2.6	58.0	60.3	55.0	5.3	57.1	62.7	53.6	9.1	58.0	79.6	42.4	37.2				
October .....	60.8	61.3	60.4	0.9	59.7	61.0	58.6	2.4	60.2	62.0	58.6	3.4	61.1	64.3	56.7	7.6	61.5	70.0	52.5	17.5	63.1	87.4	46.7	40.7				
November .....	61.3	62.0	60.9	1.1	61.8	63.4	60.5	2.9	63.4	65.4	62.0	3.4	65.5	69.4	63.0	6.4	66.9	73.0	60.0	13.0	67.3	80.9	53.2	27.7				
December .....	62.3	63.0	61.6	1.4	64.0	65.3	62.8	2.5	66.4	67.2	65.5	1.7	68.8	70.5	66.7	3.8	69.9	74.9	65.6	9.3	70.3	86.1	57.5	28.6				
Means .....	63.2	—	—	—	63.4	—	—	—	64.0	—	—	—	64.1	—	—	—	62.5	—	—	—	62.6	—	—	—				
In the year, Extremes	—	65.8	60.4	5.4	—	69.8	58.0	11.8	—	71.7	56.3	15.4	—	75.7	53.7	22.0	—	78.7	46.9	31.8	—	98.3	36.8	61.5				

These thermometers were made by Mr. Grimaldi, of Melbourne, and the lengths are 20 feet, 11 feet, 6 feet, 3 feet 6 inches, and 1 foot 1 inch. One foot of each is occupied with the scale, and is above ground. Before they were put in, they were compared with a standard thermometer from Kew, and the errors then determined have been applied to the above results. A pit 20 feet deep and 4 feet in diameter was dug in the Observatory grounds, to receive them; and the strata cut were as follows:—5 feet red clay, with a few stones in it; 7 feet bands white clay and iron-sandstone; 8 feet solid sandstone. The thermometers were carefully placed vertical, and the pit filled in with the material which came out of it, care being taken to put sand round the bulb of each. There is a wooden case, 3 inches square, round the stem of each thermometer, and a wooden case, with a glass front, protects the scales from the weather. The readings can be taken through the glass front.

No. 146.—COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF EVAPORATION OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN AT THE SYDNEY OBSERVATORY, IN THE YEAR 1872.

Month.	Temperature.	Miles of Wind.	Smalley's.		Scott's.	Russell's.	
			Amount.	Greater than Scott's.		Less than Scott's.	Amount.
			inches	inches	inches	inches	inches
January .....	73.2	8308	9.050	3.574	5.476	1.019	4.457
February .....	71.9	8229	6.819	2.687	4.132	1.081	3.051
March .....	68.0	8290	6.994	3.099	3.895	1.026	2.869
April .....	62.1	7388	4.636	1.806	2.830	0.804	2.026
May .....	56.5	7184	4.000	2.381	1.619	0.125 greater	1.744
June .....	55.5	8013	4.237	2.653	1.584	0.054 less	1.530
July .....	53.1	8731	5.892	3.616	2.276	0.181	2.095
August .....	52.0	9116	4.138	2.024	2.114	0.389	1.725
September .....	58.0	7712	3.867	1.459	2.408	1.060	1.348
October .....	63.1	8440	5.449	0.728	4.721	1.744	2.977
November .....	67.3	8826	5.403	0.245	5.158	2.118	3.040
December .....	70.3	8593	6.104	0.729	5.375	2.144	3.231
Sums .....	Mean. 62.6	98830	66.589	25.001	41.588	11.495	30.093

Nine days of September and three days of October omitted, owing to Smalley's evaporator being painted.

STATISTICS—1872.

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METEOROLOGY—continued.

No. 147.—METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OBTAINED AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS IN THE YEAR 1872.

Month.	Barometer, corr. to 32° Fah. and mean sea level.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation. Inches.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force, 0 to 6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall. Inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall. Inches.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
<b>TENTERFIELD.</b>															
Latitude, 29° 5'; longitude, 152° 4'; least distance from east coast, 80 miles.															
January	.....	70.4	...	E.S.E.	1.8	80.6	60.1	89.7	50.4	6.020	12	1.180	8	5.580	6.6
February	.....	68.6	...	E.S.E.	2.1	77.9	59.2	91.7	51.6	2.150	13	0.780	16	4.515	7.3
March	.....	63.3	...	S.S.E.	1.9	72.2	54.4	78.9	38.6	2.910	13	1.420	11	3.963	6.8
April	.....	55.8	...	N.N.E.	1.4	70.2	41.4	76.7	34.0	0.850	2	0.430	25	2.757	4.5
May	.....	48.2	...	N.W.	1.7	62.1	34.2	68.9	26.6	0.630	4	0.210	3	0.984	5.5
June	.....	48.8	...	W.N.W.	1.9	60.6	37.0	69.2	24.6	1.370	7	0.610	1	1.784	5.8
July	.....	45.2	...	W.N.W.	2.4	56.3	34.0	63.7	22.1	4.730	10	1.280	15	1.148	5.5
August	.....	45.1	...	S.W.	1.9	57.8	32.3	69.5	22.1	0.310	2	0.300	19	1.079	4.1
September	.....	53.1	...	N.W.	1.2	67.6	38.6	78.7	26.6	3.650	9	1.600	24	1.044	6.0
October	.....	.....	...	N.E.	1.8	74.3	...	83.7	...	1.900	6	1.100	15	1.027	4.0
November	.....	.....	...	N.E.	1.1	79.2	...	85.8	...	8.780	10	3.100	13	1.208	4.6
December	.....	.....	...	E.	1.8	85.1	...	98.1	...	3.840	13	0.660	1 and 2	1.640	4.8
Sums or Means	.....	.....	...	W.N.W.	1.8	70.3	43.5	98.1	22.1	37.140	101	3.100	Nov 13	26.729	5.5
Stormy January 2nd. Heavy thunderstorm 11th March. Thunderstorms 19th and 25th April. Frosty 15th and 21st May. Thunder-showers 21st June.															
<b>GRAFTON.</b>															
Latitude, 29° 43'; longitude, 152° 56'; altitude, 40 feet; least distance from east coast, 22 miles.															
January	.....	77.9	...	S.E.	1.1	87.2	68.6	99.7	62.2	8.200	11	1.915	14	4.419	...
February	.....	78.1	...	S.E.	1.7	86.3	69.8	97.2	60.7	7.372	15	2.280	6	4.886	...
March	.....	71.6	...	S.	1.6	80.5	62.6	89.2	50.7	5.010	15	0.660	3	5.874	...
April	.....	65.3	...	S.	0.6	77.6	52.9	87.2	41.7	0.330	3	0.170	11	2.004	...
May	.....	57.5	...	W.	0.5	69.8	45.1	77.7	36.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.864	1.9
June	.....	53.6	...	W.	0.4	65.5	41.7	73.2	32.2	0.975	3	0.685	1	1.942	1.9
July	.....	51.3	...	W.	0.1	65.1	37.4	69.7	31.9	0.591	6	0.160	6	1.281	...
August	.....	54.0	...	S.W.	0.3	67.6	40.3	77.2	31.7	.....	0	.....	.....	1.087	2.3
September	.....	63.7	...	S.E.	0.3	76.6	50.7	81.7	35.7	1.870	5	0.750	24	1.481	5.0
October	.....	66.4	...	S.E.	0.5	79.2	53.6	90.2	44.7	2.365	7	0.520	19	1.070	4.5
November	.....	68.4	...	S.E.	0.3	78.8	58.0	92.2	47.7	3.810	9	0.650	11	3.344	6.6
December	.....	74.8	...	S.E.	0.2	85.2	64.3	99.2	52.2	4.735	18	0.630	5	5.805	6.1
Sums or Means	.....	65.2	...	S.E.	0.6	76.6	53.8	99.7	31.7	35.258	92	2.280	Feb. 6	35.057	4.0
River up 3 feet 15th and thunderstorms 23rd and 24th January. Stormy 5th, 16th, and 17th February. Thunderstorms 12th, 16th, and 30th March. Thunderstorm 11th April. Foggy 3rd, 16th, 17th, and 18th May. Foggy during July. Foggy 1st, 18th, 23rd, and 29th August. Foggy 3rd September. Stormy 5th October.															
<b>BOURKE.</b>															
Latitude, 30° 3'; longitude, 145° 58'; least distance from east coast, 393 miles.															
January	.....	.....	...	N.	0.1	93.4	...	103.4	...	6.030	5	2.900	23	.....	1.7
February	.....	.....	...	N.E.	0.1	92.6	...	100.9	...	3.460	6	2.720	4	.....	1.1
March	.....	.....	...	E.	0.1	86.5	...	95.4	...	0.080	1	0.080	26	.....	0.5
April	.....	.....	...	S.W.	0.1	78.0	...	85.4	...	0.360	1	0.360	24	.....	0.8
May	.....	56.9	...	E.	0.0	68.0	45.7	82.9	29.9	0.590	4	0.450	31	.....	2.3
June	.....	55.5	...	N.W.	0.1	62.9	48.0	76.9	36.9	3.360	6	1.460	11	.....	4.5
July	.....	50.6	...	S.S.W.	0.5	59.1	42.1	67.9	30.9	1.920	5	0.650	14	.....	1.4
August	.....	50.0	...	S.W.	0.1	59.8	40.1	66.4	31.9	0.520	3	0.360	9	.....	1.6
September	.....	63.0	...	N.E.	0.0	72.1	53.8	74.4	45.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0
October	.....	67.1	...	S.	0.0	77.0	57.1	95.9	43.9	1.580	8	0.550	12	.....	2.5
November	.....	75.2	...	N.E.	0.0	85.1	65.3	93.4	48.9	2.010	3	1.780	21	.....	1.6
December	.....	77.4	...	S.	0.0	89.0	65.7	115.4	54.9	4.090	10	1.000	29	.....	1.2
Sums or Means	.....	61.9	...	N.E.	0.1	77.0	52.2	115.4	29.9	24.000	52	2.900	Jan. 23	.....	1.8
Thunderstorm and 22nd, plenty grass and water in January. Thunderstorms during February. Thunderstorms 13th and 25th, very hot 25th, and cold 27th March. Thunderstorm April 23rd. Foggy 1st, cold 4th, and frosty 6th June. Thunderstorm 19th, cold 22nd, and frosty during July. Thunder storm 15th August. Observer absent from 24th August to 25th September. Thunderstorms 9th and 13th, and hot wind 28th October. Thunderstorms 3rd and 26th, and gale 10th November. Five thunderstorms in December.															
Returns kindly furnished by A. G. Ogilvie, Esq.															
<b>NARRABRI.</b>															
Latitude, 30° 20'; longitude, 149° 46'; least distance from east coast, 196 miles.															
January	.....	83.9	...	N.W.	1.7	95.6	72.2	102.9	59.8	4.880	6	2.160	6	9.644	2.4
February	.....	85.0	...	S.E.	1.9	98.8	71.2	104.9	64.5	0.380	2	0.350	5	10.598	2.2
March	.....	76.6	...	S.E.	1.9	91.8	61.4	98.9	47.5	0.430	4	0.270	26	10.157	1.0
April	.....	65.5	...	S.E.	1.2	80.3	50.6	91.9	46.5	0.280	1	0.280	24	6.666	0.8
May	.....	59.2	...	N.W.	1.1	73.2	45.2	84.9	29.5	0.620	4	0.360	31	5.280	2.6
June	.....	57.6	...	N.W.	1.1	68.8	46.4	80.9	28.5	1.670	6	0.830	11	3.016	3.4
July	.....	52.6	...	W.	0.6	64.8	40.3	72.9	29.5	2.260	6	1.250	14	2.174	3.0
August	.....	52.7	...	N.W.	1.2	66.7	38.7	71.9	30.5	1.030	6	0.470	31	3.015	2.9
September	.....	61.8	...	N.W.	1.2	73.8	49.7	87.9	36.5	2.510	6	1.070	25	4.072	2.9
October	.....	67.9	...	N.W.	1.2	78.5	57.2	95.9	39.5	3.960	9	2.100	12	6.178	2.1
November	.....	75.6	...	W.N.W.	1.4	88.8	62.3	103.9	50.5	3.170	3	2.030	11	6.458	1.6
December	.....	80.3	...	N.W.	1.0	93.7	66.9	103.1	55.5	3.690	10	1.020	5	8.816	2.0
Sums or Means	.....	68.2	...	N.W.	1.3	81.2	55.2	104.9	28.5	24.880	63	2.160	Jan. 6	76.074	2.2
Very dry weather and whooping cough prevalent in March. Very foggy April 27th. Sharp frosts in May. Heavy frosts during June. Very severe frosts during August. Swarms of grasshoppers about during November.															

No. 147.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer, corr. to 32° Fah. and mean sea level.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation. Inches.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force, 0 to 6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall. Inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall. Inches.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
<b>ARMIDALE.</b>															
Latitude, 30° 34'; longitude, 151° 46'; altitude, 3,278 feet; least distance from east coast, 80 miles.															
January .....	30°020	71·2	74°0	E.	1·0	80·2	62·1	88·2	52·1	7·980	10	2·650	24	9·706	4·6
February .....	30°083	68·9	76°0	E.	1·5	78·1	59·7	88·2	52·1	4·290	9	1·580	16	4·670	6·3
March .....	30°100	61·0	79°0	E.	1·4	69·7	52·2	77·2	42·1	3·130	8	1·300	30	2·716	5·9
April .....	30°165	54·3	85°0	W.	1·2	65·3	43·2	71·2	36·1	0·320	3	0·150	11	2·460	3·4
May .....	30°256	47·9	84°0	W.	1·4	58·2	37·6	68·2	24·1	0·180	1	0·180	19	1·975	4·1
June .....	30°176	45·8	81°0	W.	1·4	53·2	38·3	64·2	27·1	1·520	7	0·560	1	2·383	4·2
July .....	30°199	42·9	85°0	S.W.	1·4	50·4	35·3	58·2	25·1	2·190	8	0·720	11	2·121	4·1
August .....	30°244	41·6	87°0	S.W.	1·3	49·6	33·5	59·2	22·1	1·100	3	0·590	18	1·963	3·7
September .....	30°277	55·8	69°0	S.E.	1·5	65·2	46·4	86·2	30·1	2·080	6	0·740	5	In error.	3·8
October .....				Results doubtful.											
November .....		59·1	77°0	W.	1·8	64·0	54·2	76·2	40·1	1·880	5	0·900	6		3·9
December .....		67·3	82°0	E.	1·8	77·2	57·4	89·2	43·1	3·220	8	1·600	21		3·8
Sums or Means	30°169	55·9	79°1	W.	1·4	64·6	47·3	89·2	22·1	33·620	77	2·650	Jan. 24	27·994	4·4
	(8 months only)														
Thunderstorm January 23rd. Thunderstorms 9th and 10th, S. gale with hail 22nd February. Heavy hailstorm 19th, and thunderstorm 30th March. Frosty end of April. Ice 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, and frost in May. Foggy 1st and 7th, sleet 5th, and ice 7th June. Ice 4th and 5th, and storm 20th July. Snowing 10th, ice 11th, foggy 14th and 15th, and stormy 26th and 27th August. Foggy 9th September. Thunderstorms 15th and 18th November. Barometer readings for October, November, and December, rejected.															
<b>PORT MACQUARIE.</b>															
Latitude, 31° 25'; longitude, 152° 54'; least distance from east coast, 1 mile.															
January .....		74·7	...	N.E.	1·7	80·4	69·0	86·8	64·0	4·110	13	1·050	6	9·374	4·8
February .....		74·6	...	S.S.W.	2·1	80·8	68·3	84·9	61·5	7·620	17	1·840	5	4·505	4·5
March .....		69·6	...	S.S.W.	1·9	76·4	62·7	79·7	52·1	5·900	16	1·740	21	9·904	4·9
April .....		63·8	...	S.W.	2·0	72·5	55·0	79·3	50·9	3·300	10	1·200	28	4·370	2·4
May .....		58·8	...	S.W.	1·8	67·8	49·8	73·9	40·9	0·470	8	0·160	3	3·870	3·8
June .....		56·6	...	S.W.	1·6	66·1	47·0	77·6	37·7	0·678	7	0·250	10	3·526	2·7
July .....		54·4	...	S.W.	1·5	64·3	44·5	73·6	34·6	0·510	8	0·140	8 & 9	4·385	2·6
August .....		54·3	...	S.W.	1·9	63·7	44·9	74·4	36·8	1·440	8	0·410	21	5·444	3·1
September .....		59·5	...	W.S.W.	1·6	67·4	51·5	73·0	43·1	6·840	13	2·970	25	6·831	3·9
October .....		63·2	...	S.	1·9	70·6	55·8	75·2	47·8	4·480	16	1·460	5	6·310	4·5
November .....		67·5	...	N.E.	1·7	74·5	60·4	82·3	52·2	5·355	10	1·340	23	5·951	4·6
December .....		71·4	...	N.E.	1·5	77·9	64·9	89·3	55·6	6·540	13	1·180	5	7·765	4·9
Sums or Means		64·0	...	S.W.	1·8	71·9	56·2	89·3	34·6	47·243	139	2·970	Sep. 25	72·235	3·9
Thunderstorms 2nd, 12th, and 27th January. Thunderstorms 4th and 25th, and squally 28th February. Thunderstorms 15th and 30th, and squally 10th, 11th, 12th, and 19th March. Thunderstorms 10th and 11th, and squally 28th and 29th April. Squally 7th, 8th, and 10th June. Thunderstorms 14th, 20th, 30th, and squally 16th and 22nd July. Thunder-squally 11th, and squally 12th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd August. Thunderstorm 14th, thick weather 24th and 25th, and squally 26th September. Hailstorm 3rd, and thunderstorms during October. Stormy 5th, 6th, 7th, and 19th, and seven thunderstorms in November. Thunderstorms 6th and 9th, squally 22nd, and sultry during December.															
<b>MURRURUNDI.</b>															
Latitude, 31° 46'; longitude, 150° 51'; altitude, 1,545 feet; least distance from east coast, 94 miles.															
January .....		78·0	...	W.	1·1	88·5	67·4	99·8	55·5	1·201	4	0·915	1	.....	4·3
February .....		73·4	...	E.	1·7	84·4	62·4	97·4	56·3	0·080	2	0·060	8	.....	3·6
March .....		66·7	...	E.	0·9	77·2	56·2	85·4	47·3	1·753	7	0·360	30	.....	4·9
April .....		58·7	...	W.	0·4	70·6	46·8	79·3	36·3	0·760	2	0·610	28	.....	3·4
May .....		51·5	...	W.	1·0	61·4	41·6	71·7	21·3	0·150	1	0·150	11	.....	4·9
June .....		49·3	...	W.	1·0	56·3	42·2	69·1	28·8	0·525	3	0·305	1	.....	5·6
July .....		46·3	...	W.	1·2	54·7	37·9	61·1	28·3	2·203	5	0·743	22	.....	5·0
August .....		46·4	...	W.	0·9	55·5	37·2	69·2	28·3	2·275	8	0·955	10	3·915	5·3
September .....		55·5	...	W.	0·7	65·4	45·6	78·3	35·3	3·070	6	1·230	30	4·580	4·4
October .....		58·2	...	W.	1·1	68·0	48·4	84·3	40·3	5·465	7	1·700	12	6·414	4·5
November .....		67·8	...	W.	0·9	78·9	56·7	88·6	42·3	1·705	6	0·600	28	5·917	5·6
December .....		70·6	...	W.	0·8	80·7	60·4	94·1	51·3	4·483	11	0·940	29	.....	5·9
Sums or Means		60·2	...	W.	1·0	70·1	50·2	99·8	21·3	23·670	62	1·700	Oct. 12	.....	4·8
Fog 16th, and snow 10th, 11th, and 20th August.															
<b>CASSILIS.</b>															
Latitude, 32° 0'; longitude, 150° 0'; least distance from east coast, 120 miles.															
January .....		82·2	...	N.E.	...	95·2	69·1	104·1	55·2	0·980	2	0·860	27	.....	...
February .....		77·1	...	S.E.	1·1	88·9	65·3	101·1	55·2	0·500	2	0·480	10	.....	...
March .....		69·4	...	E.	0·8	81·2	57·5	89·1	46·2	1·670	5	0·540	15	.....	...
April .....		58·7	...	E.	0·3	74·0	43·3	81·1	30·2	0·350	3	0·210	25	.....	...
May .....		51·1	...	N.W.	0·4	64·2	37·9	76·1	25·2	0·810	6	0·270	18	.....	...
June .....		49·6	...	W.	0·4	59·6	39·6	72·1	27·2	2·130	7	1·200	25	.....	...
July .....		45·7	...	N.W.	0·1	56·2	35·2	65·1	26·2	0·970	2	0·700	20	.....	...
August .....		45·6	...	N.W.	0·2	57·9	33·3	65·1	25·2	0·940	1	0·940	10	.....	...
September .....		55·1	...	N.	0·1	68·0	42·2	84·1	32·2	1·950	4	0·870	30	.....	...
October .....		60·1	...	S.E.	0·1	73·7	46·5	91·1	32·2	2·120	5	0·950	12	.....	...
November .....		69·1	...	W.	0·4	82·3	55·9	91·1	41·2	4·630	8	1·800	22	.....	...
December .....		73·2	...	S.	1·0	85·1	61·2	100·1	47·2	6·200	11	1·750	29	.....	...
Sums or Means		61·4	...	N.W.	0·4	73·9	48·9	104·1	25·2	23·250	56	1·800	Nov. 22	.....	...
Thunderstorm, 15th March. Heavy frost 3rd, and foggy 8th and 9th July. Hot 12th September. Thunderstorm 3rd October. Eight thunderstorms in November. Eight thunderstorms and cyclone 28th (during which a heavy storm raged, 1·350 inch rain falling in one hour) December.															

STATISTICS—1872.

No. 147.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer, corr. to 32° Fah. and mean sea level.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation. Inches.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force, 0 to 6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall. Inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall. Inches.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
<b>MUSWELLBROOK.</b>															
Latitude, 32° 17'; longitude, 150° 53'; altitude, 475 feet; least distance from east coast, 68 miles.															
January	.....	.....	...	W.	1·8	...	...	...	...	1·610	3	0·620	14&28	10·586	...
February	.....	.....	...	S.E.	1·6	...	...	...	...	1·460	1	1·460	5	6·974	...
March	.....	.....	...	W.	1·5	...	...	...	...	2·260	6	0·520	10&30	4·591	...
April	.....	.....	...	W.	1·7	...	...	...	...	1·410	1	1·410	28	3·003	...
May	.....	.....	...	W.	2·4	...	48·8	...	36·3	...	...	...	...	2·382	...
June	.....	.....	...	N.W.	2·4	...	44·0	...	30·3	1·830	3	1·470	25	2·192	...
July	.....	50·3	...	N.W.	1·1	60·9	39·7	67·5	28·3	0·290	2	0·210	22	2·189	...
August	.....	48·0	...	N.W.	1·4	60·1	35·9	66·5	26·3	1·620	4	0·810	21	2·416	...
September	.....	57·5	...	S.E.	1·7	69·2	45·7	87·5	34·3	1·810	4	0·660	25	3·625	...
October	.....	64·2	...	N.W.	2·2	77·6	50·7	93·5	40·3	8·513	6	1·420	6	8·513	...
November	.....	72·1	...	N.W.	1·8	86·6	57·5	99·5	43·3	4·120	8	1·080	10&29	5·074	...
December	.....	76·3	...	S.&W.	2·1	90·2	62·3	105·5	48·3	3·580	8	0·930	23	5·921	...
Sums or Means	.....	61·4	...	N.W.	1·8	74·1	48·1	105·5	26·3	28·503	46	1·470	June 25	57·466	...

Thunderstorms 26th and 27th January. Heavy thunderstorm 4th February. Heavy storms 14th, 15th, and 30th March. Thunderstorm 24th April. Thunderstorm 2nd, hot wind 17th May. Hot wind and thunderstorm 24th, and cold 14th and 15th June. Foggy 7th, 8th, and 9th, and heavy thunderstorm 20th July. Snowing 20th August. Showery 25th, 29th, and 30th September. Aurora and shock of earthquake 18th, and thunderstorms during October. Six thunderstorms in, and foggy 7th November. Six thunderstorms in, and S.-burster 26th December.

DUBBO.

Latitude, 32° 18'; longitude, 148° 35'; least distance from east coast, 182 miles.

January	.....	.....	...	N.W.	0·9	92·3	...	98·9	...	1·050	2	1·000	23	6·401	...
February	.....	.....	...	N.W.	1·0	85·8	...	99·9	...	2·930	3	1·670	4	8·833	...
March	.....	69·7	...	N.W.	0·8	79·8	59·5	85·9	49·9	0·260	4	0·160	10	7·406	...
April	.....	61·4	...	N.W.	0·5	73·3	49·4	77·9	43·9	0·340	2	0·180	27	5·553	...
May	.....	52·3	...	S.W.	0·8	60·7	43·9	69·9	32·9	1·090	8	0·500	11	1·884	...
June	.....	51·8	...	N.N.E.	0·2	59·4	44·2	62·9	35·9	2·860	14	0·870	4	1·307	...
July	.....	48·8	...	N.E.	0·5	56·0	41·6	59·9	28·9	1·550	7	0·560	11	2·171	...
August	.....	47·9	...	N.W.	0·4	56·3	39·4	61·9	29·9	1·150	4	0·500	17	2·289	...
September	.....	57·4	...	E.N.E.	0·6	68·9	45·9	79·9	37·9	1·050	3	0·440	5	2·845	...
October	.....	62·3	...	N.E.	0·2	73·3	51·3	81·9	39·9	1·500	6	0·550	11	5·401	...
November	.....	71·4	...	N.E.	0·6	81·2	61·5	91·9	49·9	4·560	13	1·300	22	6·355	...
December	.....	73·0	...	N.E.	0·5	83·4	62·5	94·9	56·9	6·410	9	2·080	4	8·688	...
Sums or Means	.....	59·6	...	N.W.	0·6	72·5	49·9	99·9	28·9	24·750	75	2·080	Dec. 4	59·133	...

Thunderstorm 10th, and strong and cold S.S.W. wind 25th March. Cold during May. Sultry 7th October. Stormy 5th and 6th November. Stormy 4th and 7th December.

MUDGE.

Latitude, 32° 35'; longitude, 149° 35'; least distance from east coast, 121 miles.

January	.....	80·1	...	S.E.	1·2	90·7	69·4	99·4	55·0	2·060	8	0·700	24	8·015	...
February	.....	76·0	...	S.E.	1·5	87·0	65·0	97·4	57·0	1·620	4	1·250	11	leaking	...
March	.....	67·7	...	E.	1·4	79·0	56·3	87·4	49·0	1·220	3	0·570	15	"	...
April	.....	58·8	...	E.	0·2	72·6	45·0	80·4	32·0	...	...	...	...	"	...
May	.....	50·2	...	W.	1·1	60·0	40·3	68·4	29·0	1·480	5	0·410	18	"	...
June	.....	50·3	...	W.	1·1	59·3	41·3	66·4	29·0	3·600	12	1·280	4	"	...
July	.....	45·2	...	W.	0·7	53·4	37·0	59·4	28·0	1·580	7	0·740	11	"	...
August	.....	44·7	...	W.	0·6	54·2	35·1	60·4	28·0	1·360	5	0·580	10	"	...
September	.....	53·4	...	W.	0·4	63·7	43·1	78·4	33·0	1·730	3	0·800	30	"	...
October	.....	55·1	...	W.	0·5	62·6	47·6	86·4	36·0	2·950	5	1·280	12	"	...
November	.....	68·4	...	S.E.	0·3	79·4	57·3	90·4	45·0	4·680	7	1·900	22	"	...
December	.....	70·6	...	E.	0·5	81·1	60·1	92·4	50·0	10·540	7	4·680	30	"	...
Sums or Means	.....	60·0	...	W.	0·8	70·3	49·8	99·4	28·0	32·820	66	4·680	Dec. 30	.....	...

Heavy hail and rain 10th February. Stormy 14th, 15th, and 26th March. Lunar coronae 17th April. Frost 6th, 7th, and 14th, and dense fog 12th June. Dense fog 4th, hard frost 5th storm 20th, and frosty 31st July. Heavy frost 3rd, dense fog 19th August. Heavy rain 29th September. Thunderstorm 29th October. Violent thunderstorm 21st, and hot 8th and 25th November. Thunderstorm 16th, very severe gale and thunderstorm 29th (large blocks of hail falling, the wind upsetting rain gauge) December.

DALWOOD.

Latitude, 32° 42'; longitude 151° 20'; least distance from east coast, 27 miles.

January	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·020	8	1·570	13	.....	...
February	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·520	11	1·170	9	.....	...
March	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·090	13	1·100	19	.....	...
April	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·500	4	1·140	27	.....	...
May	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·590	8	0·180	31	.....	...
June	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·800	6	0·430	24	.....	...
July	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·640	5	0·220	20	.....	...
August	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·700	8	1·250	20	.....	...
September	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·640	5	0·950	24	.....	...
October	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·180	8	0·650	4	.....	...
November	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·370	11	.....	.....	.....	...
December	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·600	9	1·910	30	.....	...
Sums or Means	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·650	96	1·910	Dec. 30	.....	...

Snow 31st August. Auroras 17th and 18th, and shock of earthquake 18th October.

Returns kindly furnished by J. Wyndham, Esq.

No. 147.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Table for WEST MAITLAND. Columns include Month, Barometer, Mean Temperature, Humidity, Wind (Direction, Force), Temperature in Shade (Means, Extremes), Rain (Total Fall, No. of Days, Greatest Fall, Date), Evaporation, and Cloud. Rows list months from January to December with numerical data.

Thunderstorm 26th, S. squalls and rain 2nd January. Thunderstorms 9th and 25th February. Foggy 10th, 13th and 18th, and S.E. squalls 11th April. Heavy fog 10th, stormy 13th and 20th, and cold in May. Foggy, cold, and frost, 15th June. Heavy thunderstorm 20th, and stormy, cold, and foggy during July. Sharp frost 3rd, snow 11th, and cold during August. Hot 20th September. River up 9 ft. 14th, thunderstorm and hot wind 29th October. Thunderstorm 5th, and stormy and hot during November. Thunderstorm 16th, severe gale and thunderstorm 29th, large blocks of hail falling, and wind knocking over rain gauge in December.

LAMBTON.

Latitude, 32° 53'; longitude, 151° 44'; least distance from east coast, 7 miles.

Table for LAMBTON. Columns include Month, Barometer, Mean Temperature, Humidity, Wind (Direction, Force), Temperature in Shade (Means, Extremes), Rain (Total Fall, No. of Days, Greatest Fall, Date), Evaporation, and Cloud. Rows list months from January to December with numerical data.

Thunderstorms 22nd and 26th January. Thunderstorms 21st, 22nd, and 26th February. Thunderstorms during March. Thunderstorms 10th and 27th, lightning frequent in April. Heavy gale 19th, and lightning during May. Thunderstorm June 25th. Ice 3/4-inch thick 2nd, and thunder and sleet storm 10th August. Thunderstorm 30th, lightning during September. Auroras 15th and 18th, shock of earthquake 18th, thunderstorms 1st and 30th, and lightning frequent in October. Eight thunderstorms in November. S. burster 7th, and six thunderstorms in December.

Returns kindly furnished by Rev. J. Spicer Wood.

NEWCASTLE.

Latitude, 32° 55'; longitude, 151° 51'; altitude, 112 feet; least distance from east coast, 1 mile.

Table for NEWCASTLE. Columns include Month, Barometer, Mean Temperature, Humidity, Wind (Direction, Force), Temperature in Shade (Means, Extremes), Rain (Total Fall, No. of Days, Greatest Fall, Date), Evaporation, and Cloud. Rows list months from January to December with numerical data.

Stormy 23rd, and foggy 11th and 12th January. Stormy 3rd and 22nd February. Stormy 21st, S.E. squalls 11th and 20th, and lunar rainbow 18th March. Heavy sea 15th, 16th, 23rd, and 26th April. Heavy sea 7th and 8th, and foggy 10th, 30th, and 31st May. Thick fog 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and heavy sea 12th and 16th June. Foggy 6th, 8th, and 9th, heavy sea 7th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, and stormy 16th July. Stormy 12th, and heavy sea 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 21st, and 22nd August. Stormy 24th, brilliant meteor 28th September. Auroras and shock of earthquake 18th, heavy sea 1st, 5th, and 30th, and stormy 4th, 5th, and 30th October. Stormy 2nd, 22nd, and 30th, and thunderstorm 29th December.

ORANGE.

Latitude, 33° 18'; longitude, 149° 9'; altitude, 2,891 feet; least distance from east coast, 124 miles.

Table for ORANGE. Columns include Month, Barometer, Mean Temperature, Humidity, Wind (Direction, Force), Temperature in Shade (Means, Extremes), Rain (Total Fall, No. of Days, Greatest Fall, Date), Evaporation, and Cloud. Rows list months from January to December with numerical data.

Thunderstorms 3rd, 13th, 14th, 25th, 27th, and meteor observed 15th January. Thunderstorms 3rd, 5th, 15th, and 23rd February. Thunderstorms 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 30th, and three meteors observed in March. Meteors observed 3rd and 9th, and frost in April. Thunderstorm 3rd, meteor 3rd, and frost during May. Heavy thunderstorms 20th and 22nd, and frost during June. Snowing 27th, foggy 30th, and frosty during July. Heavy snow 10th, 20th, and 27th. Thunderstorm 30th, and frost during August. Thunderstorm 1st, frosty 3rd and 8th September. Auroras 14th, 15th, 17th, and 18th, shock of earthquake 18th, snow 3rd and 4th, frost 1st, and thunderstorm 29th October. Eleven thunderstorms in November. Seven thunderstorms in December.

STATISTICS—1872.

No. 147.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer, corr. to 32° Fah. and mean sea level.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation. Inches.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force, 0 to 6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall. Inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall. Inches.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
<b>BATHURST.</b>															
Latitude, 33° 24'; longitude, 149° 37'; altitude, 2,200 feet; least distance from east coast, 96 miles.															
January .....	29'865	78'9	57'0	N.W.	0'8	94'4	63'4	103'0	54'0	2'520	8	1'290	20	.....	5'0
February .....	29'992	71'5	71'0	N.E.	0'9	87'3	55'7	99'0	45'0	2'380	4	0'850	22	.....	6'3
March .....	30'014	64'7	70'0	S.E.	1'0	80'9	48'5	89'0	31'0	1'200	5	0'480	15	.....	6'0
April .....	30'058	55'3	75'0	W.	0'9	73'8	36'8	81'0	30'0	0'100	1	0'100	25	.....	3'1
May .....	30'171	47'1	78'0	W.	0'5	62'5	31'6	73'0	22'0	1'160	6	0'450	18	.....	5'1
June .....	29'911	45'7	91'0	N.W.	1'2	56'8	34'5	70'0	22'0	1'820	7	0'590	4	.....	7'4
July .....	30'065	43'3	88'0	W.	1'1	54'9	31'7	63'0	24'0	2'150	9	0'530	22	.....	6'0
August .....	30'137	43'3	76'0	W.	1'0	55'7	30'9	69'0	22'0	0'780	7	0'180	31	.....	7'0
September .....	30'195	51'7	74'0	E.	0'7	66'4	37'0	78'5	28'0	1'130	4	0'360	30	.....	5'2
October .....	29'988	54'9	90'0	N.W.	1'2	70'9	38'9	86'5	26'0	3'440	8	1'210	14	.....	3'7
November .....	29'956	64'5	77'0	W.	1'1	79'2	49'7	89'5	36'0	8'840	11	3'300	28	.....	7'0
December .....	29'859	67'1	77'0	W.	1'3	81'6	52'5	92'5	41'0	5'110	8	2'210	16	.....	4'7
Sums or Means	30'018	57'3	77'0	W.	1'0	72'0	42'6	103'0	22'0	30'630	78	3'300	Nov. 28	.....	5'5

Thunderstorm 23rd January. Thunderstorms 14th and 15th March. Rain-gauge upset, 24th April. Sharp frost 22nd, 23rd, 25th and 27th May. Foggy 12th, and sharp frost 15th June. Snow 30th, and frost during July. Heavy fall of snow 10th, and frosty during August. Frosty 3rd, and foggy 17th September. Very heavy fall of snow 4th October. Thunderstorm 6th November.

**KURRAJONG.**

Latitude, 33° 33'; longitude, 150° 45'; altitude, 1,870 feet; least distance from east coast, 36 miles.

January .....	.....	66'7	...	E.S.E.	...	73'4	59'9	90'0	48'0	7'300	16	1'800	13	.....	...
February .....	.....	62'9	...	E.	...	69'0	56'7	85'0	51'0	4'500	18	0'950	4	.....	...
March .....	.....	58'9	...	E.	...	65'1	52'7	74'0	45'0	6'150	12	2'400	10	.....	...
April .....	.....	54'6	...	E.	...	62'6	46'6	70'0	40'0	0'900	3	0'450	26	.....	...
May .....	.....	49'5	...	W.	...	56'3	42'7	63'0	35'0	0'770	7	0'250	24	.....	...
June .....	.....	47'5	...	W.	...	53'1	41'8	63'0	33'0	0'650	5	0'280	10	.....	...
July .....	.....	44'8	...	W.	...	51'8	37'8	61'0	31'0	0'770	6	0'200	21	.....	...
August .....	.....	44'1	...	W.S.W.	...	51'1	37'1	59'0	31'0	2'800	10	0'750	19	.....	...
September .....	.....	51'4	...	W.	...	60'1	42'7	78'0	36'0	2'250	11	0'750	23	.....	...
October .....	.....	55'6	...	W.	...	63'8	47'3	82'0	39'0	2'750	7	1'700	4	.....	...
November .....	.....	60'1	...	E.	...	66'8	53'3	80'0	43'0	6'030	15	1'250	20	.....	...
December .....	.....	61'6	...	E.	...	68'4	54'7	81'0	46'0	8'100	15	1'900	4	.....	...
Sums or Means	.....	54'8	...	E. & W.	...	61'8	47'8	90'0	31'0	42'970	125	2'400	Mar. 10	.....	...

Thunderstorms 22nd and 26th January. Thunderstorms 2nd, 3rd, and 9th February. Thunderstorms 14th and 25th, and squalls 26th and 27th March. Thunder and lightning 18th and 24th, boisterous 27th and 28th April. Thunderstorms 2nd, and squalls and frost during May. Cold 16th, and frosty and boisterous in June. Violent squalls 1st, 11th, and 21st, and frosty during July. Snow 29th, and stormy and frosty during August. Thunderstorm 29th, boisterous 24th, and squally during September. Aurora 18th, shock of earthquake 18th, storms during month, and bush fires 27th and 28th October. Eleven thunderstorms in November. Squally 10th, and seven thunderstorms in December.

Returns kindly furnished by J. Comrie, Esq.

**MOUNT VICTORIA.**

Latitude, 33° 36'; longitude, 150° 15'; altitude, 3,490 feet; least distance from east coast, 61 miles.

January .....	29'882	74'3	69'0	W.	0'1	87'4	61'1	99'0	49'3	1'090	7	0'470	25	.....	5'5
February .....	29'988	64'4	87'0	S.E.	0'2	73'9	54'8	92'5	47'9	3'410	23	1'150	4	4'515	8'1
March .....	30'039	58'3	86'0	E.	0'1	67'7	48'9	79'1	40'7	2'150	12	0'360	6	1'494	6'1
April .....	30'082	53'4	75'0	S.W.	0'1	63'1	43'7	70'1	36'4	0'230	5	0'100	...	2'508	3'1
May .....	30'131	46'6	85'0	W.	0'1	54'1	39'1	64'1	29'9	0'900	9	0'420	20	2'074	5'7
June .....	29'952	44'0	84'0	W.	0'2	50'3	37'7	61'6	26'9	1'290	11	0'300	25	2'153	6'6
July .....	30'026	39'8	82'0	W.	0'2	46'7	32'9	53'6	24'1	0'950	11	0'300	1	1'502	4'9
August .....	30'059	40'0	90'0	W.	0'1	48'9	31'1	54'9	21'7	0'630	3	0'280	29	1'458	5'7
September .....	30'150	49'2	80'0	W.	0'1	58'9	39'4	75'1	31'9	1'380	7	0'500	12 & 14	2'243	5'4
October .....	30'003	55'0	70'0	W.	0'1	67'2	42'8	83'1	30'9	2'230	7	0'670	14	4'267	6'0
November .....	29'971	62'2	74'0	W.	0'0	74'9	49'9	84'1	36'9	9'570	16	3'400	22	3'840	6'3
December .....	29'876	63'1	72'0	W.	0'1	74'1	52'0	88'1	41'9	6'480	15	1'600	5	8'862	5'5
Sums or Means	30'013	54'2	79'5	W.	0'1	63'9	44'4	99'0	21'7	30'310	126	3'400	Nov 22	34'916	5'7

Observations from 14th, and storms 26th and 27th January. Thunderstorms 2nd, 9th, and 25th February. Thunderstorms 9th, 26th, and 27th, and foggy 29th March. Thunderstorms 18th, foggy 15th and 16th April. Stormy during May. Stormy and frosty during June. Snowing 21st, stormy, foggy, and frosty during July. Sleet 5th and 26th, snow 10th, 20th, and 27th, and foggy during August. Hot 10th, thunderstorm 29th, and foggy during September. Snow 4th, auroras 15th and 18th, shock of earthquake 18th, thunderstorms 22nd and 29th, and foggy 23rd and 25th Oct. Foggy 17th and 22nd, and thirteen thunderstorms in November. Seven thunderstorms and foggy during December.

STATISTICS—1872.

No. 147.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

WINDSOR.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Peninsula, Windsor, New South Wales, in the Year 1872.

Latitude, 33° 36'; longitude, 150° 51'; altitude, 58 feet; least distance from east coast, 30 miles.

Month.	Mean of Readings of Dry Bulb, No. 2,661, at 9 a.m.	Mean of Corrected Readings of Wet Bulb, No. 2,793, at 9 a.m.	Mean of Corrected Readings of Min. Dry Bulb, No. 2,358.	Mean of Corrected Readings of Max. Dry Bulb, No. 2,391.	Mean of Corrected Readings of Min. Wet Bulb, No. 3,841.	Mean of Corrected Readings of Max. Wet Bulb, No. 3,253.	Mean of Corrected Readings of Min. Grass Therm., No. 1,328.	Mean of the Readings of the Max. Sun Therm. <i>in vacuo</i> , No. 2,613.	Mean of the Readings of the Max. Sun Therm. in air, No. 8,569.	Lowest of the Corrected Readings of Min. Dry Bulb, No. 2,358.	Highest of the Corrected Readings of Max. Dry Bulb, No. 2,391.	Lowest of the Corrected Readings of the Min. Wet Bulb, No. 3,841.	Highest of the Corrected Readings of the Max. Wet Bulb, No. 3,253.	Lowest of the Corrected Readings of the Min. Grass Therm., No. 1,328.	Highest of the Readings of the Max. Sun Therm. <i>in vacuo</i> , No. 2,613.	Highest of the Readings of the Max. Sun Therm. in air, No. 8,569.	Mean of Readings of Barometer at 9 a.m., corrected to 32° Fahr.	Mean Cloud Extent, 9 a.m.	Rainfall in Inches, 7 feet above ground.	Rainfall in Inches, on ground.	Evaporation in Inches, 7 feet above ground.	Evaporation in Inches, on ground.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January	49.1	45.4	49.5	67.1	39.0	55.8	37.0	87.9	75.3	24.8	81.2	24.8	65.4	24.7	105.5	88.8	29.934	55	58	0.2707	.....	...
February	46.3	42.0	38.0	66.9	36.0	53.6	32.9	90.3	72.7	24.0	77.8	23.5	50.8	21.9	105.2	84.5	29.969	50	50	0.3180	.....	...
March	46.8	43.2	35.8	65.9	34.4	53.1	31.3	93.1	75.2	21.5	77.8	20.7	58.7	19.5	101.5	84.0	30.050	54	56	0.3567	.....	...
April	50.6	51.6	51.9	74.9	42.6	60.4	46.0	102.2	84.9	30.0	93.3	20.7	58.7	19.5	101.5	84.0	30.050	54	56	0.1158	.....	...
May	57.6	53.6	43.9	74.9	42.6	60.4	46.0	102.2	84.9	30.0	93.3	20.7	58.7	19.5	101.5	84.0	30.050	54	56	0.3001	0.330	.....
June	57.6	53.6	43.9	74.9	42.6	60.4	46.0	102.2	84.9	30.0	93.3	20.7	58.7	19.5	101.5	84.0	30.050	54	56	0.3001	0.330	.....
July	57.6	53.6	43.9	74.9	42.6	60.4	46.0	102.2	84.9	30.0	93.3	20.7	58.7	19.5	101.5	84.0	30.050	54	56	0.3001	0.330	.....
August	57.6	53.6	43.9	74.9	42.6	60.4	46.0	102.2	84.9	30.0	93.3	20.7	58.7	19.5	101.5	84.0	30.050	54	56	0.3001	0.330	.....
September	57.6	53.6	43.9	74.9	42.6	60.4	46.0	102.2	84.9	30.0	93.3	20.7	58.7	19.5	101.5	84.0	30.050	54	56	0.3001	0.330	.....
October	57.6	53.6	43.9	74.9	42.6	60.4	46.0	102.2	84.9	30.0	93.3	20.7	58.7	19.5	101.5	84.0	30.050	54	56	0.3001	0.330	.....
November	57.6	53.6	43.9	74.9	42.6	60.4	46.0	102.2	84.9	30.0	93.3	20.7	58.7	19.5	101.5	84.0	30.050	54	56	0.3001	0.330	.....
December	57.6	53.6	43.9	74.9	42.6	60.4	46.0	102.2	84.9	30.0	93.3	20.7	58.7	19.5	101.5	84.0	30.050	54	56	0.3001	0.330	.....
Year	72.5	66.2	61.0	83.1	59.8	71.7	58.0	114.6	96.7	50.8	98.0	50.7	78.6	47.3	131.4	113.7	29.832	61	70	24.254	.....	...

\* Rainfall from 9.20 a.m. December 31, 1871, to 3.25 p.m. January 31, 1872. b Rainfall from 3.25 p.m. January 31, to 8.40 p.m. February 27. c Rainfall from 8.40 p.m. February 27, to 11 a.m. April 1. d Rainfall from 11 a.m. April 1, to 9 a.m. April 30. e Rainfall from 9 a.m. April 30, to 9 a.m. May 31.

All the thermometers, with the exception of Nos. 2,613 and 8,569, have been corrected to No. 2,661, adopted as a standard. This thermometer was compared with a Kew standard at the Sydney Observatory, on the 3rd November, 1870, and found to read 0.28 too high, but this correction is not taken into account in the above results.

Returns kindly furnished by J. Tebbutt, Esq., from his private Observatory.

WOODFORD.

Latitude, 33° 44'; longitude, 150° 24'; altitude, 2,192 feet; least distance from east coast, 50 miles.

Month.	Barometer, corr. to 32° Fahr. and mean sea level.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation. Inches.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force, 0 to 6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall. Inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall. Inches.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
January	30.007	69.1	...	W.	0.1	75.5	62.6	89.4	52.7	3.580	17	0.800	23	.....	...
February	30.076	65.3	...	N.E.	0.0	71.6	59.0	87.4	53.4	4.790	21	1.720	3	.....	...
March	30.072	63.0	...	S.E.	0.1	67.3	58.6	75.4	50.4	3.640	16	0.650	30	.....	...
April	30.028	58.0	...	W.	0.9	63.3	52.6	72.4	43.4	0.350	4	0.120	27	.....	...
May	30.129	52.7	...	W.	0.2	58.1	47.3	64.4	39.4	0.570	6	0.230	29	.....	...
June	30.021	47.7	...	W.	0.2	...	45.5	...	39.4	0.580	8	0.190	25	.....	...
July	30.024	48.2	...	W.	0.1	53.6	42.7	60.4	38.4	0.780	6	0.310	22	.....	...
August	30.035	...	...	W.	0.1	...	39.8	...	34.4	1.370	9	0.350	29	.....	...
September	30.114	50.0	...	W.S.W.	0.0	...	46.7	...	40.4	2.250	11	0.840	24	.....	...
October	29.943	60.3	...	N.E.	0.1	68.7	51.8	80.5	42.4	3.330	9	0.910	4	.....	...
November	29.960	61.9	...	E.	0.0	67.5	56.3	78.5	44.4	10.530	16	2.450	21	.....	...
December	29.899	65.3	...	W.	0.0	70.7	59.9	82.5	51.4	9.150	17	2.300	5	.....	...
Sums or Means	30.026	58.3	...	W.	0.2	66.3	51.9	89.4	34.4	40.920	140	2.450	Nov. 21	.....	...

Returns kindly furnished by A. Fairfax, Esq.

PARRAMATTA.

Latitude, 33° 48'; longitude, 151° 59'; least distance from east coast, 16 miles.

January	75.7	...	S.	1.2	84.2	67.2	99.0	56.1	3.380	12	1.720	27	.....	...	
February	73.0	...	S.	1.0	80.6	65.3	94.7	57.5	2.120	10	1.100	3	.....	...	
March	68.8	...	S.W.	1.0	76.7	60.8	81.5	53.4	3.690	15	1.180	30	.....	...	
April	60.5	...	S.W.	1.1	69.5	51.4	76.8	43.0	1.290	3	0.850	28	.....	...	
May	55.1	...	N.W.	1.1	63.6	46.6	68.5	34.4	0.600	5	0.220	4	.....	4.7	
June	55.7	...	N.W.	1.2	63.3	48.0	70.6	34.7	0.340	3	0.130	8	.....	4.3	
July	52.3	...	N.W.	1.0	60.9	43.7	66.3	31.2	0.980	5	0.450	22	.....	4.9	
August	...	...	N.W.	1.5	...	34.4	...	...	1.590	9	0.660	17	.....	5.4	
September	58.1	...	W.	1.6	71.4	44.7	86.9	35.1	1.120	9	0.450	14	.....	4.2	
October	66.2	...	S.	0.1	81.1	51.2	98.1	41.9	5.550	12	...	...	.....	5.6	
November	71.9	...	N.	1.0	83.7	60.0	97.0	43.2	3.610	11	0.790	21	.....	6.4	
December	71.2	...	S.W.	1.3	84.6	57.8	96.9	47.3	4.000	10	1.250	16	.....	6.1	
Sum or Means	...	61.4	...	N.W.	1.1	74.5	52.6	99.0	29.9	28.270	104	1.720	Jan. 27	.....	5.2

Twenty-seven meteors seen 17th, heavy storms 2nd and 25th January. Heavy thunderstorm 2nd February. Thunderstorm 26th, and foggy 16th March. Ice 22nd, frost 23rd, and cold 15th May. Thick fog 1st, and cold during June. Strong W. wind 1st July. Thunderstorm 30th August. Strong southerly wind 12th September. Observer absent when greatest amount of rain fell in October, auroras 15th, 17th, and 18th, shock of earthquake 18th, hailstorm 16th, thunderstorm 29th October. Southerly squall 28th, and hot during November. Severe lightning with heavy rain 7th December.

STATISTICS—1872.

No. 147.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer, corr. to 32° Fah. and mean sea level.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.*				Evaporation. Inches.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force, 0 to 6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall. Inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall. Inches.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
<b>LIVERPOOL.</b>															
Latitude, 33° 56'; longitude, 150° 57'; least distance from east coast, 15 miles.															
Aneroid.															
January	.....	75.4	...	.....	...	85.2	65.5	102.0	55.0	2.725	16	1.100	23	.....	...
February	30.063	71.9	...	.....	...	80.4	63.4	98.0	54.0	1.400	18	0.595	3	.....	...
March	30.044	66.9	...	.....	...	75.3	58.5	81.0	50.0	3.944	16	1.010	30	.....	...
April	30.078	59.2	...	.....	...	69.6	48.8	77.0	38.0	1.656	8	0.950	27	.....	...
May	30.095	51.9	...	.....	...	61.8	41.9	67.0	30.0	0.732	9	0.210	4	.....	...
June	29.943	53.7	...	.....	...	66.7	40.7	73.0	29.0	0.281	12	0.120	4	.....	...
July	29.964	48.1	...	.....	...	58.8	37.3	67.0	27.0	0.811	11	0.440	22	.....	37
August	30.053	47.2	...	S.	0.5	57.8	36.5	64.0	24.0	1.135	14	0.496	20	.....	39
September	30.162	55.3	...	W.	0.7	67.0	43.6	81.0	33.0	0.685	13	0.290	14	.....	43
October	30.053	61.7	...	W.	0.7	71.8	51.5	87.0	42.0	4.158	14	1.611	4	.....	5.0
November	30.021	67.9	...	S.W.	0.3	76.6	59.1	87.0	46.0	4.441	14	1.580	22	.....	6.0
December	29.880	70.4	...	S.	0.5	79.7	61.1	94.0	52.0	5.045	13	1.440	16	.....	3.3
Sums or Means	30.032	60.8	...	W.	0.5	70.9	50.7	102.0	24.0	27.013	158	1.611	Oct. 4	.....	4.4
Thunderstorms 2nd, 22nd, and 26th, lunar rainbow 24th January. Thunderstorms 2nd, 9th, and 25th, S. squall 21st February. Foggy 7th, 8th, and 25th, thunderstorm 26th, and squally 30th March. Frost 2nd, storm 23rd, and fogs during April. Frost 15th, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, thunder and lightning, 2nd May. Sharp frosts and strong W. winds in June. Violent W. wind 1st, 2nd, 11th, and frosty and foggy during July. Sharp frost 3rd, 25th, and 26th, and thunderstorms 16th and 30th August. Heavy S. squall 29th, and frosty and foggy during September. Auroras 17th and 18th, shock of earthquake 18th, thunderstorms during month, and hot wind 23rd October. Foggy 7th and 8th, and seven thunderstorms in November. Thunderstorms 7th, 15th, 28th, and 29th December.															
Results kindly furnished by Rev. R. L. King, Moore College.															
<b>WENTWORTH.</b>															
Latitude, 34° 8'; longitude, 142° 0'; least distance from east coast, 476 miles.															
January	.....	81.4	...	S.	2.2	96.4	66.4	112.3	52.0	*3.630	4	2.430	17	13.081	...
February	.....	76.9	...	S.	2.2	89.9	63.8	105.5	50.8	0.250	3	0.130	21	9.882	...
March	.....	73.6	...	S.W.	2.2	86.2	61.0	101.3	46.5	0.230	2	0.180	25	8.428	...
April	.....	61.4	...	S.	1.4	73.8	49.0	84.5	41.0	0.540	2	0.440	24	4.303	...
May	.....	55.7	...	S.W.	1.6	65.1	46.3	76.3	36.0	0.980	9	0.280	13	2.577	...
June	.....	52.8	...	N.W.	2.0	61.3	44.3	76.3	32.3	2.540	11	0.700	18	2.195	...
July	.....	51.0	...	N.W.	2.0	58.8	43.1	63.2	37.0	1.480	9	0.250	21	2.257	...
August	.....	50.6	...	S.	1.9	61.0	40.1	67.8	33.5	0.680	6	0.200	31	3.157	2.9
September	.....	58.1	...	N.E.	1.7	69.6	46.6	86.5	38.3	1.220	7	0.410	21	4.230	2.7
October	.....	64.9	...	S.W.	2.1	76.9	52.8	92.3	40.5	1.300	9	0.440	13	7.221	3.3
November	.....	72.7	...	S.W.	2.0	84.8	60.5	103.3	46.5	2.520	12	0.480	9	7.344	5.1
December	.....	73.2	...	S.W.	2.3	86.7	59.6	103.3	49.5	0.400	3	0.290	21	11.127	3.7
Sums or Means	.....	64.4	...	S.W.	2.0	75.9	52.8	112.3	32.3	15.770	77	2.430	Jan. 17	75.802	3.5
Thunderstorms 15th, 17th, 20th, 31st, and hot wind 21st January. Hot early part of March. Heavy thunderstorm 24th April. Heavy squalls of wind 18th May. Foggy 6th, frosts 12th and 13th, and heavy rain 18th and 26th June. Stormy 1st and 21st, sharp frost 5th, and cold 14th and 17th July. Sharp frost 11th and 13th, stormy 25th August. Sultry 19th and 26th, thunderstorms 20th and 29th, and little hail 22nd September. Auroras 18th and 19th, hot wind 22nd, and thunderstorms during October. Hot wind 8th, and six thunderstorms in November. Heavy gale 18th, hot wind 29th, and three thunderstorms in December. * Gauge on fence 5 feet high, with 40 feet clear space all round.															
<b>WILTON.</b>															
Latitude, 34° 13'; longitude, 150° 46'; least distance from east coast, 13 miles.															
January	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.850	9	3.000	23	.....	...
February	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.370	6	1.820	3	.....	...
March	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.460	7	1.680	30	.....	...
April	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.700	2	0.560	28	.....	...
May	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.700	4	0.360	17	.....	...
June	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.230	2	0.150	4	.....	...
July	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.070	5	0.440	22	.....	...
August	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.030	4	0.500	20	.....	...
September	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.710	5	0.380	14	.....	...
October	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.660	7	1.600	4	.....	...
November	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.480	11	1.920	22	.....	...
December	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.280	8	2.050	5	.....	...
Sum or Means	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.540	70	3.000	Jan. 23	.....	...
Thunderstorms, 23rd and 27th January. Sleet, 17th and 18th August.															
<b>YOUNG.</b>															
Latitude, 34° 18'; longitude, 148° 21'; least distance from east coast, 140 miles.															
January	.....	.....	...	S.W.	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.370	7	1.240	24	.....	...
February	.....	74.5	...	S.E.	0.9	90.1	58.9	98.0	53.1	1.700	3	1.110	4	.....	...
March	.....	66.1	...	E.	1.3	80.7	51.5	90.0	35.1	1.260	4	0.460	8	.....	...
April	.....	53.9	...	N.E.	0.8	68.9	38.9	76.0	26.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.834	...
May	.....	47.9	...	N.W.	1.3	59.9	35.9	66.0	27.1	4.790	6	1.900	31	3.028	...
June	.....	46.2	...	S.W.	1.2	56.0	36.3	65.0	23.1	5.670	13	1.500	30	2.183	...
July	.....	42.9	...	S.W.	1.3	52.8	32.9	56.0	20.1	2.870	8	0.860	26	2.801	...
August	.....	44.3	...	S.W.	0.9	56.4	32.2	68.0	24.1	1.320	3	0.540	27	3.322	...
September	.....	52.7	...	W.	1.0	66.2	39.1	80.0	24.1	4.750	7	1.910	14	5.026	...
October	.....	56.8	...	W.N.W.	0.9	71.7	41.8	86.0	30.1	3.970	7	0.680	14	5.986	...
November	.....	68.5	...	E.S.E.	0.9	83.6	53.3	98.0	40.1	4.040	7	1.170	22	5.621	...
December	.....	67.2	...	N.W.	2.2	82.8	51.5	91.0	44.1	2.790	5	1.350	13	*	...
Sums or Means	.....	56.5	...	S.W.	1.1	69.9	42.9	98.0	23.1	37.530	70	1.910	Sep. 14	33.801	...
Heavy thunderstorm 19th June, and thunderstorm 30th August. Thunderstorms 21st and 22nd November. * Rain evaporation and wind to 12th December only, on account of repairs to buildings interfering.															



No. 147.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer, corr. to 32° Fah. and mean sea level.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.			Evaporation. Inches.	Cloud.		
				Direction.	Force, 0 to 6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall. Inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall. Inches.			Date.	
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.							
<b>CORDEAUX RIVER.</b>																
Latitude, 34° 19'; longitude, 150° 44'; least distance from east coast, 6 miles.																
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.590	10	2.110	24	.....	.....
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.710	12	1.420	3	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.180	13	2.860	30	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.360	5	0.650	27	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.310	8	0.410	4	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.340	6	0.110	4	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.440	7	0.720	22	.....	.....
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.950	5	0.720	20	.....	.....
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.820	7	0.630	14	.....	.....
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.310	9	2.030	11	.....	.....
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.810	14	1.730	22	.....	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.330	13	1.610	5	.....	.....
Sums or Means	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.150	109	2.860	Mar 30	.....	.....

Thunderstorms 13th, 22nd, and 27th January, and 2nd and 25th February. Thunderstorms 14th and 15th, heavy W. gales 27th and 28th March. Frost 22nd and 23rd, heavy lightning 5th, and thunder 28th April. Heavy frosts 5th, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th May. Strong winds (W.) and frost during June. Heavy frost 20th, and strong W. winds all July. Light fall of snow 10th, hail 19th, and frost and gales during August. Very warm 10th, 11th, and 12th, frost 20th and 28th, and S.E. gale 29th September. Thunderstorms 3rd, 9th, and 10th, and S. gales 4th, 9th, and 23rd October. Six thunderstorms in November.

<b>WOLLONGONG.</b>																
Latitude, 34° 25'; longitude, 150° 56'; least distance from east coast, 0 mile.																
January	.....	72.6	.....	S.E.	1.5	79.7	65.5	86.4	52.7	4.060	5	1.000	1, 23, 24	5.165	.....	.....
February	.....	72.1	.....	S.	1.4	78.2	66.0	84.4	60.2	1.140	3	0.430	24	4.903	.....	.....
March	.....	68.1	.....	S.	1.7	74.2	61.9	84.4	53.7	2.190	5	0.760	30	4.986	.....	.....
April	.....	61.3	.....	S.W.	1.6	67.5	55.0	73.4	51.7	1.460	3	1.000	27	3.531	.....	.....
May	.....	56.6	.....	S.W.	1.1	62.6	50.5	70.9	41.2	0.790	2	0.720	3	4.242	.....	.....
June	.....	54.8	.....	W.	1.6	61.5	48.1	70.4	39.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	52.0	.....	W.	1.6	58.7	45.2	64.4	37.7	2.110	3	0.940	21	2.763	.....	.....
August	.....	52.5	.....	S.W.	1.6	59.3	45.7	67.4	40.2	0.780	3	0.490	17	2.920	.....	.....
September	.....	56.0	.....	S.W.	1.7	64.5	47.5	74.4	39.7	2.020	6	0.500	13	2.883	.....	.....
October	.....	61.1	.....	S.	1.6	69.2	53.0	85.9	43.7	3.240	6	1.120	9	4.448	.....	.....
November	.....	66.3	.....	N.E.	1.4	74.0	58.5	81.4	49.7	4.920	5	1.560	22	in error	.....	.....
December	.....	67.6	.....	S.	1.7	75.6	59.6	84.4	39.7	5.600	7	1.800	5	6.601	.....	.....
Sums or Means	.....	61.8	.....	S.	1.5	68.8	54.7	86.4	37.7	28.310	48	1.800	Dec. 5	42.442	.....	.....

Thunderstorms 2nd, 22nd, and 26th, lunar rainbow 24th January. Strong S. gale 26th April. No rain or evaporation recorded in June. Showery 13th, 24th, and 26th September. Heavy rain 22nd, foggy 23rd, and hazy 26th November.

<b>MOSS VALE.</b>																
Latitude, 34° 32'; longitude, 150° 23'; least distance from east coast, 31 miles.																
January	.....	71.7	.....	E.	0.9	81.7	61.7	96.4	51.8	5.990	10	4.350	23	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	66.1	.....	S.	1.0	74.1	58.0	93.4	50.8	2.560	10	1.110	3	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	61.5	.....	E.	1.0	69.2	53.7	78.4	46.8	4.620	13	2.590	30	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	53.2	.....	S.	0.8	61.8	44.6	68.4	36.8	1.290	4	0.900	27	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	46.6	.....	N.W.	1.2	53.2	40.0	61.4	27.8	1.090	6	0.400	3	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	45.1	.....	W.N.W.	1.2	51.3	38.9	61.4	26.8	0.580	5	0.200	23	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	42.6	.....	W.	1.8	49.1	36.1	55.4	29.8	2.000	8	1.200	22	.....	.....	.....
August	.....	41.6	.....	W.	1.4	48.4	34.7	53.4	27.8	1.930	7	0.540	17	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	50.3	.....	W.	1.3	59.4	41.2	73.4	31.8	2.230	8	0.840	13	.....	.....	.....
October	.....	56.0	.....	N.W.	1.5	64.6	47.4	81.4	37.2	5.860	9	2.700	4	.....	.....	.....
November	.....	62.8	.....	E.	0.8	71.2	54.4	82.4	40.8	10.350	13	3.020	22	.....	.....	.....
December	.....	65.4	.....	N.W.	1.2	74.4	56.3	86.4	47.8	7.010	16	1.850	14	.....	.....	.....
Sums or Means	.....	55.2	.....	W.	1.2	63.2	47.3	96.4	26.8	45.510	109	4.350	Jan. 23	.....	.....	.....

Thunderstorms 22nd, 26th, and 29th, and strong S. wind 22nd January. Thunderstorms 9th and 25th February. Thunderstorm 14th, foggy 20th, and squally 30th March. Foggy 10th April. Ice on 5th, windy 19th, frost 22nd, and foggy 31st May. Windy and cold 4th and 5th, and thunder squall 10th June. Heavy frost 4th, and foggy and cold during July. Snow 10th and 20th, sleet 27th, fog 18th, and violent squall 31st August. Foggy 9th, and thunderstorm 29th September. Auroras 14th, 17th, and 18th, shock of earthquake 18th, rain and wind storm 4th, and hailstorm 16th October. Six thunderstorms in, and cold 13th November. Heavy thunderstorms 7th, 13th and 14th, and thunder 20th December.

Returns kindly furnished by Wm. Macdonald, Esq.

<b>GOULBURN.</b>																
Latitude, 34° 45'; longitude, 149° 45'; altitude, 2,129 feet; least distance from east coast, 54 miles.																
January	29.944	72.6	60.0	W.N.W.	0.0	88.0	57.1	100.7	43.1	2.640	8	1.350	23	6.463	4.4	.....
February	30.065	67.1	72.0	N.E.	0.1	79.8	54.2	93.9	43.8	2.150	7	0.950	4	5.222	7.4	.....
March	30.059	63.1	75.0	N.E.	0.0	76.0	50.1	85.8	37.3	2.200	8	1.280	15	2.131	6.1	.....
April	30.063	54.7	70.0	W.	0.0	71.2	38.1	79.3	26.8	0.340	4	0.160	27	2.454	3.1	.....
May	30.162	47.3	81.0	W.	0.1	60.3	34.3	69.7	22.7	0.970	5	0.350	3	2.546	4.0	.....
June	30.160	45.6	81.0	W.	0.0	56.6	34.5	65.8	18.4	1.940	9	0.540	23	.....	5.8	.....
July	29.990	43.2	88.0	W.	0.7	53.9	32.4	59.2	22.3	1.810	9	0.390	11	.....	3.7	.....
August	30.123	41.6	87.0	W.	0.0	55.3	27.8	61.9	13.0	1.800	13	0.350	27	2.076	3.3	.....
September	30.224	51.0	80.0	N.W.	0.1	66.8	35.1	77.1	26.8	3.196	6	1.280	14	3.222	4.1	.....
October	30.091	53.8	69.0	W.	0.0	69.1	38.5	86.0	28.1	3.610	6	1.900	4	5.578	2.0	.....
November	30.019	61.8	80.0	W.	0.0	76.9	46.7	89.2	32.8	7.050	14	2.860	22	4.418	6.0	.....
December	29.922	63.4	77.0	N.W.	0.1	83.7	43.1	105.6	33.8	2.280	10	0.930	16	4.325	4.6	.....
Sums or Means	30.069	55.4	76.7	W.	0.1	69.8	41.0	105.6	13.0	29.986	99	2.860	Nov. 22	38.435	4.5	.....

Thunderstorm 26th, and hot wind 31st January. High wind 7th, and thunderstorms 2nd and 25th February. The results printed in March monthly return are reprints of February. Thunderstorms 9th, 14th, heavy hail 14th (on ground for three hours), and thick fog 22nd March. Thunderstorms 18th and 24th, frost 13th, and foggy during April. Sharp frost 22nd and 23rd May. Sharp frost 13th June. Frost 8th, and foggy 10th July. Auroras 15th, 17th, and 20th, shock of earthquake 18th, and thunderstorm 28th October. Nine thunderstorms in November. Severe lightning 28th, and four thunderstorms in December.

STATISTICS—1872.

No. 147.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer, corr. to 32° Fah. and mean sea level.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.			Evaporation. Inches.	Cloud.		
				Direction.	Force. 0 to 6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall. Inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall. Inches.			Date.	
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.							
<b>TERARA.</b>																
[Latitude, 34° 52'; longitude, 150° 42'; least distance from east coast, 4 miles.																
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5'530	9	1'830	23	.....	.....
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3'270	14	1'360	3	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5'570	14	3'300	30	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1'310	7	0'400	5	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'470	3	0'350	3	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'470	5	0'180	4	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1'330	7	0'860	22	.....	.....
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1'240	8	0'500	20	.....	.....
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1'720	7	0'910	14	.....	.....
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4'360	11	1'750	4	.....	.....
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5'950	10	2'350	21	.....	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5'360	17	0'970	5	.....	.....
Sums or Means	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36'580	112	3'300	Mar. 30	.....	.....

Thunderstorms 22nd and 26th, and hot wind 17th January. Thunderstorm 2nd February. Strong W. wind 26th and 27th March. Thunderstorm 3rd April. Strong W. winds during June. Little snow fell 10th, and S. squall 11th August. Very hot 8th to 12th, and southerly on 12th September. Auroras 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. Shock of earthquake 18th; S. gale 4th, and thunderstorms and hot winds during October. Four thunderstorms in November. Five thunderstorms in December.

Returns kindly furnished by J. Lionel Simpson, Esq.

<b>WAGGA WAGGA.</b>															
Latitude, 35° 8'; longitude, 147° 24'; least distance from east coast, 161 miles.															
January	.....	81'8	.....	S.E.	1'5	92'2	71'3	106'1	51'9	1'660	4	0'850	23	5'388	.....
February	.....	75'0	.....	S.E.	1'4	86'4	63'6	96'1	54'9	1'530	2	1'200	2	6'190	.....
March	.....	68'5	.....	S.E.	1'0	78'8	58'1	91'1	43'9	2'870	3	1'640	10	5'321	.....
April	.....	54'9	.....	W.	1'2	66'1	43'6	70'1	34'9	0'220	2	0'160	24	2'900	.....
May	.....	48'3	.....	W.	0'7	58'3	38'3	68'1	30'9	2'940	11	0'510	3 & 16	3'113	.....
June	.....	46'8	.....	W.	0'7	53'5	40'1	63'1	27'9	6'620	15	1'400	30	0'621	.....
July	.....	46'5	.....	W.	0'6	54'4	38'6	59'1	30'9	1'810	12	0'270	2	1'804	.....
August	.....	44'4	.....	W.	0'5	54'0	34'7	61'1	26'9	1'710	8	0'710	5	1'883	.....
September	.....	53'4	.....	W.	0'7	63'6	43'2	76'1	37'9	2'090	9	0'740	21	2'477	.....
October	.....	59'4	.....	W.	0'9	70'0	48'8	88'1	37'9	3'510	8	1'250	14	5'892	.....
November	.....	67'8	.....	N.E.	1'3	77'6	58'0	89'1	47'9	3'170	7	0'930	28	4'807	.....
December	.....	68'9	.....	W.	1'5	79'4	58'4	97'1	49'9	2'110	7	0'580	13	6'645	.....
Sums or Means	.....	59'6	.....	W.	1'0	69'5	49'7	106'1	26'9	30'240	88	1'640	Mar. 10	47'041	.....

Dense fogs 13th and 14th, and foggy 26th and 27th June. Heavy fog 17th, and hot wind 30th August. Foggy 9th and 22nd September.

<b>CAPE ST. GEORGE.</b>															
Latitude, 35° 12'; longitude, 150° 45'; altitude, 175 feet; least distance from east coast, 0 mile.															
January	29'912	72'7	79'0	N.E.	1'0	82'2	63'2	94'2	53'6	2'713	10	0'862	24	.....	5'4
February	30'025	69'8	75'0	S.	1'4	76'4	63'1	92'2	57'6	3'052	18	1'100	3	.....	6'5
March	29'990	66'9	72'0	S.E.	1'5	72'6	61'2	83'2	48'6	5'805	15	3'100	30	.....	5'7
April	30'032	61'3	70'0	S.	1'5	65'6	56'9	71'8	50'6	3'873	13	0'813	6	.....	4'8
May	30'033	59'6	72'0	W.	1'3	62'9	56'2	66'2	50'6	1'360	8	0'990	3	.....	5'2
June	29'901	54'6	76'0	W.	1'4	61'1	48'1	70'2	40'6	0'595	5	0'510	8	.....	4'4
July	29'932	50'9	72'0	W.	1'7	57'6	44'2	64'2	38'6	1'890	8	1'600	22	.....	4'4
August	30'034	50'8	71'0	S.	1'6	57'4	44'1	64'2	37'6	1'235	14	0'370	28	.....	4'4
September	30'123	56'5	73'0	N.E.	1'4	63'4	49'6	73'2	43'6	2'155	12	0'660	14	.....	4'3
October	30'000	61'4	75'0	N.E.	1'4	69'2	53'6	84'2	46'6	4'436	11	1'110	4	.....	5'4
November	29'972	65'0	80'0	N.E.	1'1	72'5	57'4	83'2	45'6	5'990	11	0'980	21	.....	5'6
December	29'850	68'5	80'0	S.	1'7	76'4	60'5	85'2	54'6	4'030	13	0'980	5	.....	6'6
Sums or Means	29'984	61'5	74'6	S.	1'4	68'1	54'8	94'2	37'6	37'134	138	3'100	Mar. 30	.....	5'2

Thunderstorm 27th, S. gales 4th, 18th, 23rd, and hot wind 18th January. Thunderstorms 3rd and 13th, S. gales during February. Rain squalls and S.E. gales during March. Hailstorm 5th, thunderstorms and S. gales in April. Gales 3rd, 4th, and 20th, rain squalls 19th, and lunar halo 24th May. W. gales and squalls during June. S. and W. gales during month, and thunderstorms 21st and 22nd July. Heavy sea 23rd, thunderstorms 24th and 28th, and S. gales during August. Thunderstorms 1st, 21st, and 30th, and frosty and foggy during September. Auroras 15th, 17th, and 18th, shock of earthquake 18th, thunderstorms and hot winds during October. Four thunderstorms and foggy 9th, 23rd, 24th, and 25th November. S. gales 2nd and 31st, hot wind 23rd, and three thunderstorms in December.

<b>QUEANBEYAN.</b>															
Latitude, 35° 20'; longitude, 149° 15'; least distance from east coast, 60 miles.															
January	.....	66'1	.....	E.	0'2	76'1	56'0	93'2	45'0	4'280	7	2'330	23	7'145	.....
February	.....	58'9	.....	E.	0'2	69'8	47'9	83'2	45'1	1'550	3	0'910	3	5'140	.....
March	.....	53'9	.....	S.	0'3	65'8	42'0	74'2	28'1	0'850	4	0'390	15	4'889	.....
April	.....	43'0	.....	E.S.E.	0'0	53'7	32'2	61'2	20'1	0'370	2	0'200	24	3'284	.....
May	.....	40'6	.....	N.N.W.	0'1	45'3	35'8	52'2	26'1	1'890	6	0'850	18	2'114	.....
June	.....	39'6	.....	W.	0'4	43'6	35'5	53'2	23'1	3'650	12	0'630	23 } 30 }	2'217	.....
July	.....	37'2	.....	W.	0'4	41'2	33'1	48'2	25'1	1'900	8	0'720	11	1'961	.....
August	.....	36'7	.....	W.	0'4	41'2	32'2	49'2	24'1	0'880	5	0'270	28	2'062	.....
September	.....	45'6	.....	S.S.E.	0'2	51'2	39'9	61'2	32'1	2'760	6	1'010	14	3'476	.....
October	.....	52'9	.....	N.W.	0'4	60'7	45'0	70'2	34'1	2'600	7	0'700	4	5'750	.....
November	.....	62'3	.....	N.W.	0'3	70'2	54'3	79'2	38'1	5'130	12	1'100	28	3'680	.....
December	.....	63'6	.....	N.W.	0'7	72'1	55'0	85'2	45'1	3'160	8	0'930	30	4'808	.....
Sums or Means	.....	50'0	.....	N.W.	0'3	57'6	42'4	93'2	20'1	29'020	80	2'330	Jan. 23	46'526	.....

Thunderstorms 25th and 29th, and very hot 17th and 22nd January. Thunderstorms 1st, 21st, and 24th, and very hot 2nd, 12th, and 24th February. Thunderstorms 15th and 25th March. Thunderstorms 18th and 24th, and frosty April 29th. Sharp frost 1st, 4th, and 22nd, and thunderstorm 2nd May. Thunderstorm 20th, S.S.W. gale 22nd, and frosty and cold during July. Snowstorms 10th, and frosty and cold during August. Auroras 15th, 17th, 18th, and 19th October. Nine thunderstorms in November. Thunderstorm 17th, stormy 6th and 13th, and hot 27th and 28th December.

No. 147.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer, corr. to 32° Fah. and mean sea level.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.			Evaporation. Inches.	Cloud.	
				Direction.	Force. 0 to 6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall. Inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall. Inches.			Date.
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
<b>URANA.</b>															
Latitude, 35° 20'; longitude, 146° 20'; altitude, 400 feet; least distance from east coast, 218 miles.															
January	82.9	...	N.W.	...	95.5	70.2	101.1	50.1	0.970	2	0.770	31	6.390	...	
February	69.8	...	N.E.	...	81.5	58.1	97.1	45.1	1.550	1	1.550	1	4.712	...	
March	66.2	...	N.W.	...	79.9	52.5	96.1	45.1	1.600	1	1.600	29	5.708	...	
April	57.1	...	W.	...	71.8	42.3	79.1	40.1	...	...	...	...	3.107	...	
May	51.1	...	S.S.W.	...	61.8	40.3	75.1	32.1	2.650	2	2.500	4	2.002	...	
June	44.9	...	N.E.	...	54.7	35.1	58.1	29.1	6.840	12	0.950	20	0.863	...	
July	45.6	...	W.	...	56.0	35.2	59.1	31.1	3.590	8	0.950	12	1.036	...	
August	41.6	...	W.	...	48.2	35.0	50.1	29.1	...	...	...	...	1.001	...	
September	...	...	S.W.	0.9	...	43.6	...	39.1	1.570	5	0.610	29	1.087	4.2	
October	...	...	N.W.	0.8	...	49.6	...	38.1	4.920	7	1.840	9	7.889	4.1	
November	72.0	...	W.	0.4	86.0	57.9	96.5	47.1	3.170	8	1.020	21	6.242	4.6	
December	72.5	...	N.W.	1.0	85.5	59.4	93.5	50.1	1.920	4	1.130	13	8.410	3.3	
Sums or Means	60.4	...	N.W.	0.8	72.1	48.3	101.1	29.1	28.780	50	2.500	May 4	48.447	4.1	

Shock of earthquake 2nd, thunderstorms 30th and 31st January. Heavy thunderstorm 2nd, rain wanted in February. Thunderstorm 29th March. Heavy storm 3rd, and cold during May. Thunderstorms, and foggy and frosty during June. Frosty 17th July. Frosty 14th and 17th, and sultry 29th August. Strong S.W. winds 20th and 29th September. Thunderstorms 7th, 5th, and 27th, and hail 8th October. Thunderstorms 2nd and 19th, and sultry during November. Gale 17th, hot wind 25th, and four storms in December.

**DENILQUIN.**

Latitude, 35° 32'; longitude, 145° 2'; altitude, 410 feet; least distance from east coast, 287 miles.

January	29.983	79.7	58.0	S.E.	1.7	103.1	...	115.1	...	0.140	2	0.070	12 & 31	.....	1.9
February	30.117	76.6	65.0	S.	1.3	95.0	58.1	105.1	45.2	0.170	3	0.110	3	.....	1.9
March	30.122	73.5	67.0	S.E.	1.4	91.3	55.6	105.1	40.2	0.570	1	0.570	26	.....	1.6
April	30.203	60.4	74.0	S.	1.0	76.4	44.4	88.1	33.2	0.780	3	0.570	24	.....	2.3
May	30.259	53.1	82.0	W.	1.2	67.8	38.3	78.6	29.2	0.960	7	0.310	18	.....	3.4
June	30.044	50.7	88.0	N.W.	1.3	60.2	41.2	68.6	30.2	3.890	10	1.230	3	.....	5.1
July	30.116	48.6	87.0	N.W.	1.2	58.7	38.4	64.6	32.2	1.730	11	0.350	10	.....	3.1
August	30.244	46.5	86.0	N.W.	1.0	58.8	34.2	67.6	27.2	1.020	9	0.230	31	.....	2.7
September	30.315	55.2	78.0	S.W.	1.4	70.7	39.7	83.6	30.2	1.670	3	0.820	20	.....	2.7
October	30.154	56.1	71.0	N.W.	1.8	73.2	39.0	87.6	30.2	2.870	10	1.100	14	.....	2.4
November	30.047	64.0	65.0	S.W.	1.5	86.7	41.3	100.6	33.2	2.970	13	0.650	20 & 22	.....	3.3
December	29.996	68.9	55.0	S.W.	1.8	87.1	50.6	99.3	36.2	0.620	2	0.440	21	.....	2.5
Sums or Means	30.133	61.1	73.0	N.W.	1.4	77.4	43.7	115.1	27.2	17.390	74	1.230	June 3	.....	2.8

Thunderstorms 20th and 30th, hot winds 11th and 16th, and S. gale 11th January. Heavy S. gale at 7.30 p.m. on 24th February. Flight of grasshoppers 15th, squalls 16th and 27th, and storm 29th March. Heavy thunderstorm 23rd April. Frosty during May. Thunderstorms, frosty, and foggy during June. N.W. gale 25th, and W. gale 26th, and foggy and frosty during July. High N. wind 2nd, and frosty and cold during August. Strong cold wind 21st and 30th September. Auroras 16th, 16th, and 18th, thunderstorms 7th, 8th, 9th, and 25th October. Four thunderstorms, cold 12th, and N. gale, 19th November. Thunderstorm 12th, S.W. gale 25th, and very warm 13th December.

**KIANDRA.**

Latitude, 35° 52'; longitude, 148° 32'; altitude, 4,640 feet; least distance from east coast, 88 miles.

January	29.945	62.0	66.0	N.W.	0.5	77.2	46.7	89.6	26.0	4.270	12	1.700	*22	.....	3.8
February	30.005	56.8	77.0	S.E.	0.4	70.8	42.8	79.9	31.8	3.150	4	1.260	1	.....	5.0
March	30.018	51.2	71.0	S.E.	0.8	66.1	36.3	76.5	23.7	4.000	6	1.700	26	.....	4.3
April	30.058	42.2	78.0	S.E.	0.4	56.2	28.2	65.9	11.6	1.810	7	0.530	25	.....	4.0
May	30.104	35.5	78.0	N.W.	0.4	47.1	23.8	60.3	11.6	10.530	15	2.210	18	.....	6.9
June	29.952	33.3	81.0	N.W.	0.4	41.8	24.7	51.1	8.3	10.300	13	1.200	29	.....	7.4
July	30.067	31.0	66.0	N.W.	0.6	44.7	17.2	55.5	2.0 below zero.	0.350	3	0.200	10	.....	5.2
August	30.122	31.2	68.0	N.W.	0.5	47.6	14.7	59.6	8.0 below zero.	1.250	3	0.720	31	.....	5.3
September	30.181	38.9	75.0	N.W.	0.5	52.3	25.4	64.9	9.3	5.040	11	1.670	20	.....	4.7
October	30.048	42.5	68.0	N.W.	1.2	55.1	29.8	65.9	13.2	3.420	9	1.420	13	.....	4.0
November	29.965	51.1	69.0	N.W.	0.4	64.8	37.3	75.1	23.3	6.120	18	1.560	27	.....	6.0
December	29.919	51.2	66.0	N.W.	0.9	64.3	38.0	74.5	26.6	5.740	13	1.200	12	.....	5.1
Sum or Means	30.032	43.9	72.0	N.W.	0.6	57.3	30.4	89.6	8.0 below zero.	55.980	114	2.210	May 18	.....	5.1

\* Shock of earthquake 3rd, and thunderstorms in January. Thunderstorms 1st, 9th, 10th, and 24th February. Thunderstorms 8th and 13th, and foggy 27th March. Hail 10th, storm 24th, and foggy during April. 11.667 inches snow fell during May. Unusual rainfall, 5 feet 10 inches snow, and heavy thunder and hail storm 21st June. Foggy 24th, snowing throughout month, 8 feet 3/4 inches snow fell in July. 4 feet 2 1/4 inches snow fell during August, and thunderstorm 29th. Hail 20th, thunderstorm 28th, and 4 inches snow fell in September. 15 inches snow 2nd and 3rd, thunderstorms 8th, 12th, and 27th October. Shock of earthquake 18th and 11th, thunderstorms in November. Foggy 1st and 2nd, and four thunderstorms in December.

\* Note.—Through misapprehension on the part of observer, the dates given are one day later than the true date.

STATISTICS—1872.

No. 147.—METEOROLOGY—continued.

Month.	Barometer, corr. to 32° Fah. and mean sea level.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation. Inches.	Cloud.
				Direction.	Force, 0 to 6.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall. Inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall. Inches.	Date.		
						Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
<b>ALBURY.</b>															
Latitude, 36° 6'; longitude, 147° 0'; altitude, 572 feet; least distance from east coast, 175 miles.															
January	.....	82.1	...	E.	0.6	97.7	66.5	112.4	60.0	0.720	3	0.520	23	13.251	...
February	.....	74.4	...	W.	0.6	91.2	57.5	102.4	49.3	1.750	7	0.900	3	9.482	...
March	.....	70.6	...	E.	0.5	88.8	52.3	99.4	47.3	1.280	5	0.670	30	7.632	...
April	.....	58.5	...	N.	0.2	76.9	40.0	86.4	31.3	1.160	3	0.900	24	.....	...
May	.....	49.5	...	S.W.	0.1	62.6	36.3	75.4	29.3	3.660	7	0.900	3	.....	...
June	.....	49.0	...	W.	0.5	59.4	38.5	67.4	24.3	7.400	12	1.850	4	.....	...
July	.....	47.3	...	W.	0.5	60.2	34.3	73.4	26.3	2.910	11	0.620	1	.....	5.7
August	.....	45.8	...	W.	0.4	59.5	32.0	78.0	24.3	2.520	9	0.750	27	.....	...
September	.....	50.9	...	W.	0.9	66.9	34.9	...	30.6	0.450	2	0.280	2	.....	...
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	.....	68.6	...	N.W.	0.8	84.3	52.8	97.4	42.3	2.080	7	0.710	28	.....	...
December	.....	68.1	...	N.W.	1.1	82.5	53.7	93.4	41.3	4.520	6	1.860	13	.....	...
Sums or Means	.....	60.4	...	W.	0.6	75.5	45.3	112.4	24.3	28.450	72	1.860	Dec. 13	.....	...

Thunderstorms during January, and hot wind 21st. Thunderstorm 2nd February. Thunderstorms 13th, 14th, and 29th, and squally 26th and 27th March. Fogs 24th and 30th April. Thunderstorms 17th, frosty and foggy during May. W. winds, 4th and 5th, and fogs and frosts during June. Squally 1st, foggy and frosty during July. Frosty during August. Seven thunderstorms in November. Observer absent on sick leave during end of September and October—no records kept. Seven thunderstorms in November. Five thunderstorms, squally, 3rd and 21st, and hot wind 7th December.

COOMA.

Latitude, 36° 12'; longitude, 149° 9'; altitude, 2,637 feet; least distance from east coast, 52 miles.

January	.....	.....	.....	N.	2.6	.....	57.0	.....	37.8	2.860	9	1.700	23	5.651	...
February	.....	.....	.....	N.	2.2	.....	51.8	.....	39.8	1.500	3	0.630	3	3.088	...
March	.....	.....	.....	S.	2.2	.....	46.0	.....	32.3	1.340	4	0.520	27	2.099	...
April	.....	.....	.....	S.	2.0	.....	35.8	.....	22.8	0.310	4	0.150	24	1.415	...
May	.....	.....	.....	S.	2.2	.....	30.1	.....	18.8	1.680	3	1.400	3	0.990	6.3
June	.....	.....	.....	S.	2.2	.....	28.6	.....	14.8	0.770	5	0.380	24	0.425	7.5
July	.....	41.2	.....	S.	2.7	54.2	28.2	66.6	15.8	0.350	5	0.160	22	0.419	6.2
August	.....	40.8	.....	S.	2.7	55.6	26.0	62.6	15.8	0.180	3	0.100	5	0.663	7.7
September	.....	49.9	.....	S.	2.5	67.2	32.6	77.6	17.8	1.530	5	0.500	21	1.150	5.3
October	.....	54.6	.....	N.	2.6	70.6	38.6	82.6	24.8	1.260	6	0.410	14	2.710	5.3
November	.....	62.6	.....	N.N.E.	2.2	77.3	47.9	88.6	30.8	3.060	14	0.460	22	2.887	6.1
December	.....	62.1	.....	E.	1.8	76.6	47.6	88.6	39.8	1.970	8	0.600	14	3.109	5.5
Sums or Means	.....	51.9	.....	S.	2.3	66.9	39.2	88.6	14.8	16.810	69	1.700	Jan. 23	24.606	6.2

Shock of earthquake 3rd January. Thunderstorms 1st and 2nd February. Thunderstorms 13th and 29th March. Fogs and frosts during April. Thunderstorms 2nd and 17th, frosty and foggy in May. Frosty and stormy, and hardest frost known, 11th June. Hurricane 1st, frosty all month; stormy, 1st and 22nd, and snow 27th July. Snow 11th and 12th; stormy 22nd, and frosty and foggy during August. Snow 14th, storms, 11th and 12th; frosty and foggy during September. Frosty, 1st, 2nd, and 17th, and stormy during October. Nine thunderstorms, and shock of earthquake 17th November. Sultry 6th and 15th, and five thunderstorms in December.

EDEN—TWFOLD BAY.

Latitude, 37° 0'; longitude, 149° 59'; altitude, 107 feet; least distance from east coast, 0 mile.

January	29.757	71.6	73.0	N.E.	1.1	79.4	63.7	86.0	50.1	4.190	11	1.460	14	.....	5.7
February	30.130	70.1	64.0	S.W.	1.2	79.0	61.1	99.0	55.1	1.150	7	0.340	3	.....	5.9
March	29.992	67.6	63.0	S.W.	1.4	74.6	60.6	81.0	53.1	1.920	9	0.630	30	.....	5.4
April	30.044	61.6	80.0	S.	1.3	68.6	54.5	74.0	47.1	1.030	5	0.560	27	.....	4.8
May	30.169	55.4	81.0	S.W.	1.1	62.1	48.7	67.0	42.1	0.290	3	0.120	18	.....	4.6
June	29.866	54.2	82.0	S.W.	1.3	61.0	47.7	67.0	39.1	0.830	7	0.440	4	.....	4.7
July	29.917	51.9	77.0	S.W.	1.7	58.5	45.2	64.0	37.1	1.430	7	1.040	22	.....	6.3
August	30.021	50.3	78.0	S.W.	1.5	57.4	43.2	62.0	39.1	0.920	11	0.350	11	.....	5.1
September	30.126	54.2	75.0	S.W.	1.1	62.0	46.4	76.0	39.1	2.610	11	0.650	21	.....	5.0
October	29.995	60.4	69.0	S.W.	1.2	68.3	52.5	84.0	44.1	3.830	9	1.270	4 & 14	.....	4.9
November	29.976	63.9	77.0	N.E.	1.3	69.8	58.0	75.0	47.1	3.210	14	0.900	22	.....	6.9
December	29.851	66.2	65.0	S.W.	1.2	73.7	58.6	82.0	52.1	3.220	13	1.630	30	.....	5.6
Sums or Means	29.987	60.6	73.7	S.W.	1.3	67.9	53.4	99.0	37.1	24.630	107	1.630	Dec. 30	.....	5.4

S.W. gale 21st February. Thick fog 16th, and brilliant meteor 13th March. S.W. gale 20th April. High winds 20th, 21st, and 22nd May. W. gales during month, and heavy sea 16th July. Thunderstorm 31st, snow on Mount Imlay 10th, and squalls during August. Heavy thunderstorm 29th September. Hailstorm, Mount Imlay white with hail 4th, very high tide 14th, auroras 15th, 17th, 18th, and storms during October. Thunderstorms 9th and 28th, and foggy 7th, 20th, 24th, and 27th November.

REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES.

No. 148.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of Transactions in REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES, registered in the Colony during the Years 1866 to 1872 inclusive.

Nature of Transaction.	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
	No. of Deeds registered.	Amount.	No. of Deeds registered.	Amount.	No. of Deeds registered.	Amount.	No. of Deeds registered.	Amount.	No. of Deeds registered.	Amount.	No. of Deeds registered.	Amount.	No. of Deeds registered.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Conveyances under Mortgage ... ..	205	105,124 9 7	58	33,090 3 5	246	115,492 1 3	171	83,512 16 4	215	85,960 14 2	248	148,340 8 9	223	110,697 6 4
Conveyances (absolute) ... ..	2,263	579,826 2 6	2,189	608,420 19 1	2,136	550,696 0 2	2,512	619,446 12 2	2,263	573,388 2 7	2,261	482,539 19 0	2,397	665,430 2 9
Assignments (absolute), Leasehold Estates	88	29,973 6 4	82	52,088 3 5	76	19,651 16 0	109	59,927 19 6	101	24,907 12 6	96	25,651 11 9	125	52,174 13 1
Mortgages ... ..	1,207	681,981 18 6	1,192	656,108 1 11	1,257	648,180 16 4	1,368	861,679 11 0	1,323	669,942 5 9	1,478	697,440 12 1	1,331	611,857 5 10
Discharges of Mortgages ... ..	600	344,415 12 6	514	452,933 9 10	662	399,493 10 3	698	354,318 11 1	647	373,597 2 6	646	318,168 7 6	634	392,697 15 9
Transfers of Mortgages ... ..	74	57,630 5 3	84	107,781 12 7	65	54,321 17 3	88	97,040 6 5	76	44,681 17 2	79	42,802 16 0	75	78,434 17 3
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	<b>4,437</b>	<b>1,798,951 14 8</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>1,910,422 10 3</b>	<b>4,442</b>	<b>1,787,836 1 3</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>2,075,925 16 6</b>	<b>4,625</b>	<b>1,772,477 14 8</b>	<b>4,808</b>	<b>1,714,943 5 1</b>	<b>4,785</b>	<b>1,911,292 1 0</b>
Lease-period exceeding three years ...	221	*16,283 14 9	218	*9,765 3 4	283	*16,750 3 10	297	*18,842 0 0	250	*13,829 9 4	268	*38,658 12 1	178	*10,314 12 1
Annuity Deeds† ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assignment for Creditors ... ..	40	.....	24	.....	16	.....	10	.....	19	.....	24	.....	10	.....
Settlements, ante and post nuptial†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous deeds, <i>i.e.</i> —Partition deeds, appointments of trustees, disentailing deeds, disclaimers of trusts, deeds of gift, confirmations, powers of attorney, wills, releases of dower, &c., &c. ...	616	.....	598	.....	369	.....	373	.....	388	.....	490	.....	455	.....
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED...</b>	<b>5,314</b>	.....	<b>4,959</b>	.....	<b>5,110</b>	.....	<b>5,626</b>	.....	<b>5,282</b>	.....	<b>5,590</b>	.....	<b>5,428</b>	.....

\* Yearly.

† Included in Miscellaneous.

NOTE.—Leases for periods of three years and under are not registered.

MORTGAGES ON LAND.

No. 149.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of MORTGAGES ON LAND registered in the Colony.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Suburban Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Totals.	
	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1863	430	267,574 3 7	198	117,077 11 2	38	77,717 4 11	343	252,131 19 5	1,009	714,500 19 1
1864	400	255,795 9 10	146	63,208 9 1½	43	62,380 13 4	375	247,041 12 8	964	628,426 4 11½
1865	437	264,047 2 6	169	66,625 3 5	29	23,117 3 10	413	280,227 18 6	1,048	634,017 8 3
1866	466	261,086 9 0	252	70,940 18 10	32	65,298 17 2	457	284,655 13 6	1,207	681,981 18 6
1867	505	239,944 3 4	291	86,009 17 6	53	96,200 18 1	343	233,953 3 0	1,192	656,108 1 11
1868	507	249,691 4 9	230	68,919 14 11	44	23,091 19 0	476	306,477 17 8	1,257	648,180 16 4
1869	556	338,884 9 10	320	96,155 15 9	36	77,120 6 5	456	349,518 19 0	1,368	861,679 11 0
1870	520	269,475 12 9	291	103,820 15 1	24	24,052 19 4	488	272,592 18 7	1,323	669,942 5 9
1871	632	242,244 1 6	464	139,496 0 8	43	55,765 0 0	339	259,935 9 11	1,478	697,440 12 1
1872	547	280,580 9 10	415	82,469 2 9	27	20,044 2 0	342	228,763 11 3	1,331	611,857 5 10

DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LAND AND CONVEYANCES UNDER MORTGAGE.

No. 150.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LAND AND CONVEYANCES UNDER MORTGAGE.

Year.	Discharges of Mortgages on Land.		Conveyances under Mortgage.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1863	486	391,279 10 1	264	174,940 10 11
1864	581	418,527 1 7	198	121,261 1 4
1865	592	386,155 2 11	247	178,232 6 8
1866	600	344,415 12 6	205	105,124 9 7
1867	514	452,933 9 10	58	33,090 3 5
1868	662	399,493 10 3	246	115,492 1 3
1869	698	354,318 11 1	171	83,512 16 4
1870	647	373,597 2 6	215	85,960 14 2
1871	646	318,168 7 6	248	148,340 8 9
1872	634	392,697 15 9	223	110,697 6 4

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL, MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

No. 151.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL, and of MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, registered in the Colony.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
	No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horned Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount Lent.
			£ s. d.					£ s. d.
1863	96	1,203,130	220,449 19 5	298	1,265,840	328,221	4,748	1,503,413 0 2
1864	117	1,408,678	250,218 1 7	275	1,612,846	272,691	3,638	1,116,708 19 6
1865	116	1,575,455	274,521 7 4	327	2,389,949	277,552	6,518	2,037,463 3 1
1866	182	1,904,804	316,382 7 11	362	1,851,409	343,635	6,833	1,285,692 19 7
1867	268	3,249,433	521,384 9 5	392	2,384,506	181,739	4,728	1,205,010 18 6
1868	286	3,695,587	512,121 6 3	370	2,997,019	211,811	7,769	1,399,479 14 8
1869	285	4,119,370	531,777 9 8	329	2,057,631	184,923	10,150	1,195,403 2 4
1870	317	3,411,469	371,231 13 7	294	1,281,340	147,119	3,884	840,584 3 10
1871	328	4,113,108	451,926 13 5	314	1,509,672	126,750	5,239	703,333 5 0
1872	360	2,716,378	377,032 1 0	303	1,467,020	114,801	3,420	1,076,432 12 2

N.B.—When any sum has been secured both by a Lien on the Wool and by a Mortgage of the Sheep, the amount is included under the head of Mortgages only.

DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

No. 152.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LIVE Stock, registered in the Colony.

Year.	Number.				Amount.		
					£	s.	d.
1863	95	...	...	...	881,222	5	9
1864	100	...	...	...	857,006	3	3
1865	110	...	...	...	812,079	3	1
1866	87	...	...	...	639,413	0	10
1867	117	...	...	...	765,501	7	5
1868	111	...	...	...	962,596	8	11
1869	85	...	...	...	741,238	7	7
1870	95	...	...	...	435,762	6	9
1871	70	...	...	...	333,536	8	2
1872	184	...	...	...	1,245,318	10	3

LIENS ON GROWING CROPS.

No. 153.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of LIENS ON GROWING CROPS in the Colony, registered in Sydney.

Year.	Number.				Amount.		
					£	s.	d.
1863	72	...	...	...	6,398	11	10
1864	105	...	...	...	8,057	3	9½
1865	112	...	...	...	9,133	11	0
1866	146	...	...	...	12,652	7	11
1867	171	...	...	...	13,895	16	4
1868	112	...	...	...	11,308	13	10½
1869	151	...	...	...	13,672	11	1
1870	213	...	...	...	10,045	3	3
1871	266	...	...	...	13,170	7	8½
1872	281	...	...	...	11,795	13	5

TRANSACTIONS UNDER "REAL PROPERTY ACT."

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS, &c.

No. 154.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of APPLICATIONS, with the Amount of FEES, &c., under the "Real Property Act."

Year.	No. of Appli-cations.	No. of Properties.	Area.			Value.	Fees.											
			Town and Suburban.	Country.	Total.		Assurance.	Commissioners.	Certificates and other Dealings.	Total.								
											£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
1863	340	657	a. r. p. 729 2 23	a. r. p. 67183 2 32	a. r. p. 67913 1 15	439278	934	5	5	394	5	0	411	13	0	1740	3	5
1864	362	467	250 1 11½	31588 3 27	31839 0 38½	310165	752	4	4	413	10	0	662	6	10	1838	1	2
1865	434	608	651 1 3	20271 0 1	20922 1 4	326168	679	11	11	477	0	0	1000	19	4	2157	11	3
1866	379	532	652 1 39½	36583 3 26	37236 1 25½	278063	768	18	8	379	10	0	1305	4	4	2453	13	0
1867	324	459	836 2 5½	35121 0 15	35957 2 20½	261484	879	6	2	356	5	0	1591	5	4	2826	16	6
1868	304	495	430 0 39½	58223 0 10	58653 1 9½	214813	413	4	8	350	10	0	1758	9	4	2522	4	0
1869	300	495	371 1 26	30488 2 36½	30860 0 22½	177569	370	3	10	318	0	0	2043	5	4	2731	9	2
1870	280	406	338 2 20½	51568 3 17	51907 1 37½	203476	423	12	3	311	5	0	2190	0	8	2924	17	11
1871	269	376	184 2 17½	14335 1 12½	14519 3 30½	197338	412	13	9	349	0	0	2577	16	4	3339	10	1
1872	229	321	1,596 2 19	33862 2 4	35459 0 23	157376	328	2	3	267	10	0	2865	2	8	3460	14	11

1867—Exclusive of 10 applications withdrawn.

1868	"	17	"
1869	"	8	"
1870	"	7	"
1871	"	12	"
1872	"	6	"

CROWN GRANTS REGISTERED, &c.

No. 155.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Number of CROWN GRANTS registered, &c., under the "Real Property Act."

Year.	Number of Grants.	Area.			Value.	Assurance.			
		Town and Suburban.	Country.	Total.					
							£	s.	d.
1863	268	a. r. p. 285 1 22	a. r. p. 31,467 0 27	a. r. p. 31,752 2 9	36,406	9	75	2	1
1864	1,500	1,129 2 10½	70,800 1 15½	71,929 3 26½	95,007	18	198	12	0
1865	2,429	1,629 2 23	59,298 0 23	60,927 3 6	77,312	5	162	8	11
1866	2,455	1,205 2 29½	112,531 1 15	113,737 0 4½	139,526	2	291	2	2
1867	4,309	3,385 1 22½	169,213 0 12½	172,598 1 35½	212,101	19	442	2	5
1868	4,116	1,649 0 7½	245,229 0 34	246,878 1 1½	271,158	7	567	12	7
1869	2,967	1,161 1 35½	168,791 3 6½	169,953 1 2	185,939	4	389	6	0
1870	3,301	1,432 3 30½	139,982 3 25½	141,415 3 26½	163,557	10	342	15	10
1871	3,108	418 2 38	138,553 3 34½	138,972 2 32½	162,107	6	338	3	5
1872	3,637	400 1 37½	173,522 1 13½	173,922 3 11	187,783	17	392	0	7

CIVIL JUSTICE.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

No. 156.—RETURN showing the BUSINESS of the Supreme and Circuit Courts in the Colony, during the Year 1872.

Civil Jurisdiction.			Equity.					Testamentary.			Appellate Jurisdiction.														
No. of Writs issued.	No. of Causes entered for Trial.	Total Amount for which Judgment signed.	No. of Bills filed.	No. of Claims.	No. of Petitions.	No. of Decrees and Orders.	No. of Probates and Administrations Will annexed.	Amount sworn to.	No. of Letters of Administration.	Amount sworn to.	No. of Cases from Insolvency Court.	No. of Cases from District Court.													
1,874	229	£ s. d. 136,371 2 3	42	...	64	129	300	£ s. d. 569,069 0 0	222	£ s. d. 98,870 0 0	8	3													
Actions at Law.			Suits and Proceedings in Equity.					Admiralty, Insolvency, and Ecclesiastical.			Orders made in Chambers and in Banco of all kinds.	Criminal Sitings.													
Amounts recovered			No. of Writs of Ejectments.	No. of Days occupied in Jury Trials on Circuit.	No. of Days occupied in Jury Trials in Sydney.	No. of Days' Sittings in Banco.	No. of Bills and Answers filed.	No. of Petitions and Motions.	No. of Orders and Decrees made, of all kinds.	No. of Appeals to the full Court.	No. of Days occupied in—		Value of Property in Contest: i.e.— How many Suits or Proceedings affected Property of—			No. of Orders and Decrees made in these Jurisdictions severally.			No. of Days' Sittings in each, including Equity Appeals and Appeals in Insolvency.			No. of Orders in Banco.	No. of Orders in Chambers.	No. of Days on Circuit.	No. of Days in Sydney.
£5,000 and upwards.	£500 up to £5,000.	£50 up to £500.									Hearings.	Appeals.	£5,000 and upwards.	£500 up to £5,000.	£50 up to £500.	Admiralty.	Insolvency.	Ecclesiastical.	Admiralty.	Insolvency.	Ecclesiastical.				
1	17	328	51	...	71	72	86	105	129	14	68	16	*	*	*	7	7	4	17	8	14	190	134	abt. *59	abt. 40

\* Cannot be ascertained.

No. 157.—RETURN of the Number of CIVIL CASES TRIED in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, during the Year 1872.

District where tried.	Juries of Four.		Juries of Twelve.		Total.
	Defended.	Undefended.	Common.	Special.	
Central Court, Sydney ... ..	74	3	.....	.....	77
Circuit Courts ... {	Albury ... ..	5	.....	.....	5
	Goulburn ... ..	1	.....	.....	1
	Bathurst ... ..	3	.....	.....	3
	Maitland ... ..	9	.....	.....	9
	Deniliquin ... ..	3	.....	.....	3
	Armidale ... ..	1	.....	.....	1
	Wagga Wagga ... ..	...	.....	.....	...
Tamworth ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	
Yass ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	
TOTAL, CIRCUIT COURTS ... ..	22	.....	.....	.....	22
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	96	3	.....	.....	99

No. 158.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CIVIL CASES tried in the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Year.	Before Juries of Twelve.		Before Juries of Four.		Total.
	Common.	Special.	Defended Cases.	Undefended Cases.	
1863	1	5	118	2	126
1864	1	8	127	5	141
1865	.....	2	107	2	111
1866	.....	.....	118	4	122
1867	.....	1	108	1	110
1868	.....	3	126	2	131
1869	.....	2	110	6	118
1870	.....	.....	103	4	107
1871	.....	.....	84	1	85
1872	.....	.....	96	3	99



CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

DISTRICT COURTS.

No. 159.—RETURN showing the Number of Suits commenced in the several DISTRICT COURTS in the Colony, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1873, and other particulars.

District.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			The Result of the Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			The Number of Cases left in Arrear.		The Number of New Trials granted.	
	Commenced.	Total Amount Sued for.	Without hearing.	By Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	The Number of Cases left in Arrear.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
<b>METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.</b>																	
Sydney ... ..	5,369	£ 48,720 8 11	2,055	...	3,314	16	3,298	2,896	418	£ 4,297 15 1	5	...	...	...	21	2	
Maitland ... ..	269	5,023 8 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	101	...	167	2	165	141	26	705 3 6	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Campbelltown ... ..	34	674 14 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16	...	18	...	18	15	3	71 18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Windsor ... ..	84	1,034 18 8	37	...	47	2	45	39	8	75 3 1	47	...	...	...	...	...	
Parramatta ... ..	54	1,600 16 0	14	...	37	...	37	33	4	38 4 0	...	...	...	3	...	...	
Penrith ... ..	89	747 9 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	28	...	61	...	61	57	4	29 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Singleton ... ..	37	932 2 4	17	...	20	...	20	13	7	58 13 3	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Newcastle ... ..	225	4,477 19 1	67	...	156	...	156	122	34	479 12 8	1	1	...	2	2	...	
	6,161	63,211 17 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2,335	...	3,820	20	3,800	3,316	504	5,755 9 11	6	48	...	6	24	3	
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT.</b>																	
Wollongong ... ..	45	506 16 2	33	...	12	...	12	9	3	33 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kiama ... ..	29	644 12 0	16	...	13	...	13	12	1	23 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nowra ... ..	35	991 4 10	13	...	21	1	20	18	3	25 12 2	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Goulburn ... ..	49	852 19 8	22	...	27	1	26	22	5	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Yass ... ..	52	2,061 17 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	...	30	1	29	25	5	38 10 6	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Queanbeyan ... ..	32	967 7 2	7	...	23	1	22	22	1	103 9 8	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Cooma ... ..	60	1,877 12 8	24	...	36	2	34	30	6	47 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bega ... ..	20	1,542 19 11	5	4	11	5	6	5	6	34 12 4	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Eden ... ..	7	207 11 0	...	...	7	1	6	6	1	15 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombala ... ..	54	1,880 15 7	18	1	35	3	32	30	5	159 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Braidwood ... ..	129	3,349 7 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	61	1	67	3	64	56	11	335 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moruya ... ..	10	101 18 9	5	...	5	...	5	5	...	19 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Berrima ... ..	11	179 12 11	5	...	5	1	4	4	1	11 4 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	533	15,164 15 10	229	6	292	19	273	244	48	849 9 8	...	...	...	6	2	...	
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>																	
Young ... ..	51	1,566 2 9	19	...	31	1	30	28	3	174 7 10	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Grenfell ... ..	45	1,323 14 6	12	...	29	...	29	23	6	88 13 6	...	...	...	4	...	...	
Burrowa ... ..	38	1,221 4 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11	13	14	...	14	9	5	25 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gundagai ... ..	33	892 9 11	21	...	12	...	12	10	2	102 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tumut ... ..	24	1,050 5 1	2	...	22	2	20	22	...	80 17 4	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Wagga Wagga ... ..	82	2,322 14 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	38	...	42	2	40	35	7	274 13 11	...	...	...	2	1	...	
Albury ... ..	114	3,941 9 10	55	...	59	5	54	54	5	335 17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corowa ... ..	18	522 1 6	3	...	14	1	13	12	2	21 11 6	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Deniliquin ... ..	47	912 0 5	12	...	25	...	25	21	4	103 12 6	...	...	...	10	...	...	
Hay ... ..	36	1,244 7 8	17	...	16	...	16	13	3	163 14 2	...	...	...	3	...	...	
Wentworth ... ..	10	488 9 3	2	...	8	...	8	7	1	41 16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Balranald ... ..	7	280 5 6	5	...	2	...	2	1	1	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	505	15,765 5 5	197	13	274	11	263	235	39	1,422 14 6	...	...	...	21	2	1	
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>																	
Dubbo ... ..	33	1,154 2 8	12	...	21	2	19	15	6	213 9 2	...	21	...	...	...	...	
Wellington ... ..	12	403 18 2	2	...	10	...	10	8	2	41 18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orange ... ..	46	1,152 7 10	16	...	29	2	27	22	7	35 19 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Forbes ... ..	28	1,604 18 4	12	...	12	...	12	10	2	138 3 4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
Carcoar ... ..	22	806 5 5	9	...	13	1	12	12	1	51 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bathurst ... ..	220	8,017 16 1	95	1	119	6	113	100	19	879 12 7	...	...	...	5	4	4	
Mudgee ... ..	195	9,423 6 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	76	1	86	22	64	56	30	133 15 6	...	...	...	32	11	...	
Hartley ... ..	8	208 0 10	2	...	5	1	4	3	2	8 1 6	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Bourke ... ..	12	820 8 0	7	...	5	1	4	2	3	22 19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	576	23,599 3 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	231	2	300	35	265	228	72	1,524 19 5	...	21	...	43	16	4	
<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>																	
Muswellbrook ... ..	34	387 9 0	13	...	21	1	20	17	4	55 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murrurundi ... ..	63	1,260 13 11	23	...	39	1	38	37	2	155 8 10	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Tamworth ... ..	33	1,585 5 9	18	...	15	1	14	12	3	133 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Armidale ... ..	41	1,997 9 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18	2	19	...	19	10	9	30 3 0	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Tenterfield ... ..	23	586 19 9	9	...	12	...	12	7	5	18 11 0	...	...	...	2	1	1	
Glen Innes ... ..	26	825 3 9	8	...	13	...	13	10	3	28 3 8	...	...	...	5	...	...	
Grafton ... ..	101	1,969 5 4	35	1	53	...	53	44	9	213 3 10	...	...	...	12	...	...	
Casino ... ..	33	879 11 3	10	...	21	...	21	18	3	19 11 6	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Port Macquarie ... ..	16	549 1 6	9	...	7	...	7	7	...	24 14 10	...	...	...	2	1	...	
Kempsey ... ..	52	1,568 13 4	12	1	39	2	37	31	8	97 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wingham ... ..	23	578 11 1	5	2	16	...	16	13	3	35 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Narrabri ... ..	8	598 15 7	1	...	7	2	5	4	3	31 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scone ... ..	27	323 1 5	11	...	15	...	15	11	4	18 8 6	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	480	13,110 1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	172	6	277	7	270	221	56	860 13 0	...	...	...	25	3	2	
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>8,255</b>	<b>130,851 4 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4,963</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>10,413 6 6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	

INSOLVENCIES.

No. 160.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of INSOLVENCIES in the Colony.

Year.	Number of Insolvents.			Amount of Liabilities as shown in the Insolvents' Schedules.		Amount of Assets as shown in the Insolvents' Schedules.		Number of Assignees elected by Creditors to act with the Official Assignee.	Amount of Deficiency shown in the Insolvents' Estates.		Amount of Court Fees in Insolvency collected under the Act of Council, and paid at the Treasury.	
	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1863	No. 371	No. 37	No. 408	463,164	3 11	369,080	1 0	5	94,084	2 11	1,562	0 11
1864	464	21	485	475,454	11 8	297,787	8 1	4	177,667	3 7	1,761	16 6
1865	509	19	528	511,590	2 0	278,045	16 7	1	233,544	5 5	1,833	15 6
1866	550	44	594	944,015	13 8	539,184	12 10	2	404,831	0 10	1,980	1 4
1867	659	25	684	737,789	2 2	535,695	18 6	1	202,093	3 8	2,569	5 10
1868	507	27	534	572,651	11 10	233,098	17 5	...	339,552	14 5	2,159	17 3
1869	513	17	530	483,145	13 10	296,979	12 3	1	186,166	1 7	1,882	10 11
1870	448	28	476	671,870	11 1	394,006	19 8	4	277,863	11 5	1,812	7 5
1871	515	29	544	325,941	5 9	124,288	11 10	3	201,652	13 11	2,023	18 7
1872	457	35	492	370,935	3 6	127,217	7 11	...	242,817	15 7	1,681	13 9

MINERS' RIGHTS AND BUSINESS LICENSES.

No. 161.—RETURN showing the Number of MINERS' RIGHTS and BUSINESS LICENSES, &c., issued at the several Gold Fields and the Colonial Treasury, in the Year 1872.

Name of Gold Fields.	Licenses.		Leases of Auriferous Tracts.				
	Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	Number of Leases Issued.	River-bed.	Quartz-vein.	Alluvial.	
	No.	No.		yards	acres	acres	
Southern Gold District.	Adelong	523	48	96	1,800	410	111
	Araluen	421	10	6	.....	24	7
	Albury (Black Range)	249	2	16	.....	144	.....
	Braidwood	260	5	13	5,600	17	35
	Burrangong	1,010	44	33	.....	1324	112
	Delegate	265	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Emu and Tyagong Creeks	611	46	69	.....	251	12
	Goulburn (not proclaimed)	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gunning	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gulf Creek	189	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gundaroo	.....	.....	5	.....	33	.....
	Gundagai	347	7	46	.....	3124	.....
	Kiandra	203	4	7	.....	13	64
	Major's Creek	122	.....	10	.....	25	11
	Mongarlowe	200	8	10	.....	67	2
	Mogo	200	12	25	.....	198	.....
	Namama	157	2	10	.....	87	.....
	Nerrimanga	206	5	37	.....	230	.....
	Queanbeyan (not proclaimed)	39	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sebastopol	41	3	4	.....	24	.....
Shoalhaven	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tumut	266	4	24	6,100	77	.....	
Tumbarumba	539	19	26	12,000	21	214	
Wagga Wagga (not proclaimed)	53	.....	3	.....	7	.....	
	6,156	257	440	25,500	2,073	568	
Western Gold District.	Bathurst	1,512	64	733	40,800	3,597	236
	Cargo	256	19	24	.....	95	.....
	Carcoar	293	7	104	.....	598	22
	Cudjegong	7,011	454	146	200	878	102
	Forbes	1,538	120	193	.....	843	93
	Meroo River	821	28	148	.....	875	6
	Ophir	488	8	86	.....	392	156
	Rockley	186	6	.....	.....	560	39
	Sofala	1,161	173	513	.....	2,894	28
	Stony Creek	705	29	186	.....	1,173	.....
	Tambaroora	3,794	305	1,261	1,300	7,596	3
Trunkey	420	86	190	100	1,259	6	
Tuena	457	12	122	4,600	603	.....	
	18,642	1,311	3,780	47,000	21,363	691	
Northern Gold District.	Armidale	457	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ballina	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barraba	101	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bingera	220	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Casino	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dalmorton	176	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drake (Lunatic)	450	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dungog	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Glen Innes	82	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grafton	922	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Inverell	151	.....	793	900	5,039	844
	Macleay River	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maitland	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nundle	457	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oban	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rocky River and Uralla	198	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Scone	247	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Solferino	642	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tamworth	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tenterfield	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Walcha	266	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4,747	155	793	900	5,039	844	
Issued at the Colonial Treasury	1,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GENERAL TOTAL	39,629	1,723	5,013	73,400	28,475	1,343 1/2	

NOTE.—LEASES.—The above figures represent the number of leases applied for; no leases have been issued in consequence of the ground not being surveyed.

## GOLD-MINING MACHINERY.

No. 162.—RETURN showing the Number and Description of Machines employed in ALLUVIAL and QUARTZ MINING in the Colony, in the Year 1872.

Police Districts and Mining Districts.	Alluvial Mining.													
	Steam-engines employed in Winding, Pumping, &c.		Puddling Machines.	Whims and Pulleys.	Whips.	Quicksilver, as Compound Crates.	Stices and Tons.	Water-wheels.	Hydraulic Hoses.	Pumps.	Stitch-boxes.	Derricks.	Stamp Heads.	Boring Machines.
	No.	Aggregate horse-power.												
Albury—Tumberumba ...							12	3	8		30			
Armidale—Uralla, Rocky River, &c. ...				10	12	15	25	5		8	34	7	85	
Bathurst ...	I	12	Rockley ...	3	3		10				30			
			Sofala ...	76			68	19	1	17	23			
			Mitchell's Creek ...	4		1					4		15	
			Winburndale ...				12				20			
Clear Creek ...					8		4			12				
Bombala—Delegate ...								24		40				
Boorowa ...			2				2	1		2				
Braidwood and Araluen ...	22	247		5			11	12	2	56	108			
Broulee ...							5			6	20			
Carcoar—Trunkey Creek and Tuena ...	I	20	6	4	4		6				26			
Cooma ...									1					
Forbes ...			18		60						36		I	
Glen Innes ...											16			
Goulburn—Nerrimanga ...										2	5			
Grenfell ...			7	1	3					1				
Gundagai ...			2	1	1		3	1			1		I	
Molong ...			2				6			6	2			
Mudgee ...	2	20	Hargraves and Merindee ...	50	2	12	100	2		50	300	2		
			Windeyer ...	20	1	10	80	1	30	100				
			Gulgong ...	52	5	149	62		62	62		45		
Orange ...	5	100	5	6	12	I	2	3		14		46		
Tamworth—Nundle ...				1	8				1	10	200			
Tumut ...									2				4	
Tenterfield ...								2		2	12			
Warialda—Bingera ...							4				14			
Wellington—Stony Creek ...			12				40			10	8			
Young ...	2	26	4			I					8		18	
TOTAL ...	33	425	263	39	280	17	447	79	15	260	1,127	914	3	

Police Districts and Mining Districts.	Quartz-mining.								
	Steam-engines employed in Winding, Crushing, &c.		Crushing Machines.	Stamp Heads.	Whims and Pulleys.	Water-wheels.	Derricks.	Whips.	
	No.	Aggregate horse-power.							
Albury—Burnie ...	I	16	I	10					
Armidale ...						2			
Bathurst ...	I	25	Bathurst ...	I	15				
			Rockley ...	2	8				
			Sofala ...	4	36	5	49	I	
			Mitchell's Creek ...			3	15	I	
			Clear Creek ...	I	16	I	17		2
			Cheshire Creek ...	I	14	I	15		6
Oberon ...			2	10					
Boorowa ...	I	18	I	10					
Braidwood and Araluen ...	5	54	5	66					
Broulee ...	3	22	3	19					
Carcoar—Trunkey Creek and Tuena ...	6	87	9	127	4				
Cooma ...	I	10	2	10		I			
Forbes ...			3	45	6				
Goulburn—Nerrimanga ...	I	12	I	10	I				
Grenfell ...	5	68	5	61	7				
Gundagai ...			6	60					
Metropolitan ...	2	12	2	10	9				
Molong ...	3	55	3	40					
Mudgee ...	3	60	Hargraves and Merindee ...	3	45	4	4		
			Windeyer ...	2	30	2	2		
			Gulgong ...	4	48	4	45		
Orange ...	6	106	5	46					
Scone—Upper Hunter ...			3	28	I	3			
Tamworth ...	I	12	Nundle ...	3	16	3	2		
			Barraba ...			2	14		
Tumut ...	I	10	3	13		2			
Tenterfield ...	2	28	3	18		I			
Wagga Wagga ...	2	26	2	24					
Warialda—Bingera ...	I	14	I	12					
Wellington ...	21	341	Tambaroora and Hill End ...	I3	155	16	8		
			Mitchell's Creek ...	I	30	I			
			Stony Creek ...	I	12	I			
Young ...	I	10	2	18					
TOTAL ...	83	1,184	104	1,075	56	13	16		

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## PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

No. 163.—RETURN showing the Number of Publicans' Licenses issued in the Colony, during the Year 1872.

Districts.	Number.	Districts—continued.	Number.
Adelong ... ..	8	Moree ... ..	1
Albury ... ..	28	Moruya ... ..	11
Armidale ... ..	26	Moulamein ... ..	2
Balranald ... ..	6	Mudgee ... ..	45
Bathurst ... ..	110	Murrurundi ... ..	18
Berrima ... ..	13	Muswellbrook ... ..	14
Bega ... ..	2	Newcastle ... ..	77
Bingera ... ..	2	Nundle ... ..	10
Ballina ... ..	1	Orange ... ..	36
Bombala ... ..	12	Obley ... ..	2
Braidwood... ..	46	Parramatta ... ..	33
Bourke ... ..	19	Paterson ... ..	7
Burrowa ... ..	19	Penrith ... ..	15
Camden ... ..	6	Picton ... ..	3
Campbelltown ... ..	8	Port Macquarie ... ..	2
Cannonbar... ..	1	Port Stephens ... ..	8
Carcoar ... ..	42	Queanbeyan ... ..	19
Casino ... ..	18	Raymond Terrace... ..	2
Cassilis ... ..	11	Rockley ... ..	3
Cooma ... ..	12	Ryde ... ..	1
Coonabarabran ... ..	6	Rylstone ... ..	10
Coonamble... ..	12	Seone ... ..	11
Corowa ... ..	20	Shoalhaven ... ..	8
Condobolin ... ..	2	Singleton ... ..	19
Cowra ... ..	3	Sofala ... ..	22
Deniliquin... ..	30	Stony Creek ... ..	8
Dubbo ... ..	38	Tambaroora ... ..	68
Drake ... ..	10	Tweed River ... ..	1
Dungog ... ..	6	Tamworth ... ..	29
Eden ... ..	15	Tenterfield... ..	19
Emu Creek ... ..	18	Timbarra ... ..	2
Euston ... ..	1	Trunkey Creek ... ..	3
Forbes ... ..	41	Tuena ... ..	5
Glen Innes ... ..	9	Tumbarumba ... ..	7
Gosford ... ..	4	Tumut ... ..	11
Goulburn ... ..	62	Ulladulla ... ..	2
Grafton ... ..	53	Urana ... ..	1
Gundagai ... ..	24	Uralla ... ..	4
Gunning ... ..	1	Wagga Wagga ... ..	46
Gulgong ... ..	100	Walcha ... ..	3
Gunnedah ... ..	16	Walgett ... ..	12
Hargraves and Windeyer ... ..	12	Warialda ... ..	21
Hartley ... ..	21	Wallabadah ... ..	2
Hay ... ..	31	Wee Waa ... ..	9
Inverell ... ..	14	Wellington ... ..	18
Kiama ... ..	6	Wentworth ... ..	20
Kiandra ... ..	4	Windsor ... ..	21
Liverpool ... ..	8	Wingham ... ..	7
Macleay River ... ..	7	Wilcannia ... ..	6
Maitland ... ..	52	Wollombi ... ..	6
Menindie ... ..	7	Wollongong ... ..	11
Mitchell ... ..	3	Yass ... ..	23
Murrumburrah ... ..	1	Young ... ..	25
Merriwa ... ..	3	Sydney ... ..	582
Moama ... ..	6		
Molong ... ..	16		
		TOTAL ... ..	2,403

## VOLUNTEER CORPS AND COMPANIES.

No. 164.—RETURN showing the DISTRIBUTION of the VOLUNTEER CORPS and COMPANIES, Head Quarters, Sydney, on 31st December, 1872.

Distribution.	Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.	Majors.	Captains.	Subalterns	Medical Officers and Chaplains.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Permanent Staff ... ..	I	.....	2	.....	.....	18	I	3	25
Honorary Staff ... ..	.....	.....	I	I	I	.....	.....	.....	3
„ Chaplains ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Brigade Band ... ..	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	2	.....	3I	34
<b>ARTILLERY.</b>									
Staff ... ..	.....	3	2	.....	3	I	I	.....	10
Band ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	26	28
No. 1 Battery ... ..	.....	.....	I	3	.....	5	2	66	77
No. 2 „ ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	2	65	74
No. 3 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	I	.....	4	2	62	70
No. 4 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	5	2	66	76
No. 5 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	5	2	68	78
No. 6 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	3	2	72	80
No. 7 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	I	.....	5	2	66	75
No. 8 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	5	2	62	72
No. 9 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	5	2	49	59
No. 10 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	3	I	73	80
<b>RIFLES.</b>									
<i>Sydney Battalion.</i>									
Staff ... ..	.....	2	I	.....	2	I	.....	.....	6
No. 1 Company ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	6	2	88	99
No. 2 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	5	2	74	84
No. 3 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	6	2	89	100
No. 4 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	I	.....	6	2	85	95
No. 5 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	5	2	87	97
No. 6 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	6	2	86	97
No. 7 „ ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	4	I	84	92
<i>Suburban Battalion.</i>									
Staff, including Band ... ..	.....	2	I	.....	I	2	.....	21	27
Glebe ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	5	2	61	71
Balmain ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	5	I	81	90
Paddington and Surry Hills ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	6	2	86	97
St. Leonards ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	6	2	64	75
South Sydney ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	I	69	77
Duke of Edinburgh's Highlanders... ..	.....	.....	2	2	I	12	5	126	148
<i>Country Corps.</i>									
Staff { Northern Battalion ... ..	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
„ { Western Battalion ... ..	.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
Penrith ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	I	5	I	83	93
Newcastle ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	6	2	89	100
Parramatta ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	5	I	60	69
East Maitland ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	2	5	2	89	101
West Maitland ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	2	6	I	95	107
Hawkesbury ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	I	4	I	92	100
Bathurst ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	I	5	2	90	100
Kiama ... ..	.....	I	.....	2	.....	6	I	64	74
Singleton ... ..	.....	.....	I	I	I	5	I	66	75
Goulburn ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	I	4	2	86	96
Ulladulla ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	5	I	66	75
Gerrington ... ..	.....	.....	.....	I	.....	3	I	36	41
Jamberoo ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	I	66	74
Richmond ... ..	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	5	2	44	52
Wollongong ... ..	.....	.....	I	I	.....	5	.....	70	77
<i>Cadet Corps.</i>									
King's School ... ..	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	3	.....	56	60
Camden College ... ..	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	2	.....	22	25
Newington College ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	45	49
Sydney Grammar School ... ..	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	5	.....	62	68
Lyceum School ... ..	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	3	.....	33	37
Paddington House School ... ..	.....	.....	I	.....	.....	3	.....	31	35
Fort-street Public School ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	212
Cleveland-street Public School ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	300
ENGINEER CORPS ... ..	.....	.....	I	2	.....	4	2	55	64
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	I	10	45	73	21	246	68	3722	4186

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## NAVAL BRIGADE.

No. 165.—RETURN showing the Distribution of the NAVAL BRIGADE, on the 31st December, 1872.

Corps or Company.	Captain Commanding Brigade, Sydney.	Commander.	Lieutenants Com- manding Companies.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Medical Officers.	Clerk and Accountant	Warrant and Petty Officers.	Cadets.	A.B.'s.	Gunnery Instructors.	Total.
Four Companies in Sydney...	1	1	4	4	1	1	16	13	160	1	202
One Company in Newcastle..	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	4	2	40	1	50
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>252</b>

## REGULAR MILITARY FORCES.

No. 166.—RETURN showing the Distribution of the REGULAR MILITARY FORCES of the Colony, on 31st December, 1872.

Corps or Company.	Lieutenant- Colonel Commandant	Major.	Captains.	Subalterns	Pay and Quarter- master.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
Staff ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
New South Wales Artillery	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	6	2	87	99
New South Wales Infantry	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	12	4	140	161
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>

## ARTILLERY GUNS.

No. 167.—RETURN showing the Number and Calibre of ARTILLERY GUNS in the Colony, on the 31st December, 1872.

Description.	Guns.					
	Mounted.		Dismounted.		Total Guns.	Unserviceable (not included in the foregoing.)
	No.	Calibre.	No.	Calibre.	No.	No. Calibre.
Brass ... {	9-pounders ...	4 4'2"	.....	.....	4	.....
	6 " ...	13 3'668"	.....	.....	13	.....
	12 " ...	12 4'58"	.....	.....	12	.....
Wrought Iron {	7-inch ...	2 7"	.....	.....	2	.....
	40-pounders... 5	475"	.....	.....	5	.....
Armstrong {	20 " ...	.....	1	3'75"	1	.....
Iron Smooth Bore {	10-inch ...	10 10"	.....	.....	10	.....
	8 " ...	6 8"	.....	.....	6	.....
	68-pounders... 15	8"	.....	3 8"	18	.....
	42 " ...	10 6'97"	.....	.....	10	.....
	32 " ...	44 6'375"	.....	1 6'375"	45	.....
24 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 5"	
Iron Rifled {	18-ton ...	.....	6	10"	6	.....
	80-pounders... ..	.....	25	6"	25	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>121</b>	.....	<b>36</b>	<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ...	<b>157</b>	<b>7</b>

## RECAPITULATION OF ARTILLERY GUNS.

No.	Calibre.	Weight of Shot or Shell.
<i>Brass.</i>		
tons cwt. qrs. lbs.		
4	9-pounders	10 12 1 22
13	6 "	
12	12 "	
<i>Wrought Iron (Armstrong).</i>		
2	110-pounders	64 5 0 16
5	40 "	
1	20 "	
<i>Cast Iron (Smooth-bore).</i>		
10	10-inch	628 2 0 13
6	8 "	
18	68-pounders	
10	42 "	
45	32 "	
7	24 "	
<i>Iron-rifled.</i>		
6	18-ton guns	.....
25	80-pounders	
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ...	<b>164</b>	<b>702 19 2 23</b>

## VACCINATION.

No. 168.—RETURN showing the Number of Children VACCINATED by the several Government Vaccinators in the Colony, in the Year 1872; distinguishing those cases brought to a successful issue.

District.	1 month and under 1 year of age.				1 year and under 5 years of age.				From 5 to 10 years inclusive.				Total number of cases Vaccinated.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Successful.
City and Suburbs of Sydney...	906	895	1801	1747	1825	1771	3596	3526	456	580	1036	1022	3187	3246	6433	6295
Country Districts—																
Albury ...	41	52	93	90	65	52	117	113	13	10	23	23	119	114	233	226
Armidale ...	90	73	163	158	293	264	557	538	130	122	252	245	513	459	972	941
Adelong ...	5	3	8	8	26	15	41	41	14	13	27	27	45	31	76	76
Balranald ...	9	8	17	16	15	21	36	36	12	15	27	27	36	44	80	79
Bombala ...	19	8	27	23	47	49	96	84	11	18	29	28	77	75	152	135
Bathurst ...	45	56	101	94	108	116	224	211	47	56	103	99	200	228	428	404
Bega ...	14	19	33	31	48	43	91	89	11	11	22	22	73	73	146	142
Berrima ...	14	3	17	17	23	23	46	46	13	17	30	30	50	43	93	93
Camden ...	29	23	52	51	159	149	308	298	91	59	150	145	279	231	510	494
Cassilis ...	7	7	14	13	11	20	31	28	13	8	21	20	31	35	66	61
Dubbo ...	13	15	28	28	35	29	64	64	13	23	36	36	61	67	128	128
Dungog ...	30	28	58	58	51	52	103	103	11	11	22	22	92	91	183	183
Deniliquin ...	20	34	54	52	23	30	53	53	20	34	54	53	63	98	161	158
Forbes ...	18	13	31	31	35	23	58	58	18	14	32	32	71	50	121	121
Grafton ...	14	21	35	34	55	55	110	107	16	24	40	39	85	100	185	180
Glen Innes ...	7	9	16	16	9	13	22	21	2	...	2	2	18	22	40	39
Gundagai ...	3	5	8	8	35	40	75	75	37	28	65	65	75	73	148	148
Grenfell ...	12	15	27	27	99	99	198	198	133	85	218	218	244	199	443	443
Goulburn ...	15	17	32	32	58	62	120	117	31	41	72	71	104	120	224	220
Kiama ...	34	52	86	85	117	120	237	232	86	64	150	150	237	236	473	467
Kempsey, West ...	11	7	18	18	29	43	72	72	13	3	16	16	53	53	106	106
Lambton ...	77	73	150	147	117	97	214	213	19	31	50	49	213	201	414	409
Macdonald River ...	5	2	7	7	15	20	35	35	13	14	27	27	33	36	69	69
Moruya ...	3	...	3	3	4	7	11	11	...	1	1	1	7	8	15	15
Maitland, East ...	2	7	9	9	2	3	5	5	1	...	1	1	5	10	15	15
Molong ...	3	3	6	6	4	1	5	5	1	...	1	1	8	4	12	12
Mudgee ...	2	4	6	6	35	43	78	78	33	30	63	63	70	77	147	147
Murrurundi ...	12	15	27	27	43	45	88	88	29	30	59	59	84	90	174	174
Muswellbrook ...	12	13	25	25	71	60	131	131	26	27	53	53	109	100	209	209
Morpeth ...	12	8	20	18	56	48	104	101	15	22	37	33	83	78	161	152
Maitland, West ...	36	34	70	70	58	68	126	126	13	9	22	22	107	111	218	218
Newcastle ...	157	161	318	299	259	243	502	479	54	69	123	121	470	473	943	899
Narrabri ...	20	18	38	32	43	35	78	76	38	27	65	64	101	80	181	172
Pictou ...	5	5	10	10	74	93	137	135	62	46	108	107	141	114	255	252
Patrick's Plains ...	41	40	81	80	75	91	166	161	43	38	81	78	159	169	328	319
Parramatta ...	13	19	32	29	135	137	272	269	118	122	240	233	266	278	544	531
Penrith ...	32	24	56	56	85	68	153	152	34	23	57	57	151	115	266	205
Port Macquarie ...	7	10	17	17	33	30	63	63	25	19	44	44	65	59	124	124
Queanbeyan ...	5	11	16	16	28	37	65	61	19	19	38	37	52	67	119	114
Raymond Terrace ...	12	20	32	29	36	23	59	58	15	15	30	30	63	58	121	117
Richmond ...	14	18	32	30	53	44	97	92	6	4	10	10	73	66	139	132
Rockley ...	33	30	63	59	26	26	52	45	15	13	28	26	74	69	143	130
Singleton ...	8	3	11	9	3	9	12	9	...	4	4	3	11	16	27	21
Sofala ...	5	3	8	8	11	8	19	19	7	5	12	12	23	16	39	39
Stroud ...	8	2	10	10	21	26	47	45	37	41	78	72	66	69	135	127
Tenterfield ...	6	6	12	12	37	31	68	68	21	17	38	38	64	54	118	118
Ulladulla ...	5	7	12	12	22	24	46	46	13	4	17	17	40	35	75	75
Wagga Wagga ...	22	29	51	51	71	47	118	118	20	26	46	46	113	102	215	215
Windsor ...	9	5	14	14	31	19	50	50	8	4	12	12	48	28	76	76
Wollombi ...	7	9	16	14	20	39	59	59	8	8	16	15	35	56	91	88
Wollongong ...	37	36	73	73	200	170	370	370	77	90	167	162	314	296	610	605
Wallsend ...	23	22	45	45	86	72	158	158	26	18	44	44	135	112	247	247
Young ...	3	7	10	10	11	6	17	17	10	7	17	17	24	20	44	44
Yass ...	11	9	20	20	32	43	75	73	24	37	61	61	67	89	156	154
TOTAL COUNTRY DISTRICTS...	1097	1121	2218	2143	3138	3001	6139	6000	1565	1476	3041	2985	5800	5598	11398	11128
GENERAL TOTAL	2003	2016	4019	3890	4963	4772	9735	9526	2021	2056	4077	4007	8987	8844	17831	17423

REGISTERED ELECTORS AND VOTERS.—GENERAL ELECTION, 1872.

No. 169.—RETURN showing the Number of Electors on the Rolls of the several ELECTORAL DISTRICTS of the Colony, as also the Number of Persons who recorded their Votes at the General Election in 1872, &c., &c.

Electoral District.	Date of Nomination.	Polling-day.	Number of Members returned.	Number of Electors on the Roll.	Number of Persons who voted.
Argyle ... ..	4 March, 1872	8 March, 1872	1	2,275	*.....
Balranald ... ..	7 " " "	28 " " "	1	1,789	*.....
Bathurst ... ..	22 February, "	23 February, "	1	1,151	702
The Bogan ... ..	28 " " "	11 March, "	1	3,400	†.....
Braidwood ... ..	28 " " "	5 " " "	1	2,892	1,599
Camden ... ..	21 " " "	26 February, "	2	2,557	1,608
Canterbury ... ..	16 " " "	20 " " "	2	5,131	2,806
Carcoar ... ..	21 " " "	26 " " "	1	1,817	*.....
The Clarence ... ..	28 " " "	5 March, "	1	3,886	1,203
Central Cumberland ... ..	19 " " "	22 February, "	2	2,293	†.....
Eden ... ..	21 " " "	26 " " "	1	1,885	1,262
The Glebe ... ..	16 " " "	19 " " "	1	2,870	†1,662
Goulburn ... ..	4 March, "	5 March, "	1	873	578
The Gwydir ... ..	7 " " "	21 " " "	1	1,904	\$713
Hartley ... ..	2 " " "	6 " " "	1	2,072	933
The Hastings ... ..	19 February, "	29 February, "	1	3,216	1,928
The Hawkesbury ... ..	4 March, "	7 March, "	2	1,483	†.....
The Hume ... ..	7 " " "	15 " " "	1	2,263	1,347
The Hunter ... ..	29 February, "	2 " " "	1	1,245	828
The Lower Hunter ... ..	4 March, "	7 " " "	1	600	520
The Upper Hunter ... ..	26 February, "	29 February, "	1	2,886	1,577
Illawarra ... ..	26 " " "	29 " " "	1	1,358	892
Kiama ... ..	19 " " "	23 " " "	1	1,277	*.....
The Lachlan ... ..	1 March, "	9 March, "	1	4,355	1,604
Liverpool Plains ... ..	28 February, "	11 " " "	1	2,855	1,230
East Macquarie ... ..	19 " " "	22 February, "	2	2,768	†.....
West Macquarie ... ..	21 " " "	24 " " "	1	1,031	414
East Maitland ... ..	23 " " "	24 " " "	1	899	599
West Maitland... ..	4 March, "	5 March, "	1	1,143	880
Monaro ... ..	7 " " "	15 " " "	1	1,800	1,050
Morpeth ... ..	19 February, "	20 February, "	1	792	463
Mudgee ... ..	4 March, "	7 March, "	1	2,734	1,392
The Murray ... ..	7 " " "	21 " " "	1	1,123	*.....
The Murrumbidgee ... ..	7 " " "	12 " " "	1	2,635	*.....
Narellan ... ..	1 " " "	4 " " "	1	674	497
The Nepean ... ..	24 February, "	28 February, "	1	1,341	856
Newcastle ... ..	1 March, "	2 March, "	1	1,604	1,177
New England ... ..	1 " " "	8 " " "	1	2,650	1,322
Newtown ... ..	1 " " "	4 " " "	1	2,606	1,215
Northumberland ... ..	19 February, "	21 February, "	1	2,692	1,762
Orange ... ..	1 March, "	4 March, "	1	1,611	964
Paddington ... ..	19 February, "	20 February, "	1	3,682	*.....
Parramatta ... ..	19 " " "	20 " " "	2	1,426	746
The Paterson ... ..	15 " " "	17 " " "	1	600	150
Patrick's Plains ... ..	24 " " "	27 " " "	1	1,640	886
Queanbeyan ... ..	4 March, "	6 March, "	1	1,140	811
St. Leonards ... ..	1 " " "	6 " " "	1	2,097	1,044
Shoalhaven ... ..	1 " " "	5 " " "	1	1,528	1,163
East Sydney ... ..	12 February, "	13 February, "	4	11,237	5,598
West Sydney ... ..	14 " " "	15 " " "	4	9,145	4,851
Tenterfield ... ..	5 March, "	12 March, "	1	1,738	827
The Tumut ... ..	19 February, "	21 February, "	1	1,618	836
Wellington ... ..	21 " " "	28 " " "	1	1,564	591
The Williams ... ..	1 March, "	8 March, "	1	1,310	839
Windsor ... ..	19 February, "	20 February, "	1	616	480
Wollombi ... ..	17 " " "	21 " " "	1	1,173	633
Yass Plains ... ..	4 March, "	8 March, "	1	1,768	*.....
Gold Fields South ... ..	1 " " "	25 " " "	1	2,000	553
Gold Fields West ... ..	1 " " "	25 " " "	1	20,000	3,919
Gold Fields North ... ..	1 " " "	25 " " "	1	900	494
TOTAL ... ..			72	151,798	.....

\* Not contested. 20 informal votes.

† The number of persons who voted could not be ascertained. ‡ Exclusive of about 60 informal votes. § Estimated. The Electors on the Gold Fields vote upon the production of their Mining or Business Licenses.

‡ Exclusive of



REGISTERED ELECTORS AND VOTERS IN BOROUGHES AND MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

No. 170.—RETURN showing the Number of REGISTERED ELECTORS and VOTERS in the several BOROUGHES and MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS of the Colony, in the Municipal Year ending Monday, 3rd February, 1873.

	Registered Electors.						Electors who Voted at the last Election.							
	Electors entitled to				Total Number.		Number who recorded				Total Number.			
	One Vote.	Two Votes.	Three Votes.	Four Votes.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.	One Vote.	Two Votes.	Three Votes.	Four Votes.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.
<b>BOROUGHES.</b>														
Albury ... ..	235	177	32	14	409	49	458	74	95	23	9	201	...	201
Alexandria ... ..	261	94	14	4	344	29	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armidale ... ..	178	64	11	11	225	39	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
† Ashfield ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmain ... ..	1183	372	88	34	1421	256	1677	434	212	50	12	528	180	708
Bathurst ... ..	531	237	79	25	802	70	872	474	159	41	15	657	32	689
Camperdown ... ..	445	109	24	2	492	88	580	279	72	18	2	310	61	371
Central Illawarra ... ..	147	130	64	29	370	...	370	44	27	3	3	77	...	77
Cudgegong ... ..	260	85	17	11	362	11	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darlington ... ..	187	110	12	5	271	43	314	58	47	8	2	103	12	115
The Glebe ... ..	620	425	110	70	1,171	54	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goulburn ... ..	653	152	61	22	766	122	888	180	80	32	9	274	27	301
Grafton ... ..	485	125	22	11	529	114	643	177	73	14	8	272	...	272
Hunter's Hill ... ..	114	39	15	4	130	42	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiama ... ..	255	170	59	6	469	21	490	139	108	43	5	...	295	295
Marrickville ... ..	393	160	29	4	515	71	586	140	62	9	...	207	5	211
East Maitland ... ..	306	117	32	21	391	85	476	50	23	6	1	78	2	80
† West Maitland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morpeth ... ..	192	58	14	13	225	52	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudgee ... ..	674	108	30	7	705	114	819	105	44	6	2	150	7	157
Newcastle ... ..	1,365	563	120	30	2,098	20	2,078	82	98	36	9	225	...	225
Newtown ... ..	629	315	59	27	883	147	1030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Willoughby ... ..	211	31	4	3	185	64	249	190	16	2	1	148	61	209
Orange ... ..	327	98	26	17	412	56	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddington ... ..	391	222	60	22	602	93	695	135	100	34	9	261	17	278
Parramatta ... ..	881	271	66	15	1,107	126	1,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petersham ... ..	247	109	5	3	275	89	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Randwick ... ..	233	55	28	9	161	164	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redfern ... ..	430	317	109	34	787	103	890	90	39	10	8	147	...	147
Richmond ... ..	144	28	5	2	165	14	179	100	...	...	...	100	...	100
Shell Harbour ... ..	113	103	31	5	248	4	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singleton ... ..	195	72	21	17	241	64	305	57	43	11	7	113	5	118
East St. Leonards ... ..	69	83	28	15	182	13	195	35	38	14	7	94	...	94
† St. Leonards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria ... ..	159	78	32	4	181	92	273	75	37	7	3	104	18	122
Waterloo ... ..	432	117	21	10	538	42	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley ... ..	120	92	32	22	150	116	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windsor ... ..	256	74	10	...	298	42	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollongong ... ..	147	70	14	5	221	15	236	33	27	5	3	11	57	68
Woollahra ... ..	370	245	95	60	670	100	770	15	30	60	70	163	12	175
Wagga Wagga ... ..	242	65	27	14	315	33	348	80	...	...	...	80	...	80
<b>MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>														
West Botany ... ..	101	36	6	...	102	41	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broughton Creek and Bom- baderry. ... ..	162	24	2	3	188	3	191	88	21	1	...	110	...	110
Broughton's Vale ... ..	84	15	1	...	85	15	100	62	11	1	...	74	...	74
Deniliquin ... ..	136	56	32	17	181	60	241	30	23	23	7	82	1	83
Dubbo ... ..	246	63	7	7	222	101	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Five Dock ... ..	107	70	27	20	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forbes ... ..	180	41	11	3	224	11	235	76	30	9	3	118	...	118
Gerrington§ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glen Innes... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton ... ..	174	8	6	1	155	34	189	61	4	...	...	65	...	65
Hay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lambton ... ..	447	26	2	2	441	36	477	163	19	3	...	183	2	185
Leichhardt... ..	61	41	14	6	108	14	122	30	20	5	4	59	...	59
† Liverpool ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M'Donald River ... ..	159	22	2	...	...	...	183	98	...	...	...	...	...	98
Muswellbrook ... ..	187	49	14	10	240	20	260	36	21	11	3	71	...	71
The North Illawarra ... ..	102	37	6	3	136	12	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowra ... ..	151	20	4	2	133	24	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Numba ... ..	61	46	3	1	110	1	111	46	40	2	...	88	...	88
Penrith ... ..	227	74	10	4	292	23	315	100	44	10	...	150	4	154
Prospect and Sherwood ... ..	105	24	6	3	108	30	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryde ... ..	180	89	17	6	259	33	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Peter's ... ..	311	74	14	9	...	...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenterfield ... ..	...	...	...	...	208	4	212	204	...	...	...	194	10	204
Ulmarra ... ..	95	83	20	3	187	14	201	41	61	13	3	118	...	118
Waratah ... ..	381	47	12	5	395	140	445	130	15	8	1	132	22	154
Wickham ... ..	318	24	8	4	282	72	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Not contested. † No return could be obtained. ‡ No record kept. § Papers destroyed by fire.  
NOTE:—Some of the returns are too incomplete to admit of the General Total being given.

LAND SALES.

No. 171.—RETURN of LANDS Sold in the SETTLED and PASTORAL DISTRICTS of the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, otherwise than conditionally, during the Year ended 31st December, 1872.

Districts.	Counties.	Lots.				Area.				Total Price.	Deposits forfeited.
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.		
SETTLED DISTRICTS.		No.	No.	No.	No.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	Argyle ... ..	3	12	15	30	1 2 10½	48 0 9	1,123 2 0	1,173 0 19½	1,430 7 7	21 19 9
.....	Bathurst ... ..	11	2	44	57	6 0 17½	6 0 0	2,999 0 35	3,011 1 12½	3,179 18 8	.....
.....	Bligh... ..	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	674 2 0	674 2 0	674 10 0	.....
.....	Brisbane ... ..	14	.....	52	66	6 3 0¾	.....	4,156 1 0	4,163 0 0¾	4,225 5 9	.....
.....	Camden ... ..	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	855 0 0	855 0 0	855 0 0	.....
.....	Cook ... ..	9	.....	8	17	4 3 0½	.....	1,422 3 0	1,427 2 0½	1,511 5 9	.....
.....	Cumberland ... ..	76	.....	1	77	25 0 9½	.....	40 0 0	65 0 9½	897 6 4	3 7 6
.....	Durham ... ..	.....	1	38	39	.....	0 2 7	2,863 1 10½	2,863 3 17½	2,908 6 3	.....
.....	Georgiana ... ..	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	40 0 0	.....
.....	Gloucester ... ..	10	.....	2	12	3 3 11¼	.....	91 0 0	94 3 11¼	128 19 6	1 0 0
.....	Hunter ... ..	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	442 1 22	442 1 22	516 12 11	.....
.....	King ... ..	1	.....	28	29	0 2 0	.....	1,632 1 0	1,632 3 0	1,636 5 0	.....
.....	Macquarie ... ..	21	3	2	26	9 3 36	3 3 0	103 3 0	117 1 36	201 5 6	.....
.....	Murray ... ..	.....	1	8	9	.....	3 1 16	774 1 0	777 2 16	863 5 0	10 5 0
.....	Northumberland ... ..	3	9	9	21	1 2 0	58 2 24	399 3 13	459 3 37	840 0 0	.....
.....	Phillip ... ..	52	.....	22	74	8 3 27¾	.....	2,930 2 6	2,939 1 33¾	3,191 14 11	.....
.....	Roxburgh ... ..	1	1	57	59	0 2 0	1 1 20	2,409 2 29	2,411 2 9	2,505 1 3	.....
.....	St. Vincent ... ..	9	25	66	100	6 0 18¾	46 1 34¾	799 2 31¼	852 1 4½	1,252 7 7	41 10 0
.....	Wellington ... ..	34	28	62	124	12 3 37¾	81 1 31¾	590 2 0¾	684 3 30¼	1,395 0 3	.....
.....	Westmoreland ... ..	7	.....	26	33	2 3 24	.....	411 0 19	414 0 3	541 17 0	.....
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS ... ..		251	82	482	815	91 1 34¼	249 2 22¼	24,755 2 6½	25,096 2 23	28,794 9 3	78 2 3
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.											
Albert and Darling ... ..	Livingstone ... ..	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	640 0 0	640 0 0	650 0 0	.....
Bligh... ..	Ewenmar ... ..	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....
.....	Gowen ... ..	32	.....	6	38	17 0 30	.....	194 2 38	211 3 28	407 12 2	.....
.....	Leichhardt ... ..	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	280 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	.....
.....	Lincoln ... ..	7	1	52	60	3 2 0	14 2 17	2,646 3 36	2,665 0 13	2,706 6 2	.....
.....	Napier ... ..	.....	.....	28	28	.....	.....	1,357 2 0	1,357 2 0	1,357 10 0	.....
Clarence ... ..	Clarence ... ..	71	.....	18	89	43 2 1	.....	1,370 3 3	1,414 1 4	2,318 0 0	.....
.....	Buller ... ..	17	18	2	37	8 2 0	49 3 5	124 0 0	182 1 5	359 1 9	.....
.....	Richmond ... ..	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	440 1 0	440 1 0	440 5 0	.....
.....	Rous ... ..	21	6	45	72	13 1 30	2 3 32	8,204 2 0	8,220 3 22	8,329 12 0	1 13 6

STATISTICS—1872.

LAND SALES—continued.

No. 171 (continued).—RETURN of LANDS SOLD, otherwise than conditionally—continued.

Districts.	Counties.	Lots.				Area.				Total Price.	Deposits forfeited.
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.		
PASTORAL DISTRICTS—continued.		No.	No.	No.	No.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clarence and Macleay	Fitzroy			5	5			292 0 0	292 0 0	292 0 0	
Clarence and New England	Clive			7	7			478 0 0	478 0 0	478 0 0	
	Drake			3	3			304 0 0	304 0 0	304 0 0	
	Gresham	2	4		6	1 0 0	£7 2 0		8 2 0	26 11 9	
Darling	Menindee			1	1			160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	
	Perry	4			4	2 0 0			2 0 0	19 19 6	
Darling and Murrumbidgee	Caira	27	2	26	55	12 2 2	5 0 2	3,128 0 27	3,145 2 31	3,253 5 9	
Gwydir	Burnett			18	18			920 3 0	920 3 0	920 15 0	
	Courallie			10	10			1,324 2 0	1,324 2 0	1,324 10 0	
	Murchison	6		4	10	3 0 0		121 3 24	124 3 24	145 18 6	
	Stapylton			1	1			40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Gwydir and New England	Ararawatta			24	24			4,125 3 0	4,125 3 0	4,125 15 0	
Lachlan	Bland			3	3			420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	
	Bourke			10	10			1,133 1 0	1,133 1 0	1,133 5 0	
	Clarendon			32	32			2,337 3 22	2,337 3 22	2,353 9 5	
	Cooper			9	9			1,295 3 0	1,295 3 0	1,295 15 0	
	Forbes			2	2			211 2 0	211 2 0	211 10 0	
	Franklin			2	2			120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	
	Gipps			2	2			64 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	
	Harden	3	5	46	54	1 3 13	5 0 0	4,266 1 0	4,273 0 13	4,330 10 0	
	Monteagle	64	46	23	133	10 1 7	80 1 24	364 3 38	455 2 29	1,150 11 10	
	Nicholson			2	2			120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	
	Sturt			2	2			198 2 0	198 2 0	198 10 0	
Do. by pre-emption				2	2			1,280 0 0	1,280 0 0	1,280 0 0	
Lachlan and Murrumbidgee	Waradgery			18	18			2,391 2 0	2,391 2 0	2,391 10 0	
Liverpool Plains	Buckland			45	45			4,712 1 20	4,712 1 20	4,712 7 6	
	Darling			30	30			3,273 1 0	3,273 1 0	3,273 5 0	
	Jamieson			2	2			640 0 0	640 0 0	704 0 0	
	Nandewar			5	33		75 0 28	1,876 3 31	1,952 0 19	2,042 6 4	
	Parry	4	8	16	28	2 0 0	14 0 9	2,134 2 27	2,150 2 36	2,214 17 11	
	Pottinger	11	8	93	112	5 2 0	8 0 0	9,380 2 8	9,394 0 8	9,473 3 6	18 17 6
Do. by pre-emption				2	2			618 0 0	618 0 0	618 0 0	
Liverpool and Bligh	Baradine			1	1			50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Liverpool Plains and New England	Inglis			8	8			722 0 0	722 0 0	722 0 0	
Macleay	Dudley	5	27	3	35	3 3 31	152 1 25	123 0 0	279 1 16	603 10 6	11 11 6
Monaro	Auckland	3		10	13	1 2 0		1,075 2 16	1,077 0 16	1,090 0 6	
	Beresford	34		14	48	16 3 21½		2,172 0 0	2,188 3 21½	2,329 9 0	
	Dampier	4	2	3	9	1 2 35½	4 0 0	120 0 0	125 2 35½	151 0 0	

LAND SALES—continued.

No. 171 (continued).—RETURN of LANDS SOLD, otherwise than conditionally—continued.

Districts.	Counties.	Lots.				Area.				Total Price.	Deposits forfeited.	
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.			
PASTORAL DISTRICTS—continued.												
Monaro ... ..	Wallace ... ..	No.	No.	No.	No.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Do. by pre-emption ... ..	Wellesley ... ..	.....	.....	41	41	.....	.....	2,089 0 0	2,089 0 0	2,089 0 0	.....	
Monaro and Murrumbidgee ... ..	.....	.....	5	76	81	.....	21 1 28	5,028 0 35	5,049 2 23	5,095 10 1	.....	
Murrumbidgee ... ..	Cowley ... ..	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	521 0 0	521 0 0	573 2 0	.....	
.....	Boyd ... ..	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	.....	
.....	Buccleuch ... ..	.....	.....	43	43	.....	.....	6,899 0 0	6,899 0 0	6,899 0 0	.....	
.....	Cadell ... ..	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	354 3 0	354 3 0	354 15 0	.....	
.....	Denison ... ..	.....	5	17	23	1 0 0	53 0 14	4,235 2 0	4,289 2 14	4,351 5 6	.....	
.....	Goulburn ... ..	.....	.....	39	39	.....	.....	1,428 3 0	1,428 3 0	1,428 15 0	.....	
.....	Hume ... ..	.....	8	38	60	4 0 0	20 0 30	4,168 3 0	4,192 3 30	4,499 4 6	.....	
.....	Mitchell ... ..	.....	.....	3	63	.....	8 2 4	8,318 3 0	8,327 1 4	8,344 6 6	.....	
.....	Selwyn ... ..	.....	.....	42	42	.....	.....	5,998 0 0	5,998 0 0	5,998 0 0	.....	
.....	Townsend ... ..	.....	.....	19	19	0 3 37	.....	698 3 37	699 3 34	718 2 8	.....	
.....	Urana ... ..	.....	19	46	65	8 1 0	.....	7,565 1 18	7,573 2 18	7,777 9 3	.....	
.....	Wakool ... ..	.....	.....	37	37	.....	.....	9,107 3 0	9,167 3 0	9,167 15 0	.....	
.....	Wynyard ... ..	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	2,877 1 0	2,877 1 0	2,877 5 0	.....	
Do. by pre-emption ... ..	.....	.....	32	33	103	15 3 23½	82 3 39	1,581 2 30½	1,680 2 13½	2,354 1 0	.....	
New England ... ..	Gough ... ..	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	960 0 0	960 0 0	960 0 0	.....	
.....	Hardinge ... ..	.....	129	19	104	69 2 12	13 1 16	6,346 2 0	6,429 1 28	7,845 1 0	.....	
.....	Hawes ... ..	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	627 3 36	627 3 36	627 19 6	.....	
.....	Sandon ... ..	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	182 0 0	182 0 0	182 0 0	.....	
New England and Macleay ... ..	Vernon ... ..	.....	.....	10	40	.....	70 2 11	1,535 1 32	1,606 0 3	1,771 18 2	.....	
Warrego ... ..	Cowper ... ..	.....	.....	1	11	.....	9 0 0	873 2 35	882 2 35	896 4 5	.....	
.....	Finch... ..	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	223 0 0	223 0 0	223 0 0	.....	
.....	Narran ... ..	.....	.....	1	1	0 2 0	.....	.....	0 2 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	
Wellington... ..	Ashburnham... ..	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	
.....	Cunningham... ..	.....	.....	22	68	8 0 25	0 2 0	243 1 1	251 3 26	467 4 6	.....	
.....	Gordon ... ..	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	
.....	Oxley... ..	.....	.....	2	26	.....	4 0 0	1,300 2 0	1,304 2 0	1,420 2 0	.....	
.....	Unnamed ... ..	.....	.....	4	4	2 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	22 6 10	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	14 3 31	.....	14 3 31	47 19 3	.....	
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS ... ..	.....	.....	535	230	1,434	2,199	258 2 28½	717 1 35	140,760 3 34½	141,737 0 18½	148,267 11 3	32 12 6
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS ... ..	.....	.....	251	82	482	815	91 1 34½	249 2 22½	24,755 2 6½	25,096 2 23	28,794 9 3	78 2 3
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	.....	.....	786	312	1,916	3,014	350 0 22½	967 0 17½	165,516 2 1½	166,833 3 1½	177,062 0 6	110 14 9

LAND SALES—continued.

No. 172.—DECENNIAL RETURN of Lands Sold, otherwise than conditionally.

Year.	Extent of Land Sold.								Total Price.		Total Amount actually received in the Year, inclusive of Conditional Purchases and interest on same.	
	Town Lots.		Suburban Lots.		Country Lots.		Total.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.				
1863	384	2 16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	824	0 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90,807	3 36	92,016	2 27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112,878	7 9	192,113	10 8
1864	402	0 37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	904	2 30 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	56,909	0 7	58,215	3 35	68,961	3 11	112,719	4 9
1865	494	0 0	1,511	2 18	99,344	3 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	101,350	1 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	135,521	4 2	213,241	4 3
1866	303	1 19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1,045	2 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107,828	1 15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	109,177	1 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	127,609	0 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	261,590	2 3
1867	235	0 37 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2,266	1 9	116,543	0 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119,044	2 29 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	138,843	1 8	264,660	2 4
1868	265	2 9	976	2 20	148,703	0 24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	149,945	1 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	160,978	9 11	265,249	12 11
1869	366	3 29 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1,414	3 4	163,108	2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	164,890	1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	182,630	17 8	319,612	17 8
1870	338	2 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	927	0 4	93,107	2 28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	94,373	2 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	112,814	18 11	250,842	16 4
1871	379	2 15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	802	2 3	87,455	1 32	88,637	2 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99,959	0 0	261,401	1 3
1872	350	0 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	967	0 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	165,516	2 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	166,833	3 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	177,062	0 6	432,373	0 9

CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

No. 173.—RETURN showing the number of Acres sold conditionally in each of the Years 1862 to 1872 inclusive; together with the amount realized for deposit, for balance of purchase money, for interest, and the gross amount realized in each Year.

Year.	Sold Conditionally.		Amount Realized.						Gross Amount realized.		
	Number of Selections.	Area.	For Deposit.		For Balance of Purchase Money.		For Interest.		£	s. d.	
		a.	r. p.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1862	4,493	357,280	2 21	89,320	3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,320	3 3
1863	3,558	259,369	3 35	64,842	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,842	10 0
1864	2,350	165,616	3 0	41,404	3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,404	3 9
1865	2,166	151,450	0 0	37,862	10 0	34,393	17 1	6,548	11 7	78,804	18 8
1866	4,239	358,652	0 0	89,663	0 0	22,994	6 6	12,456	10 9	125,113	17 3
1867	2,995	232,176	0 0	58,044	0 0	13,382	19 0	15,002	10 0	86,429	9 0
1868	3,194	239,516	2 0	59,879	4 6	10,601	17 5	18,129	10 4	88,610	12 3
1869	4,999	397,328	2 26	99,332	3 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	19,525	16 6	24,360	8 7	143,218	8 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1870	4,471	329,318	1 2	82,329	11 4	18,348	3 2	30,057	19 7	130,735	14 1
1871	4,751	358,682	2 8	89,670	11 0	17,396	11 5	38,001	13 9	145,068	16 2
1872	8,281	749,586	3 0	187,396	11 6	24,692	8 1	45,676	3 5	257,765	3 0
TOTALS ...	45,497	3,598,978	0 12	899,744	8 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	161,335	19 2	190,233	8 0	1,251,313	15 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

LANDS GRANTED.

No. 174.—RETURN of LANDS set apart for PUBLIC PURPOSES in the Year 1873.

Place.	County.	No. of Grants under 100 Acres.		No. of Grants over 100 Acres.		Place—continued.	County.	No. of Grants under 100 Acres.		No. of Grants over 100 Acres.		
		No.	Area.	No.	Area.			No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
			a. r. p.		acres				a. r. p.		acres	
Adelong	Crossing-	Wynyard	... 1	1 2 0	...	Jerry's Plains	Hunter...	... 1	1 2 0	...	...	
Aellalong	...	Northumberland	2	2 3 5	...	Lewis	Wellington	... 1	1 2 0	...	...	
Araluen	...	St. Vincent	... 1	1 3 24	...	Liverpool	Cumberland	... 1	0 0 29 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	...	...	
Balgowlah	...	Cumberland	... 1	5 0 27	...	Manly	Do.	... 1	1 0 14	...	...	
Barraba	...	Darling	... 2	2 3 25	...	Merriwa	Brisbane	...	.....	1	1,000	
Bathurst	...	Bathurst	... 2	5 1 22	...	Moruya	Dampier	... 1	97 3 0	...	...	
Bellingen	...	Raleigh	... 1	0 3 20	...	Murrurundi	Brisbane	... 1	1 3 2	...	...	
Berrima	...	Camden	...	.....	1	575	Dampier	... 1	1 2 10	...	...	
Bombala	...	Wellesley	...	.....	1	719	Nerrigundah	... 1	7 2 0	...	...	
Bourke	...	Cowper	... 1	1 2 0	...	Nimmitabel	Wellesley	... 1	7 2 0	...	...	
Bowling-alley Point.	...	Parry	... 1	0 2 0	...	No. 1 Swamp	Bathurst	... 2	3 0 0	...	...	
Braidwood	...	St. Vincent	... 1	0 0 32	...	Nundle	Parry	... 1	1 0 0	...	...	
Breeharrina	...	Clyde	... 1	75 0 0	...	Orange	Wellington	... 1	1 2 0	...	...	
Bungowannah	...	Hume	... 1	1 2 0	...	Ponto	Gordon	... 1	2 0 0	...	...	
Campbelltown	...	Cumberland	... 1	2 2 25	...	Richmond	Cumberland	... 1	0 2 0	...	...	
Columbo	...	Murray	... 1	2 0 0	...	Rylstone	Roxburgh	... 1	2 2 0	...	...	
Coolac	...	Harden	... 1	2 0 0	...	Sydney	Cumberland	... 2	0 0 28 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	...	...	
Coonabarabran	...	Gowen	...	.....	1	150	Torrens	Bathurst	... 2	3 2 0	...	...
Cooroobongatti	...	Dudley	... 1	0 2 0	...	Tuckombil	Rous	... 1	1 2 0	...	...	
Egan	...	Bathurst	... 2	3 0 20	...	Upper Tarlo	Argyle	... 1	2 0 0	...	...	
Glen Innes	...	Gough	... 1	2 0 0	...	Vere	Northumberland	... 1	2 0 0	...	...	
Goulburn	...	Argyle	... 1	4 0 18	...	West Kempsey	Dudley	...	.....	1	180	
Great Marlow	...	Clarence	... 1	2 0 0	...	Wilbitree	Phillip	... 2	4 0 0	...	...	
Gundagai	...	Wynyard	...	.....	1	390	Windsor	Cumberland	... 1	0 0 39	...	...
Ilford	...	Roxburgh	... 1	10 2 0	...	Wollombi	Northumberland	...	.....	1	127	
Ironbarks	...	Wellington	... 1	2 0 0	...	Wolgan Valley	Cook	... 1	2 0 0	...	...	
						Yetman	Ararawatta	... 1	1 2 0	...	...	
GENERAL TOTAL								...	53	270	1 21	7 3,141

## STATISTICS—1872.

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## LANDS ALIENATED AND UNALIENATED.

No. 175.—RETURN showing the Areas ALIENATED and UNALIENATED in each of the following Counties which comprise the Old Settled Districts of New South Wales, now First Class Settled Districts, on the 31st December, 1872.

Counties.	Area Alienated.	Area Unalienated.	Counties—continued.	Area Alienated.	Area Unalienated.
	acres.	acres.		acres.	acres.
Argyle ... ..	409,984	839,496	King ... ..	148,590	991,250
Bathurst ... ..	482,736	707,664	Macquarie ... ..	169,832	1,238,168
Bligh ... ..	239,764	836,446	Murray ... ..	393,949	1,044,771
Brisbane ... ..	405,303	362,989	Northumberland ... ..	454,316	1,044,574
Camden ... ..	423,823	979,110	Phillip ... ..	112,357	923,163
Cook ... ..	150,090	915,510	Roxburgh ... ..	183,574	791,186
Cumberland ... ..	484,736	430,144	St. Vincent ... ..	341,337	1,391,523
Durham ... ..	834,739	520,141	Wellington ... ..	222,529	857,302
Georgiana ... ..	422,175	809,825	Westmoreland ... ..	104,508	915,372
Gloucester ... ..	732,401	642,979			
Hunter ... ..	76,819	1,239,121	TOTAL ... ..	6,793,562	17,480,734

N.B.—This is exclusive of lands conditionally purchased.

No. 176.—RETURN showing the Areas ALIENATED and UNALIENATED in each County in the remaining portion of New South Wales, on 31 December, 1872.

Counties.	Area Alienated.	Area Unalienated.	Counties—continued.	Area Alienated.	Area Unalienated.
	acres.	acres.		acres.	acres.
Arrawatta ... ..	16,656	1,215,344	Harden ... ..	70,623	1,034,324
Ashburnham ... ..	21,353	1,370,647	Hardinge ... ..	10,935	933,065
Auckland ... ..	59,359	1,201,441	Hawes ... ..	1,449	934,231
Baradine ... ..	2,685	1,325,320	Hume ... ..	44,834	899,166
Benarba ... ..	1,242	1,598,758	Inglis ... ..	20,709	539,271
Beresford ... ..	29,256	882,744	Jamieson ... ..	1,352	984,448
Bland ... ..	1,290	1,358,710	Kennedy ... ..	44	956,756
Blaxland ... ..	.....	.....	Leichhardt ... ..	1,645	1,978,355
Boyd ... ..	22,944	857,086	Lincoln ... ..	19,308	1,187,032
Buckland ... ..	289,989	765,921	Livingstone... ..	960	2,389,040
Buccleuch ... ..	22,799	723,819	Menindie ... ..	268	.....
Bourke ... ..	6,791	.....	Mitchell ... ..	23,742	767,928
Buller ... ..	1,777	894,222	Monteagle ... ..	15,207	841,763
Burnett ... ..	7,405	1,016,595	Murchison ... ..	6,848	1,209,152
Cadell ... ..	19,600	475,870	Nandewa ... ..	10,281	768,251
Caira ... ..	5,949	.....	Napier ... ..	8,735	884,065
Clarke ... ..	537	437,863	Narran ... ..	40	.....
Clarence ... ..	29,563	846,037	Narromine ... ..	1,196	1,062,504
Clarendon ... ..	34,483	902,917	Nicholson ... ..	405	.....
Clive ... ..	9,798	646,202	Oxley ... ..	387	1,199,769
Courallie ... ..	5,336	1,285,564	Parry ... ..	329,419	541,944
Cooper ... ..	6,850	.....	Perry ... ..	411	.....
Cowley ... ..	16,226	783,774	Pottinger ... ..	46,352	1,479,646
Cowper ... ..	879	2,399,121	Richmond ... ..	1,928	732,072
Clyde ... ..	92	1,899,924	Rous ... ..	31,481	1,146,119
Cunningham ... ..	437	921,163	Raleigh ... ..	288	1,119,807
Dampier ... ..	20,205	993,855	Sandon ... ..	85,319	753,491
Darling ... ..	10,449	916,951	Selwyn ... ..	14,347	1,097,657
Denham ... ..	1,794	1,294,812	Stapylton ... ..	6,419	1,395,581
Denison ... ..	8,667	717,733	Sturt ... ..	22,184	.....
Dudley ... ..	14,508	962,492	Talla ... ..	440	1,423,572
Dowling ... ..	104	.....	Tara... ..	365	1,234,835
Drake ... ..	12,121	739,874	Townsend ... ..	46,301	1,523,799
Ewenmar ... ..	1,374	.....	Urana ... ..	25,087	1,534,655
Ewenna ... ..	.....	1,184,000	Vernon ... ..	22,561	755,439
Forbes ... ..	4,219	.....	Wallace ... ..	24,990	1,314,410
Fitzroy ... ..	1,664	726,036	Waljeers ... ..	297	.....
Flinders ... ..	.....	2,000,000	Wakool ... ..	43,630	1,732,970
Franklin ... ..	1,233	.....	Waradgery ... ..	10,491	1,604,309
Gipps ... ..	1,276	1,420,804	Wellesley ... ..	62,892	853,602
Gough ... ..	44,731	988,876	Wentworth... ..	1,485	2,110,115
Goulburn ... ..	72,439	727,670	White ... ..	2,485	1,181,115
Gordon ... ..	17,198	718,702	Windeyer ... ..	252	2,726,148
Gowen ... ..	4,277	1,003,723	Wynyard ... ..	42,759	91,239
Gregory ... ..	1,168	2,198,932	Yanda ... ..	102	.....
Gresham ... ..	1,234	870,466	Young ... ..	947	.....
Gundabooka ... ..	2	.....			
			TOTAL ... ..	1,894,159	86,105,613

N.B.—This is exclusive of lands conditionally purchased.

## REVENUE FROM LANDS AND GOLD FIELDS.

No. 177.—RETURN showing the REVENUE from LANDS and GOLD FIELDS in the Colony, for the Year ended 31st December, 1872, under the Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Description.	No. of Lots.	Area sold.		Average Price per Acre.		Total Amount of Sales.		Amount received.		Balance remaining unpaid.		
		a.	r. p.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Sold at Auction ...	Town ...	662	321 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	8 11	4,958	16 11	} 52,115 18 3	17,000 0 0			
	Suburban ...	192	780 2 12	3	17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,652	1 6					
	Country ...	697	61,073 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 2	61,504	19 10					
Unconditionally sold by selection ...	929	83,733 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	83,824	2 8	83,824	2 8				
Improved lots sold to owners of improvements ...	480	17,293 3 0	1	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	19,015	0 10	19,015	0 10				
Proceeds of sales of unnecessary Roads	29	118 0 5	1	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	143	8 0	143	8 0				
Specially sold at appraised price	11	132 2 11	2	18 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	390	8 9	390	8 9				
Reclaimed land sold at appraised price	5	2 2 30	424	18 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,142	0 0	1,142	0 0				
Sold by pre-emption ...	9	3,379 0 0	1	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,431	2 0	3,431	2 0				
Sold conditionally ...	8,281	749,586 3 0	1	0 0	187,396	11 6	187,396	11 6	562,190	3 6		
<b>GENERAL TOTAL ...</b>	<b>11,295</b>	<b>916,420 2 1<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>364,458 12 0</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>347,458 12 0</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>579,190 3 6</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	
Balances received on Conditional Purchases	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,692	8 1				
Interest received on do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,676	3 5				
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED ...</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>£ 417,827 3 6</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	
<b>UNDER THE "CROWN LANDS OCCUPATION ACT OF 1861."</b>												
Number.							Estimated Area.	Rent and Assessment received.				
							square miles.	£ s. d.				
3,904	Pastoral Leases in Second Class and Unsettled Districts...						229,422	176,602 18 5				
13,553	Auction and Pre-emptive Leases in First Class Settled Districts						13,553	27,108 0 6				
17,457	<b>GENERAL TOTAL ...</b>						<b>242,975</b>	<b>203,710 18 11</b>				
<b>UNDER THE GOLD FIELDS ACT.</b>												
								£ s. d.				
Duty on Gold in the nature of Rent								27,585 2 7				
Leases for Mining purposes other than Gold								138,822 5 9				
Auriferous Leases								34,058 0 0				
Miners' Rights								13,114 0 0				
Business Licenses								1,442 10 0				
<b>GENERAL TOTAL ...</b>								<b>£ 215,021 18 4</b>				
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>												
								£ s. d.				
Fines for non-payment of Pre-emptive Purchases within the prescribed time								160 0 0				
Forfeited Deposits								110 14 7				
Licenses to cut Timber								3,016 18 5				
Quit Rents								561 14 2				
Fees on Transfers								1,287 0 0				
Fees on Deeds								4,480 10 0				
Sundry Collections								1,936 4 4				
<b>GENERAL TOTAL ...</b>								<b>£ 11,553 1 6</b>				
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>												
								£ s. d.				
Total Receipts ...	Under Lands Alienation Act						417,627 3 6					
	" Occupation Act						203,710 18 11					
	" Gold Fields Act						215,021 18 4					
	" Miscellaneous						11,553 1 6					
								<b>£ 847,913 2 3</b>				
Revenue received in 1872								£847,913 2 3				
Balance payable in 1873								17,000 0 0				
Do. in 1875, for Conditional Purchases								562,190 3 6				
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>								<b>£ 1,427,103 5 9</b>				

## STATISTICS—1872.

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## LEASED LANDS.

## No. 178.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LANDS LEASED for Pastoral Purposes.

Year.	Fourteen Years' Leases.		Eight Years' Leases.		Five Years' Leases.		Annual Leases.		Total Area of Land Leased.	Annual Rent Payable on				Total Annual Rent Payable.
	No. of Leases.	Area Leased.	No. of Leases.	Area Leased.	No. of Leases.	Area Leased.	No. of Leases.	Area Leased.		Fourteen Years' Leases.	Eight Years' Leases.	Five Years' Leases.	Annual Leases.	
		Square miles.		Square miles.		Square miles.		Square miles.	Square miles.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	1,717	77,166	9	215	1,311	62,768	4,868	5,371	145,520	31,426 10 5	298 10 0	38,151 19 7	11,189 12 3	81,066 12 3
1864	1,717	77,166	8	171	1,606	83,924	5,460	6,038	167,299	31,426 10 5	265 10 0	45,178 8 2	12,076 1 5	88,946 10 0
1865	1,716	77,141	7	150	1,805	99,992	6,480	6,335	183,618	31,416 10 5	208 0 0	59,535 17 4	12,982 9 5	95,142 17 8
1866	464	20,760	.....	.....	3,221	172,534	7,165	7,165	200,459	10,206 6 6	.....	198,441 9 6	14,330 1 5	222,977 17 5
1867	438	18,659	.....	.....	3,273	177,549	8,500	8,500	204,708	9,772 9 0	.....	231,718 8 3	17,000 0 0	258,490 17 3
1868	436	18,615	.....	.....	3,322	180,506	9,851	9,851	208,972	17,598 11 5	.....	219,643 12 9	19,708 12 8	254,950 16 10
1869	370	15,797	.....	.....	3,275	177,952	11,212	11,212	204,961	13,279 9 0	.....	214,102 9 0	22,424 12 1	249,806 10 1
1870	237	10,118	.....	.....	3,295	179,038	11,197	11,197	200,353	7,021 10 6	.....	212,091 13 1	22,394 19 1	241,508 2 8
1871	153	8,991	.....	.....	3,325	195,398	11,879	11,879	216,268	5,144 6 2	.....	175,669 14 7	23,758 11 5	204,572 12 2
1872	18	1,057	.....	.....	3,886	228,365	13,554	13,554	242,976	568 0 0	.....	174,823 19 9	27,108 0 6	202,500 0 3





1873.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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CENSUS OF 1871.

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REPORT FROM REGISTRAR GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

CERTAIN ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1873.



## REPORT.

The REGISTRAR GENERAL to The Honorable  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, transmitting  
certain additional Returns relating to  
the Census of 1871, and reporting upon  
the results obtained.

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 1 April, 1873.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to forward to you the following explanatory remarks upon the statistical results of the Census of 1871.

2. The Census of New South Wales, of 1871, was taken under powers given by Act of Parliament, 33 Victoria, No. 12 (*Appendix A*), which provided for obtaining the necessary information referring to the population, and also certain Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics; to these, however, no reference will be made in this Report, as they have been dealt with separately in the Statistical Register for the year 1871. Preliminary remarks.

The rule followed in 1861, of fixing a date upon which the Census of the whole of the British Empire might be taken simultaneously, having been adhered to on this occasion, the 2nd April was the day named by the Home Government, and adopted, with two exceptions, by the Australian Colonies, the night between Sunday and Monday being selected as a time when people are generally to be found at home.

The difference in the density of population of Great Britain and New South Wales, and the large area of ground which had to be traversed here to obtain comparatively scanty information, precluded the possibility of following the example of the Registrar General for England in having the whole of the Schedules distributed and collected on the one day. It became necessary, therefore, to divide the Colony in such a manner as would enable the work to be completed in the shortest possible period, in accordance with the 6th clause of the Act, which stated that the Schedules should be delivered at every dwelling throughout the Colony in the course of the week ending on Saturday, the 1st day of April, and collected on the Monday following, or as shortly after that day as possible.

3. The Colony was divided into ninety-one districts, corresponding with the Registration Districts already established, the boundaries of some of which were altered for the convenience of the work, so as to give to each district—with the exception of a few—a maximum population of 10,000, this being considered as much as one person could superintend. Preparatory work.

Appointment of Enumerators.

4. To every one of these districts an Enumerator was appointed to supervise the work, to whom instructions were issued, and who was held responsible for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to those under him,—the City of Sydney forming a separate Census District, over which I was appointed Enumerator.

The Enumerators were mostly Clerks of Petty Sessions or District Registrars, in some cases gentlemen unconnected with the Government Service, who were appointed on the recommendation of the local Bench of Magistrates.

Appointment of collectors.

5. Maps of the various districts having been prepared, showing as clearly as possible the natural boundaries, such as mountains, rivers, creeks, &c., and the divisions required,—these, with a description of the proclaimed boundaries, were forwarded to the Enumerators, who were instructed to state, after careful consideration, how many collectors they thought it would be necessary for them to employ, specifying what portion of their district they proposed to allot to each collector.

Ultimately 629 collectors were appointed for the whole Colony, including 46 for Sydney. Of this number, 504 were employed on horseback, 99 on foot, 16 partly on horseback and partly on foot, and 10 in boats, for the collection of the information relating to those who were at the time on board ships, boats, barges, &c., in any of the ports, harbours, or other waters of the Colony.

Chinese interpreters.

6. At the previous Census the information obtained about the Chinese population was limited almost entirely to their gross number. In order to arrive at better results on this occasion, a larger number of interpreters were appointed to accompany the collectors who had to visit localities where Chinese were congregated. Thus, while in 1861, when the Chinese element numbered nearly 13,000, only 5 interpreters were engaged; in 1871, when their number had decreased to 7,220, 21 interpreters assisted in gathering the information. The result has been very satisfactory, as will be seen by the large decrease of numbers in the column devoted to "Unspecified" throughout the compiled tables, if compared with the Census Returns of 1861.

Travellers on the road, &c.

7. It was anticipated that in the outlying districts, where the population is so scattered, some difficulty would be experienced in arriving at a correct estimate of the number of those away from home or without fixed abode on the night of the 2nd April. In order to meet the difficulty as far as possible, the Enumerators were authorized to appoint additional collectors, whose duties would be to obtain information from travellers on the roads, or in the bush, whenever practicable. The number of additional schedules thus filled in was not without importance.

Allowance to Enumerators and collectors.

8. The allowance to be paid to Enumerators was fixed at from £15 to £25; but taking into account the additional duties devolving upon them through their having to supervise and summarize the Agricultural and Live Stock Returns, only three of them received the minimum rate, the others being allowed £20 or £25, according to the importance of the district.

The collectors were paid at the rate of 10s. per diem on foot, 15s. and 20s. on horseback or in boats. Where Government officials were employed as collectors, these rates were in some cases reduced by the amount of their daily allowance. The Chinese interpreters were remunerated on the same scale as the collectors.

Instructions issued.

9. All instructions to the collectors were issued by the Enumerators, who also supplied them with a written description and a tracing of the district through which they had to travel.

To

To the Benches of Magistrates and to other authorities throughout the Colony, a circular was forwarded, soliciting their advice and assistance if needed to those employed in the work, and the Inspector General of Police instructed the officers in his department to afford every assistance in their power. It may be here stated that the importance of the undertaking seemed to be fully appreciated by all classes of the people, and that, except in a few trifling cases, the greatest anxiety was shown by all to give full and correct particulars, the collectors being everywhere received with kindness and hospitality, more especially in the scattered Pastoral Districts, where they sometimes had to travel between 40 and 50 miles a day.

10. There were two forms used for the purpose of obtaining the information required,—the Householder's return (*Appendix B*) and the Ship return (*Appendix C*), the latter differing but slightly from the former, and intended for occupiers of ships, barges, &c. Forms used for distribution.

About 185,000 of these schedules were sent to the Enumerators, in accordance with their estimate of the number required, nearly 100,000 of which were actually filled in and returned to this office.

11. The information sought to be obtained from every head of a family consisted in the name and surname of the members of his household, their relation to him, their sex, age, social condition, rank, profession or occupation, the religion they followed, their degree of primary education, and also a description of the dwelling. Information required.

The word "Household" or dwelling was taken to include all buildings, tenements, or other erections, of which the whole or any part was used for the purpose of human habitation; each of these, without reference to the number of inmates, being returned as one household; and the term "Householder" was taken to mean the head of the family, or if absent, his *locum tenens*, wife, son, &c. In the case of pastoral or other large establishments, the *Occupier*, whether proprietor, lessee, or superintendent, was considered as the Householder, and required to fill in the schedule accordingly. The number of schedules collected, however, did not represent the actual number of families residing in the Colony, there being a great many separate returns for miners, &c. sole occupants of huts or tents, whose families, residing in other parts of the Colony, were also separately returned.

12. The schedules having been collected and delivered to the Enumerators, and verified and carefully endorsed by them, were returned to this office as soon as possible after the 2nd of April, accompanied by a summary of the population of the district, according to a form provided for the purpose; and from this a preliminary return was prepared and submitted to Parliament with the least possible delay. Owing, however, to the difficulty of obtaining the returns from the outlying districts, in consequence of floods which at the time prevailed in different parts of the country, it was not until the end of May that all the papers were received. Schedules returned to this office.

13. In the meantime advertisements were inserted in the principal newspapers, requesting those persons at whose houses schedules had been delivered but not collected, to forward them to this office, and those who might have been entirely passed over by the collectors, to advise me of the fact. Through this medium a few additional returns were received, and some omissions supplied; but the complaints of neglect which were inquired into were generally found to be groundless. Steps taken to collect additional information.

14. The careful manner in which the duties were performed, in the first instance, by those employed in the collection, and subsequently by the staff engaged in tabulating and compiling the returns, justify Correctness of the returns.

justify me in testifying to their general correctness. The numbers of the people, allowance being made for a few travellers or bushmen who may have escaped notice, form an exact return of our population, and all the details of figures which this volume embraces may, I think, be relied upon as correct.

Tabulation and compilation.

15. After receipt of the returns at the head office, they were handed over to the tabulators, to whom was entrusted the work of extracting from the schedules, and of condensing into forms prepared for the purpose, the particulars contained under the several headings. Their labours lasted from the 15th June to the 15th November, their remuneration being at the rate of 6s. per hundred entries made, and 4s. per hundred revised.

It was not until the middle of November that the compilation proper was commenced.

Divisions of the Colony.

16. The divisions of the Colony under which the information is grouped are the following :—

- 1st.—The Registry or Census Districts.
- 2nd.—The Police Districts.
- 3rd.—The Electoral Districts.
- 4th.—The Counties and Pastoral Districts.
- 5th.—The Towns and Villages.
- 6th.—The Municipalities.

Of these, the three principal groups are the Registry Districts, the Electoral Districts, and the Counties and Pastoral Districts, for each of which, at the risk of repetition, the most minute details are given.

The Police Districts, the boundaries of which coincide with those of the Registry Districts, are represented by summaries only.

The Towns and Villages comprise a list of townships containing a population of one hundred persons or over, whether their boundaries have been officially defined or not.

Divisions of the compiled tables.

17. The information extracted from the Schedules is divided into six Parts, namely :—

1. Ages.
2. Nationality.
3. Religion.
4. Education.
5. Social condition.
6. Occupations.

For every one of these each of the divisions of the Colony above enumerated forms a separate series. As already stated, this classification has necessarily occasioned many repetitions; but to those who may have to consult the tables it will obviate the inconvenience of reference from one part to the other.

Each series of the several Parts is preceded by a summary; and immediately following this Report will be found special centesimal and proportional tables, forming an interesting epitome of the facts elicited. The comparison of the results has not been carried back farther than the year 1861, when the first Census was taken after the separation of the Northern Districts (1859); and it was not without difficulty that even this comparison could be drawn, on account of the alterations since made in the boundaries of some of the districts.

Period 1861-1871.

18. The Census of 1861 was taken on the 7th of April, that of 1871 on the 2nd of April, so that a few days are wanted between the two dates to complete the decade. The difference is so unimportant that it was not thought necessary to increase the difficulties of the

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the work by taking the broken period into account, and the computations have been made on the basis of a full decennial period having elapsed between the preceding Census and the present one.

19. The total cost of the Census of 1871 was £17,183 12s. 8d., Cost of the Census. divided as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
650 Collectors and Interpreters ...	8,665	5	0
91 Enumerators ... ..	2,045	0	0
26 Tabulators ... ..	2,394	3	3
Clerical staff ... ..	2,280	3	1
Printing and purchase of type ...	1,252	11	2
Postages and petty expenses ...	413	13	10
Stationery and sundries ... ..	132	16	4
Total Cost ... ..	£17,183	12	8

representing an expenditure of about 8½d. per head of population. The actual cost of collection was £10,710 5s., or a trifle over 5d. per head. In 1861 it was £10,087 18s. 6d., or nearly 7d. per head.

## POPULATION.

## PROGRESS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

20. Foremost among the elements of national and social wealth, Power of population. upon which depends the progress of a civilized Country, stands the power of population, shown by the increase or decrease of the numbers of the people. Before proceeding with a general analysis of the results of the Census, I will endeavour to point out, without going beyond the province of this Report, how the progress of the Colony has been affected in that respect during the last decennial period.

There are two causes from which arises the increase in the population. The excess of births over deaths, or natural increase, and the increase caused by the excess of migration flowing into, over that flowing out of, the Country.

The natural increase is in a great measure influenced by the increase or decrease in the migratory movement; and it would be a matter of great difficulty, with the statistics at present at our command, to arrive at the exact proportion in which each cause contributes towards the general increase of the population. To indicate clearly the change in one element, it would be necessary to suppose the other to be constant, and the results that such an assumption would enable us to attain at the present time would be of no value, and will only become possible when the great disproportion of the numbers of the people to the extent of territory occupied by them disappears, and with it the wide fluctuations now taking place from year to year in the relative proportion of one cause of increase to the other.

21. The total addition to the population of New South Wales Progress of the population between years 1861 and 1871. on the 2nd of April, 1871, was, for the ten preceding years, 153,121 persons, giving a yearly rate of increase of 4·36 per cent. The increase in the previous period, from 1856 to 1861, notwithstanding the separation of the Northern Districts, which took place in 1859, was at the annual rate of 6·36 per cent. Therefore, although the addition of 43·64 per cent. to our population in the decade must be a welcome fact, it should be noted not only that the rate of increase has not been maintained during the last few years, but that there has been a very noticeable retrograde movement in the progress of our population.

Turning



Turning to the annual Registration Returns, we find the addition to the population represented by the excess of births over deaths, from 1856 to 1861, to have been 36,818 persons, or at an annual rate of 2·76 per cent., leaving the balance of increase, 47,853 or 3·60 per cent. annually, to be accounted for by immigration. From 1861 to 1871 the excess of births over deaths was 104,204, representing a natural increase at the annual rate of 2·97 per cent., leaving 48,917 or 1·39 per cent. as the contribution of immigration towards the general increase of the population.

Thus, while the natural increase from 1861 to 1871 was slightly in excess of that from 1856 to 1861 (2·97 against 2·76), the perceptible falling off in the number of arrivals\* to this Colony is shown by the decrease in the annual rate, from 3·60 per cent. during the period 1856–1861, to 1·39 per cent. during the period 1861–1871.

The temporary cessation of assisted immigration, although one of the chief causes of the falling off just pointed out, is not alone sufficient to account for it. There is over the Borders of this and the neighbouring Colonies a constant movement of population, of which no record is kept, and by which each one has benefited lately, chiefly in proportion to the importance of the mineral discoveries made. During the last few years of the period that we are now dealing with, the result of this movement for New South Wales has undoubtedly been an important exodus of her population, to Victoria more particularly. But it should not be forgotten that the great impetus given to this Colony by the improvement in the agricultural prospects, as well as by the rich discoveries of minerals, dates from after the time when the Census of 1871 was taken; and there is every reason to hope, should the present prosperous state of the Country continue, that the next Census will show very different results.

#### NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of New South Wales.

22. The total population of New South Wales on the 2nd April, 1871, exclusive of roving aborigines, was 503,981 persons, consisting of 275,551 males and 228,430 females. The numbers on the 7th April, 1861, were 350,860 persons, consisting of 198,488 males and 152,372 females.

The addition to our population in the period which has expired since the Census of 1861 is therefore 153,121 persons, or 43·64 per cent.; the males having increased by 77,063, or 38·82 per cent., and the females by 76,058, or 49·91 per cent.

Inequality of sexes.

23. The inequality of sexes, so prominently apparent on former occasions when a Census was taken, is fast disappearing as the population becomes more settled. In 1861 the males had increased at an annual rate of 6·95 per cent., and the females at an annual rate of 5·58 per cent.; in 1871 the males had progressed at the rate of 3·88 per cent. only, against 4·99 per cent. for the females.

Thus, while in 1861 there were, for every 10,000 persons, 5,657 males and 4,343 females, or a proportion of 7,676 females to every 10,000 males, in 1871 there were 5,467 males and 4,533 females for every 10,000 persons, or a proportion of 8,289 females to every 10,000 males.

Density of population

24. The density of population, or the relation that the numbers of the people bear to the area of the country occupied by them, will be found a question of some interest, as exemplifying, in so far at least as the actual extent of territory is concerned, the capabilities of the Country to support those who have made it their home.

The total area of the Colony is computed at 323,437 square miles, or 207,000,000 acres. Taking, however, the Surveyor General's return of land coming under his observation, we have in 1871 an area of 305,988 square

\* By this is meant the excess of arrivals over departures.

square miles, against 271,635 square miles in 1861. The difference, 34,353 square miles, representing the extent of fresh country opened, in the intervening period, in some of the Pastoral Districts.

Taking then into account the extent of opened country only, we find that the centesimal proportion of the population to the area of the Colony, at the Censuses of 1856,\* 1861, and 1871, was 0·91, 1·28, and 1·64 respectively.

Placing a person on each square yard, 3,097,600 persons might stand on a square mile, so that the whole of the population of New South Wales, if thus mustered together, would not occupy much more than 104 acres, or about one-sixth of a square mile, and the area of the Colony is 305,988 square miles!

The density of the population of England in 1861 was 344 persons to a square mile, giving a proportion of 1·86 acres to each person. In New South Wales there are over 388 acres to every inhabitant.

25. A glance at Summary table No. 2, will show how unequally Distribution of the population. the population is distributed over the Colony.

Taking first the Settled Counties, which comprise most of the agricultural and mining population, we find that, with an area of 40,117 square miles and a population of 376,170 persons, they contain 9·37 persons to a square mile, against 5·48 in 1856 and 7·05 in 1861.

The most populous County is of course the County Cumberland, which includes the City of Sydney. The area of this County is 1,586 square miles, with a population numbering 167,153. Here the progress is very marked; for the density, which was 68·71 in 1856 and 78·61 in 1861, had increased in 1871 to 105·39 persons to a square mile. The County Northumberland comes next in importance, with an area of 2,342 square miles, occupied by 41,082 persons, or 17·54 persons to a square mile, against 9·88 and 13·35 in 1856 and 1861. In the County Camden the thickness of population is increasing but slowly, from 10·39 in 1861, to 10·55 in 1871.

Turning to the outlying or Pastoral Districts, we find the comparison between the two periods 1861 and 1871 more difficult. In some of them, such as the Darling, the Murrumbidgee, &c., the area has been greatly decreased by the addition of portions of the territory to that of the Settled Counties; while the boundaries of others, such as the Albert, the Lachlan, the Warrego, &c., have been extended by the opening of fresh country in the distant parts of the Colony.

The total area of these districts in 1871 was 265,871 square miles, and the population 127,811 persons. The density was 0·48 persons to a square mile, against 0·13 and 0·29 in 1856 and 1861.

26. The distinction of the population of the towns and villages Urban and rural population. from that dispersed over the country and engaged in rural pursuits, was not effected without trouble. In many cases the official boundaries of the towns were not clearly known; in others the township proper was found to be almost deserted, the people having found it more convenient to settle in the neighbourhood. Some, which at one time had shown signs of wealth and progress, had been all but abandoned by the inhabitants, and nothing but a few huts remained to remind one that a town had ever been planned there. These great fluctuations of population are a remarkable feature in the growth of the Colonies; they are of course most frequent in the mining districts, where they are caused by the rush of the people to every newly discovered Gold Field. Wherever such rushes take place, townships arise with wonderful rapidity, generally to disappear as rapidly, as soon as the report of some rich find in another part of the country causes the abandonment of the Gold Field by the majority of those interested in it.

27.

\* Leaving out the area of the Northern Districts.

## Towns and villages.

27. The rule followed in the classification of the towns and villages and of the rural parts, was to take the Government boundaries whenever practicable, enumerating the suburban population separately. But towns or villages, although without any officially defined boundaries, were nevertheless to be considered as being part of the urban population of the Colony; and the number of inhabitants within their approximate limits, these having been carefully determined, was to be returned as the population of the town or village.

In arriving at the numbers of the urban population of the Colony, towns and villages containing less than 100 inhabitants have been disregarded, most of them being composed—only in not quite such a scattered state—of a population following the same rural pursuits as in the surrounding country districts. Therefore, the fifth series of the tables, which is devoted to “Towns and Villages,” gives information only about towns or villages containing 100 inhabitants or over. Separate mention is made, however, in other parts of the work, of many localities with a population of less than 100 persons, and all particulars relating to their statistics are given; for although not now classed as towns or villages, they will probably rise in importance, when the information here given will be found useful in tracing their growth.

## Suburban population.

28. The whole of the Suburbs of Sydney comprised in the Metropolitan Police District are included in the urban population. In 1861 the same course was not followed; a large portion of the suburban districts was added to the rural population, and this mode of dividing materially affected the returns. In order to allow of a comparison being drawn between the two periods, it has been necessary to make out fresh computations for 1861 on the same basis as the one adopted on the present occasion.

Of the total population of New South Wales in 1871, there were 234,162 persons in towns or villages, 267,417 in the rural parts, and 2,402 on board the ships, boats, barges, &c., in the ports, harbours, or other waters of the Colony. Thus, out of every 10,000 of the population, 4,646 persons lived in towns, and 5,306 in the country. In 1861, for every 10,000 persons, there were living in towns (including all the suburbs of Sydney) 4,549, and in the country 5,396, the proportion of urban and rural population being pretty nearly the same for the two periods, with a slight difference in favour of the towns in 1871.

Comparing the sexes, we find the disproportion naturally greater in the rural parts, although it is gradually becoming less apparent. Thus, in 1861, 80,449 or 40·53 per cent. of the male population were in the towns, and 116,197 or 58·54 per cent. in the country, against 79,181 or 51·96 per cent. of the female population in the towns, and 73,123 or 47·99 per cent. in the country. In 1871, the numbers are, for the males, 117,513 or 42·64 per cent. in the towns, 155,680 or 56·50 per cent. in the country, and for the females 116,649 or 51·06 per cent. in the towns, and 111,737 or 48·92 per cent. in the country; or, leaving out the decimals, the following table will show more clearly the contrast between the two periods:—

	1861.			1871.			Increase in the decennial period 1861—1871.		
	For every 10,000 persons.	For every 10,000 males.	For every 10,000 females.	For every 10,000 persons.	For every 10,000 males.	For every 10,000 females.	For every 10,000 persons.	For every 10,000 males.	For every 10,000 females.
Urban .....	4,549	4,053	5,196	4,646	4,264	5,106	4,868	4,809	4,926
Rural .....	5,396	5,854	4,799	5,306	5,650	4,892	5,100	5,124	5,077
Shipping .....	55	93	5	48	86	2	32	67	3 decrease

Of

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Of the 234,162 persons composing the urban population in 1871, 134,736, or 26·73 per cent. of the total population of the Colony, formed the population of Sydney and the Suburbs. 99,426, or 19·73 of the total population of the Colony, were in the country towns and villages.

Leaving out the metropolis, there were enumerated in 1871 166 towns and villages containing 100 inhabitants or more, with an aggregate population of 99,426 persons. In 1861 there were 105 towns and villages so enumerated, with a population of 65,944 persons, giving an increase for the decennial period of 61 towns and villages, with an additional urban population of 33,482 persons. Thus, for every 10,000 of the population, there were in the country towns and villages 1,973 persons in 1871, against 1,879 in 1861. Towards the total increase of the population in the decennial period, they contributed at the rate of 2,187 in every 10,000.

Taking the sexes separately, we have in 1871, for every 10,000 of the male population, 1,895 in country towns and villages, against 1,764 in 1861; and for every 10,000 of the female population, 2,066 in 1871, against 2,029 in 1861. The contribution towards the general increase of population in the decennial period being for the males 2,232 in every 10,000, and for the females 2,140 in every 10,000.

The progress towards the equalization of sexes since the year 1861 will be still better illustrated by the following table:—

	1861.				1871.			
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Towns and Villages of 100 inhabitants and over.	Total Urban.	Total Rural.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Towns and Villages of 100 inhabitants and over.	Total Urban.	Total Rural.
Persons .....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Males .....	4,849	5,311	5,040	6,138	4,845	5,253	5,018	5,821
Females .....	5,151	4,689	4,960	3,862	5,155	4,747	4,982	4,179

In 1861, there were for every 10,000 males 9,842 females in the urban and 6,293 in the rural parts. In 1871 the numbers had increased to 9,926 for the towns, &c., and 7,176 for the country.

29. Table No. 12 shows the progress of our principal towns, Principal towns. viz., those containing a population of over 1,000 persons. The most important after Sydney is Newcastle, with 7,581 inhabitants; then Parramatta, with 6,103; West Maitland, 5,079; Bathurst, 5,030; Goulburn, 4,453; Grafton, 2,250. Of these, Newcastle has made by far the most rapid strides since 1861, her population having increased at the rate of 10·37 per cent. annually. On the other hand, Parramatta increased at the rate of 0·94 per cent. per annum only; and if we were to leave out the Asylums, Orphan Schools, &c., which go far towards swelling her population, and the number of whose inmates increases in proportion to the total increase of the Colony, we should have an actual decrease in her numbers during the last ten years.\*

The largest increase of urban population will be found to have taken place in the towns of Wagga Wagga, Orange, Muswellbrook, and Tamworth, which progressed at the annual rates of 19·63 per cent., 15·06 per cent., 13·12 per cent., and 13·10 per cent. respectively; while the numbers for East Maitland, West Maitland, and Windsor, show a very material falling off; the decrease being at the rates of 0·87 per

\* Of the 6,103 persons composing the population of Parramatta, 1,727, or one-fourth, are supported by the Government, viz.:—in the Gaol, 261 persons; Lunatic Asylum, 874; Destitute Asylum, 266; Roman Catholic Orphanage, 326. Total, 1,727 persons.

per cent., 1·08 per cent., and 0·88 per cent. annually. This retrograde movement is explained by the impoverished state of the surrounding districts, caused chiefly by the floods to which they are exposed.

Sydney.

30. The town of Sydney, within the corporate boundaries, contained in 1871 a population of 74,423 persons, consisting of 36,149 males and 38,274 females. In 1861 the total population was 56,394, consisting of 27,285 males and 29,109 females; the numerical increase in the intervening period being 8,864 males and 9,165 females, or 18,029 persons. The rate of increase was very nearly the same for both sexes, 3·25 per cent. annually for the males, 3·15 per cent. for the females, or an average of 3·20 per cent. for the total population.

This is a marked improvement on the returns for 1861, when the rush to the Victorian mines between the years 1856–1861 had caused such a drain on our Metropolitan population that the annual rate of increase during the preceding quinquennial period was only 0·7 per cent. for the males, 1·5 per cent. for the females, and 1·2 per cent. for the total population.

The proportion of sexes in the City of Sydney is pretty evenly maintained from year to year, although it is of course to some extent affected by the gradual disappearance of the disproportion of their relative numbers in the rural districts. Thus, while in 1861 there were in the town for every 10,000 persons 4,866 males and 5,134 females, or a proportion of 10,551 females to every 10,000 males, in 1871 we have for every 10,000 persons 4,961 males and 5,039 females, or a proportion of 10,156 females to every 10,000 males.

The following table, showing the progress of the town since the year 1828, will be found interesting :—

RETURN showing the population of the Town of Sydney at each Census taken since the year 1828, and the increase of the same in the intervening periods.

Years.	Population.			Increase.									
				Numerical.			Centesimal.			Centesimal Annual Average.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1828	10,815	7,408	3,407										
1833	16,232	9,813	6,419	5,417	2,405	3,012	50·1	32·5	88·4	10·0	6·5	17·7	
1836	19,729	12,111	7,618	3,497	2,298	1,199	21·5	23·4	18·7	7·2	7·8	6·2	
1841	29,973	17,169	12,804	10,244	5,058	5,186	51·9	41·8	68·1	10·4	8·4	13·6	
1846	38,358	20,810	17,548	8,385	3,641	4,744	27·9	21·2	37·1	5·6	4·2	7·4	
1851	44,240	22,296	21,944	5,882	1,486	4,396	15·3	7·1	25·0	3·1	1·4	5·0	
1856	53,358	26,396	27,032	9,118	4,030	5,088	20·6	18·0	23·2	4·1	3·6	4·6	
1861	56,394	27,285	29,109	3,036	959	2,077	5·7	3·6	7·7	1·2	0·7	1·5	
1871	74,423	36,149	38,274	18,029	8,864	9,165	32·0	32·5	31·5	3·2	3·3	3·1	

Between the years 1836 and 1861, the intervening periods are all quinquennial. 1861–1871 is the only decennial period.

The population of the Metropolis, however, does not consist only of those living in the town of Sydney proper. It includes also the numbers of those residing in the Suburbs, who, though not within the City boundaries, must be practically looked upon as forming part of her population.

Suburbs.

31. These Suburbs, with the City of Sydney, compose the Metropolitan Police District. Their aggregate population is 60,324 persons, of which 29,148 are males and 31,176 females. They are divided into eight Districts (Registry), as follows :—

POPULATION.

## POPULATION.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1. Balmain ... ..	6,886	3,191	3,695
2. The Glebe ... ..	5,721	2,751	2,970
3. Newtown ... ..	6,601	3,144	3,457
4. Redfern and Botany ... ..	12,621	6,297	6,324
5. Paddington ... ..	11,411	5,317	6,094
6. Concord ... ..	3,520	1,667	1,853
7. St. George ... ..	8,438	4,232	4,206
8. St. Leonards ... ..	5,126	2,549	2,577
	60,324	29,148	31,176

The population of the Suburbs has very largely increased since 1861, when it was in the aggregate 36,846 only, consisting of 17,768 males and 19,078 females. The addition in the decennial period was therefore 63·72 per cent., or 64·05 per cent. to the males, and 63·42 per cent. to the females. The annual rate of increase—6·37 per cent.—is nearly double that of the town. And this is only natural. The limits of the City are now far too narrow to give abodes to all to whom she affords a living, so that the proportion of those who reside out of town is necessarily increasing yearly; and the rate of increase will be found to become greater as that of the town itself becomes more settled.

The highest suburban rate of increase is in the Redfern and Botany District, 88·34 per cent. in the ten years, the numbers having increased from 6,701 in 1861 to 12,621 in 1871. In the Concord, St. George, and St. Leonards Districts, which are farther from the City, the rates of increase are the lowest, being 49·40 per cent., 49·42 per cent., and 48·45 per cent. respectively, for the decennial period.

32. Taking the town and suburbs together, the population of Town of Sydney and suburbs. Sydney in 1871 was 134,736 persons, consisting of 65,286 males and 69,450 females. In 1861 the numbers were 93,686 persons, consisting of 45,425 males and 48,261 females, and the numerical increase in the decennial period was for the males 19,861, for the females 21,189, or 41,050 for both sexes, being an addition of 43·72 per cent. for the males, 43·90 per cent. for the females, or 43·82 per cent. together.

33. Most of the population composing the Metropolitan Municipalities. District has already been incorporated under the Municipalities Act. The town itself constitutes the Municipal City of Sydney, and in the suburbs there were in 1871 no less than nineteen Municipalities, containing together 49,962 persons, out of a total population of 60,324.

There were altogether in New South Wales, at the Census of 1871, forty-nine Municipalities, with a population of 192,181; while in 1861 there were only twenty-four Municipalities, with a population of 102,476; the increase in the decennial period being represented by twenty-five Municipalities and 89,705 persons.

In 1861, for every 10,000 of the population, there were 2,921 persons within municipal boundaries, and 7,079 in unincorporated localities. In 1871 the Municipalities contained 3,813 persons in every 10,000, against 6,187 in other parts. Again, taking the total increase of population in the decade, we find that for every 10,000 of the increase, 5,858 was contributed by the Municipalities, and 4,142 by the unincorporated parts of the Colony.

Municipality of  
Sydney.

34. The Municipality of Sydney being identical with the town, requires no special reference here. It will be sufficient to indicate in the following table the population of the several Wards, and their progress since 1861.

RETURN showing the Population of the eight Wards of the Municipal City of Sydney, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the increase of the same in the decennial period 1861-1871.

WARDS.	POPULATION.						INCREASE.		
	1861.			1871.			Numerical	Centesimal	Centesimal Annual Average.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
The City.....	56,394	27,285	29,109	74,423	36,149	38,274	18,029	31.97	3.20
Fitzroy .....	10,959	5,041	5,918	12,000	5,630	6,370	1,041	9.50	0.95
Bourke .....	5,154	2,484	2,670	5,258	2,493	2,765	104	2.02	0.20
Macquarie .....	4,513	2,213	2,300	7,945	3,750	4,195	3,432	76.05	7.60
Cook .....	8,268	3,961	4,307	14,694	6,986	7,708	6,426	77.72	7.77
Denison .....	8,061	4,004	4,057	10,134	5,064	5,070	2,073	25.72	2.57
Brisbane .....	6,304	3,242	3,062	7,269	3,803	3,466	965	15.31	1.53
Gipps .....	7,220	3,576	3,644	8,969	4,501	4,468	1,749	24.22	2.42
Phillip .....	5,915	2,764	3,151	8,154	3,922	4,232	2,239	37.85	3.79

The above return shows how unevenly the population of the different parts of the city has progressed since 1861. The tendency of the city to spread out towards the east is illustrated by the large addition to the numbers of the people in Macquarie and Cook Wards, where the increase in the decade was 76.05 and 77.72 per cent.; while in Bourke and Brisbane Wards, representing the older and more thickly populated parts of the town, the increase was comparatively very small, 2.02 and 15.31 per cent., respectively.

Counties and Pastoral  
Districts.

35. The distribution of the people in this Country cannot be better shown than by a comparison between what were formerly the Settled Counties and the Pastoral Districts. The twenty Counties, forming previously to 1861 the more settled portion of the Colony, and composed chiefly, as already stated, of the agricultural and mining districts, have since received the accession of portions of five Counties, viz.: Buccleugh, Cowley, Gorden, Harden, and Lincoln. Including these, there were in 1871, for what may be termed the first class districts, a population numbering 376,583, or 74.72 per cent. of the total population of the Colony, and 127,398 persons, or 25.28 per cent., for the Pastoral Districts. In 1861 the numbers were, for the twenty Counties, 283,375,\* or 80.77 per cent. of the population, and for the Pastoral Districts 67,485, or 19.23 per cent. of the population. The progress of the outlying districts is here clearly marked. The addition to the population of the Counties between the years 1861 and 1871 was 33.79 per cent., or at the rate of 3.38 per cent. annually. The population of the Pastoral Districts had in the meantime increased by 88.77 per cent., or at the rate of 8.88 per cent. annually.

Taking the sexes separately, we find that in 1861, of the total male population, 151,595 or 76.37 per cent. were in the Counties, and 46,893 or 23.63 per cent. in the Pastoral Districts. In 1871 there were 198,814 or 72.15 per cent. of the male population in the Counties, and 76,737 or 27.85 per cent. in the Pastoral Districts. Of the total female population, there were in 1861 129,870 or 85.23 per cent. in the Counties, and 22,502 or 14.77 per cent. in the Pastoral Districts; and in 1871, 177,769 or 77.82 per cent. in the Counties, and 50,661 or 22.18 per cent. in the Pastoral Districts.

The rate of increase in the decennial period was, in the Counties, pretty equal for both sexes, 31.15 per cent. for the males and 36.88 per cent. for the females; but in the Pastoral Districts the rate

\* Including, for the sake of comparison, the shipping, which was left out in the returns for 1861.

rate for the males was 70·33 per cent., and for the females over 125·82 per cent. This large excess in the increase of the female population bears out what has already been said about the steady progress in the equalization of the sexes in the less settled districts.

This is again illustrated in table No. 8, which gives the proportion of the sexes in the Counties and in the Pastoral Districts, at the two periods of 1861 and 1871. In 1861 there were in the Counties, for every 10,000 persons, 5,386 males and 4,614 females, and in 1871, 5,279 males and 4,721 females, or 8,941 females for every 10,000 males in 1871, against 8,566 in 1861. In the Pastoral Districts the numbers were, for every 10,000 persons in 1861, 6,675 males and 3,325 females, and in 1871, 6,023 males and 3,977 females. So that in 1871 there were in the Pastoral Districts 6,602 females to every 10,000 males, against 4,979 only in 1861.

The progress of some of the Counties since 1861 has been very marked. County Phillip, the centre of the Western mining districts, increased in the decennial period by 282·26 per cent. of its population, the addition to the males being 341·49 per cent., and to the females 199·27 per cent. In County Georgiana the increase was 127·92 per cent.; 107·38 per cent. for the males and 167·34 per cent. for the females. On the other hand, County Camden, whose population has been greatly thinned lately by the exodus of small settlers, attracted to other parts by the greater advantages offered by free selection, shows an actual decrease of the male population of 3·35 per cent. for the period, and the total rate of increase for both sexes was only 1·50 per cent. In the County Cumberland the increase was almost at the same rate as in the City of Sydney, 34·07 per cent. for the period, and the proportion of sexes in 1871 was 10·068 females to every 10,000 males, against 10,223 in 1861.

The comparison between the two periods is more difficult for the Pastoral Districts, on account of the difference of area of some of them in 1861 and in 1871. In the Warrego District the population increased from 219 in 1861 to 2,650 in 1871, or at the rate of 1,110·04 per cent. for the decade. In the Albert, the increase was at the rate of 322·27 per cent. for the decade, and in the Macleay at the rate of 279·77 per cent. But the Warrego and the Albert had in the same period received a very large addition to their area, while the Darling, although reduced by nearly half the extent of its territory, had nevertheless increased by 102·29 per cent. of its population in the ten years.

#### DOMICILIATION.

36. Taking next the manner in which the people of this Country are lodged, we find that the 503,981 persons forming the population of New South Wales in 1871 inhabited 93,690 dwellings of all descriptions, 28,497 of which were built of brick or stone, 50,800 of weatherboard, 11,973 of inferior material, and 2,420 of which were tents, drays, &c. In addition to these, there were 4,917 empty stores, uninhabited houses, or buildings in the course of construction. In 1861 the total number of inhabited or uninhabited buildings was 64,571, of which 18,639 were brick or stone houses, 38,773 weatherboard or inferior, and 7,159 tents, drays, &c. The large diminution in the number of the latter is accounted for by the decrease of the Chinese population.

37. There were in 1861, 184 dwellings to every 1,000 inhabitants, or a proportion of 5·43 persons to each dwelling. In 1871 there were 196 dwellings to every 1,000 persons, or a proportion of 5·11 persons to each dwelling. The progress is shown by an increase in the period of twelve dwellings to every 1,000 persons, and by a corresponding decrease in the density of habitation of 0·32 persons to each dwelling.

The



The density of habitation of the principal towns, in 1871, did not differ very materially. In Sydney, it was 5·39 persons to each inhabited dwelling; in the suburbs, 5·45. In Newcastle it was 5·64. Liverpool and Parramatta, with their Asylums and other public institutions, show a density of 9·83 and 6·95 respectively.

The following table, giving the progress of the City of Sydney in respect to the lodgment of the people, will conclude this part of the Report:—

RETURN showing the description of residences, and the density of habitation in the eight Wards of the Municipal City of Sydney, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the progress of the same in the decennial period 1861-1871.

Wards.	1861.					1871.					Period 1861-1871.		
	Residences.				Density. Number of persons to each dwelling.	Residences.				Density. Number of persons to each dwelling.	Residences. Increase.	Number of persons to each dwelling. Decrease.	
	Brick or stone.	Weather-board, inferior.	Not inhabited, or in course of construction.	Total.		Brick or stone.	Weather-board.	Inferior.	Not inhabited or in course of construction.				Total.
City of Sydney.	8,692	1,511		10,203	5·53	12,180	1,511	92	1,464	15,247	4·88	5,044	0·65
Fitzroy .....	1,897	205		2,042	5·37	1,930	123	12	1,71	2,236	5·04	194	0·33
Bourke .....	682	73		755	6·83	817	51	2	208	1,078	4·88	323	1·95
Macquarie .....	719	113		832	5·42	1,432	70	12	137	1,651	4·81	819	0·61
Cook .....	1,232	257		1,489	5·55	2,406	447	29	260	3,142	4·68	1,653	0·87
Denison .....	1,275	306		1,581	5·10	1,558	298	16	124	1,996	5·08	415	0·02
Brisbane .....	961	198		1,159	5·44	1,125	202	8	162	1,497	4·86	338	0·58
Gipps .....	1,109	150		1,259	5·73	1,553	114	8	109	1,784	5·02	525	0·71
Phillip .....	877	209	Not enumerated separately.	1,086	5·45	1,359	205	5	293	1,863	4·38	777	1·07

## AGES.

Mode of grouping.

38. In the detailed tables having reference to the ages of the people, the units of population will be found tabulated for each year of age up to 21, after which they are grouped in periods of five years up to 80, the last three columns being devoted to persons between 80 and 100 years of age, to centenarians, and to those whose ages were not specified. In the special summary tables the grouping of persons under 20 has been condensed into quinquennial periods.

Effective and non-effective portion of the population.

39. Following the plan adopted in 1861, we will first divide the population into three distinct groups of age, classing as children all those under 15 years,—as adults, representing the effective strength of the community, those between 15 and 65 years of age,—and as non-effective adults, those over the age of 65.

Of the 503,981 persons forming the population in 1871, 210,183, or 41·71 per cent., were children under 15, \*283,087, or 56·17 per cent., were adults between the ages of 15 and 65, and 10,711, or 2·12 per cent., were over 65 years of age.

In 1861, 133,221, or 37·97 per cent. of the population, were children under 15, 212,843, or 60·72 per cent., were adults between 15 and 65 years of age, and 4,796, or 1·31 per cent., were over 65.

The increase in the decennial period was, therefore, 76,962, or 57·77 per cent. of their numbers, for children under 15 years of age, 70,244, or 33·00 per cent., for adults between 15 and 65, and 5,915, or 123·33 per cent., for persons over 65.

Assuming the numbers of those under 15 and over 65 years of age to represent the section of the population depending upon others for support, and taking the remainder as the class embracing the self-supporting and those who support others,—we have in 1871, for every 10,000 of the population, 5,620 effective to 4,380 non-effective persons, against 6,070 effective to 3,930 non-effective in 1861.

In

\* Including, as in 1861, the unspecified ages.

In England, where the self-supporting classes are taken to be between the ages of 20 and 60, their proportion to the numbers depending upon others for support remains pretty constant. In 1851 there were, for every 10,000 of the population, 5,230 persons depending upon the remaining 4,770 for maintenance. In 1861 the numbers were 5,240 and 4,760 respectively.

The proportionately large decrease in the numbers of our effective population should, it need hardly be pointed out, not be taken as showing a diminution of our producing power, but simply as instancing the tendency of this Country—yearly increasing with its growth—of approaching in this respect the standard of Great Britain.

It does not follow, because the proportion of those relying upon others for support has so largely increased since 1861, that there should be, therefore, a decrease in the number of those capable of supporting them. The inference to be drawn is merely that, as the Colony grows older and the sexes become more equal, causing a corresponding increase in the number of marriages, so each adult has the care of more who are dependent on him for support; and the same person upon whom *two* others depended in 1861, would in 1871 have to support nearly *four* persons.

40. Looking next at each sex separately, we have in 1871, out of a total male population of 275,551, 106,615, or 38·69 per cent. of the whole number, under 15 years of age; 161,654, or 58·67 per cent., between the ages of 15 and 65; and 7,282, or 2·62 per cent., over 65 years of age. In 1861 the percentage of the male population was, for children under 15, 33·78, for those between the ages of 15 and 65, 64·55, and for those over 65 years of age, 1·67. Males and females.

Of the total female population, numbering 228,430 in 1871, 103,568, or 45·34 per cent., were under 15; 121,433, or 53·16 per cent., were between the ages of 15 and 65; and 3,429, or 1·50 per cent., were over 65 years of age. In 1861, the percentage was 43·43 for children under 15, 55·60 for those between 15 and 65, and 0·97 for those over 65 years of age.

41. Taking the proportion of one sex to the other, we find that in 1871, for every 10,000 of the active class, 5,710 were males and 4,290 females, and for every 10,000 of the remainder of the population, 5,156 were males and 4,844 females; whilst in 1861, for every 10,000 of the active class, there were 6,019 males and 3,981 females, or nearly twice the number of males; and for every 10,000 of the remainder, there were 5,099 males and 4,901 females. Proportion of sexes.

Thus, while the proportion of sexes of the children and aged does not materially differ at the two periods, the maintaining class, which in 1861 numbered nearly *two* males to every female, in 1871 only numbered *five* males to every *four* females. This illustrates very clearly the theory that the disproportion of sexes on the one hand, and the difference in the numbers of the effective and non-effective classes on the other, disappear on a par.

42. A noticeable increase will be found to have taken place since 1861 in the numbers of those over 65 years of age. Persons aged 65 and more.

Between the ages of sixty-five and seventy there were 4,850 persons in 1871, against 2,189 in 1861, an addition to the numbers of 2,661 or 121·56 per cent. in the decade. Between the ages of seventy and seventy-five, there were 3,609 persons in 1871, against 1,466 in 1861, giving a numerical increase of 2,143 or 146·18 per cent. in the period. Between seventy-five and eighty, 1,275 persons were returned in 1871, against 614 in 1861, the increase of 661 being at the rate of 107·65 per cent.; and over eighty, there were 977 persons in 1871, against 527 in 1861, giving an increase of 250, or 85·39 per cent.

Centenarians.

43. With regard to persons of a reputed age of 100 years and more, the information given requires careful scrutiny. We have little documentary evidence in this Country of the truth of the statements made by supposed centenarians, whose loss of memory often leads them to exaggerate their age. I can only give their numbers such as they were extracted from the schedules, without expressing any opinion about the correctness of the returns. Eighteen persons were put down as centenarians in 1871, which is a proportion of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to every 100,000 of the population. In England, in 1861, there was one centenarian returned to every 100,000 persons.

Inequality of sexes at different periods of age.

44. I annex the following return to show, at different periods of age, the inequality of the sexes, and at the same time to indicate at what ages the disappearance of this disproportion is most observable.

RETURN showing, at different periods of age, the proportion of females to every 10,000 males, in the years 1861 and 1871 respectively.

	All Specified ages.	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and under 70	70 and under 75	75 and under 80	80 and over
1861	7,922	9,859	9,984	9,753	10,459	8,376	6,956	5,957	6,461	6,225	5,379	4,877	4,818	3,868	4,574	4,274	5,235	3513
1871	8,303	9,684	9,681	9,798	10,224	9,883	8,235	6,690	6,412	5,783	6,365	6,220	5,706	5,360	4,900	4,465	4,294	5,266

It will be seen by the above return that up to the age of 15 the sexes were pretty equally divided, both in 1861 and 1871; there being under that age 9,869 females to every 10,000 males in 1861, and 9,714 in 1871. Between the ages of 15 and 20 the female element predominates. Again, at the age of 20–21 (which was not enumerated separately in 1861) there were 10,402 returned to every 10,000 males, in 1871. Above that year the preponderance goes on decreasing with age, but with a marked improvement in 1871.

Better way of grouping the population.

45. Although the three periods *under 15*, *15 and under 65*, and *65 and upwards*, were adopted, for the sake of comparing the results of this Census with those of the preceding one, a better way of grouping the population in this Country would perhaps be into the following four series of ages:—Infants under 5; children, between 5 and 15; adults, between 15 and 60 (which it is thought would correspond here with the period 15–65 in England), and adults aged 60 and upwards.

Ages in the urban and rural parts.

Under this mode of grouping, tables 20 and 21 will give a comparison between the urban and rural parts of the Colony in 1871, as regards the percentage of the population, and the proportion of sexes at each of the four periods of age. They will serve as a basis for future comparison.

Electoral districts.—Males aged 21 and more.

46. A useful return (table 22) has been made out in connection with this part of the Census, giving for each Electorate the number of adult males of the age of 21 and upwards; and, deducting from these the Chinese and Aboriginal element and the Foreigners who were not returned as naturalized, the estimated number of electors,—From this we elicit that there were in 1871, in the fifty-seven Electoral districts, 141,147 adult males aged 21 and over, giving an estimated number of electors of 130,919, or a proportion of 2,610 electors in every 10,000 persons. The total number of Members of the Legislative Assembly being 69, the average is 1,897 electors to a Member. To arrive at the exact number of males aged 21 and upwards in the Colony, we must add the shipping, which is not included in the Electoral districts. We thus get a total of 143,730 adult males of 21 years of age or over, representing 28.52 per cent. of the population.

SOCIAL

## SOCIAL OR CONJUGAL CONDITION.

47. The next point to be considered is the social condition of the people; and, without following the order in which the detailed tables are printed, I will now proceed with the analysis of the statistical information contained under that head.

It should be mentioned, however, that as, through an oversight in the compilation, the corresponding tables for 1861 were not classified by ages, no comparison can be drawn between the two periods, except as regards the general results.

Difficulty of comparing the two periods, 1861 and 1871.

48. This is the first occasion on which, in inquiring into the social state of the community, the Chinese element has not been left out. It must be admitted that the time has arrived when the Chinese should be regarded as forming part of our settled population; for although the nomadic habits of many of them still remain unchanged, the number of those who are settling in our midst, as merchants, tradesmen, artificers, or agriculturists, is increasing yearly, and the number of marriages registered between them and European women is becoming more and more important.

Chinese population included in the returns.

Of course, by including them, the percentage of the *married* will be to a considerable extent weakened; but this does not appear a sufficient reason to justify in leaving them out of the returns, more especially as the information obtained about them was, with the assistance of the interpreters, very complete.

The figures that are given hereafter must therefore be taken to refer to the whole of our specified population.

49. Comparing, first, the general results of this Census with those of the preceding one.

General results of this Census, compared with those of the preceding one.

We find that, in 1871, of the total population of 503,981, there were\* 336,770 persons, or 66·82 per cent. unmarried, 150,692 or 29·90 per cent. married, and 1,019 or 3·28 per cent. widowed.

In 1861 there were 231,152 persons, or 65·88 per cent. of the population unmarried, 109,188 or 31·12 per cent. married, and 10,520 or 3·00 per cent. widowed.

The unmarried therefore increased in the period by 105,618 or 45·69 per cent. of their numbers, the married by 41,504 or 38·01 per cent., and the widowed by 5,999 or 57·02 per cent.

The proportion of the unmarried to the total population increased in the period by 0·94 per cent., that of the married, on the contrary, decreased by 1·22 per cent., and that of the widowed increased by 0·28 per cent.

50. This increase in the proportion of the unmarried is not to be attributed to a proportionate decrease in the number of marriages. The percentage of increase of our adult population has already been shown to have been smaller between the years 1861–1871 than in the preceding period, while that of the children was correspondingly larger. And if we deduct from the number of unmarried the youthful element, we shall find that the proportion of the unmarried, that is, of the bachelors and spinsters, has decreased since 1861.

Increase in the proportion of the unmarried to the total population.

Leaving out, therefore, for the males all under 20 years of age, and for the females all under 15, we are left with a total unmarried population numbering 74,136 in 1861 and 104,486 in 1871, and with a percentage of the total population of 21·13 in 1861 and 20·73 in 1871, or a decrease of 0·40 per cent. in the period.

Decrease in the proportion of the unmarried, taking the adult population only.

51.

\* Including at both periods, the unspecified, who in 1861, were chiefly Chinese, and may therefore reasonably be included amongst the unmarried.

In the tables for 1871, however, the unspecified fairly represent the three classes, married, unmarried, and widowed, and should be left out when comparison is drawn with future results.

Married—Proportion of sexes.

51. Of the 150,692 persons returned as married in 1871, 75,810 were males and 74,882 females; so that there were 928 husbands whose wives were not in New South Wales when the Census was taken.

In 1861 there were 55,679 husbands and 53,509 wives, the excess of husbands being 2,170, so that a large number of wives whose husbands had probably preceded them in this Country to prepare a home for them and their families, had joined them since 1861, coming from the neighbouring Colonies or from Europe.

In England, on the contrary, the number of wives predominates. In 1861, for instance, there were nearly 70,000 husbands, or about 2 per cent. of their total number, absent from the Country, most of whom were seamen.

Increase of the married.

52. The addition to our married population in the period 1861–1871, was 20,131 or 34·36 per cent. to the males, and 21,373 or 39·94 per cent. to the females.

Widowed—Proportion of sexes.

53. Of the 16,519 widowed persons in 1871, 6,730 were males and 9,789 females. In 1861 there were 4,781 males and 5,739 females; the females exceeding the males by 958 in 1861, and by 3,059 in 1871.

The increase in the ten years was 1,949 or 40·98 per cent. to the number of widowers, and 4,050 or 70·57 per cent. to the number of widows.

Here then, as well as in England, the chances of remarrying are far greater for widowers than for widows.

Proportion of the married to the widowed.

54. The proportion of the married to the widowed was, in 1861, 1,160 husbands to 100 widowers, 930 wives to 100 widows; and in 1871, 1,270 husbands to 100 widowers, and 760 wives to 100 widows. In England the proportion is about *five* wives to *one* widow.

I regret that the incompleteness of the returns for 1861 will not allow me to extend this inquiry to the progress of the *married*, *widowed*, and *unmarried*, in the last decade, at different periods of age, which would be necessary to render the information complete.

Summary of the proportion of sexes of the unmarried, married, and widowed, in 1861 and 1871.

55. The following table summarizes the proportion of sexes of the three social classes in 1861 and 1871:—

	1861.			1871.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Persons .....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Males .....	5,971	5,099	4,545	5,731	5,031	4,074
Females .....	4,029	4,901	5,455	4,269	4,969	5,926

So that there were in 1861, of the unmarried, 6,747 females to every 10,000 males; of the married, 9,610 females to every 10,000 males; and of the widowed, 12,004 females to every 10,000 males; while in 1871 the unmarried were in the proportion of 7,448 females to every 10,000 males; the married, in the proportion of 9,878 females to every 10,000 males; and the widowed, in the proportion of 14,545 females to every 10,000 males.

Returns for 1871.—Unmarried.

56. Passing now to the returns for 1871, and taking first the *unmarried*,—we find that of their total number, 210,182 are under 15, and 125,569 were aged 15 and upwards.

Proportion of sexes.

Of the 210,182 persons under 15 years of age, 106,615 or 50·73 per cent. are males, and 103,567 or 49·27 per cent. females. Of the 125,569 persons aged 15 and upwards, 85,614 or 68·18 per cent. are males, and 39,955 or 31·82 per cent. females. Under the age of 15 there are 9,714 unmarried females to every 10,000 unmarried males; above that age, 4,690 unmarried females to every 10,000 unmarried males.

57. Deducting the males under 20 years of age and the females under 15, we have in the Colony 64,620 bachelors and 39,955 spinsters, or a proportion of 6,183 spinsters to every 10,000 bachelors.

The proportion of unmarried females to unmarried males decreases with age. Thus the proportion is—

Under 15 years of age, 971 spinsters to every 1,000 bachelors.			
Between 15 and 20	"	955	" "
" 20 " 21	"	751	" "
" 21 " 25	"	591	" "
" 25 " 30	"	343	" "
" 30 " 35	"	167	" "
" 35 " 40	"	122	" "
" 40 " 50	"	97	" "
" 50 " 60	"	80	" "
" 60 " 70	"	76	" "
" 70 " 80	"	72	" "
At 80 years and upwards	...	119	" "

58. Of the total number of *married*, 150,691 persons are aged 15 and more, 1 only is under 15. There were 75,810 males and 74,881 females at the age of 15 and upwards. The 1 under 15 is a female. Between the ages of 15 and 20, there are 71 married males and 1,479 married females. At the age of 20–21 there are 145 married males and 1,289 married females. Above that age, the proportion of married females to married males goes on decreasing, as the following will show :—

Between 20 and 21 years of age there are 8,890 wives to every 1,000 husbands.			
" 21 " 25	"	2,656	" "
" 25 " 30	"	1,443	" "
" 30 " 35	"	1,028	" "
" 35 " 40	"	878	" "
" 40 " 50	"	764	" "
" 50 " 60	"	672	" "
" 60 " 70	"	514	" "
" 70 " 80	"	342	" "
At 80 years and upwards	...	362	" "

59. None of the population under 15 years of age are returned as widowed. Between the ages of 15 and 20 there are such; of these, 11 are females and 1 is a male. Between the ages of 20 and 30 there were 736 widowed, namely, 157 males and 579 females.

The proportion of widows to widowers decreases with age. Thus, between 20 and 21 the proportion is 7,000 widows to 1,000 widowers.

" 21 " 25	"	5,217	" "
" 25 " 30	"	3,399	" "
" 30 " 35	"	2,214	" "
" 35 " 40	"	1,950	" "
" 40 " 50	"	1,696	" "
" 50 " 60	"	1,494	" "
" 60 " 70	"	1,145	" "
" 70 " 80	"	928	" "
At 80 and upwards	...	903	" "

60. The total population of New South Wales in 1871 may therefore be divided as follows :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Population.....	503,981	275,551	228,430
Unmarried { Under 15 .....	210,182	106,615	103,567
{ Between 15 and 20 .....	20,994	20,994	
{ Bachelors and Spinsters .....	104,575	64,620	39,955
Married.....	150,692	75,810	74,882
Widowed .....	16,519	6,730	9,789
Unspecified .....	1,019	782	237

I annex the following return, to show the proportional number of unmarried, married and widowed, at different periods of age :—

RETURN

RETURN showing in every 10,000 the proportional number of the Unmarried, Married, and Widowed, at different periods of age, at the Census of 1871.

	Under 15.			15 and under 20.			20 and under 21.			21 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.			35 and under 40.			40 and under 50.			50 and under 60.			60 and under 70.			70 and under 80.			80 and upwards.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
Unmarried	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,633	9,966	9,308	8,282	9,645	6,971	6,554	8,145	4,924	4,217	5,726	2,386	3,040	4,349	1,087	2,346	3,433	654	2,062	3,025	484	1,673	2,485	330	1,668	2,362	341	1,782	2,400	389	1,840	2,516	564
Married.....	...	...	...	364	34	687	1,708	352	3,013	3,404	1,841	5,004	5,649	4,219	7,385	6,706	5,519	8,478	7,256	6,345	8,674	7,202	6,548	8,287	6,827	6,550	7,215	5,835	5,866	5,775	4,426	4,761	3,670	2,898	3,255	2,225
Widowed ...	...	...	...	3	...	5	10	3	16	42	14	72	134	55	229	254	132	435	398	222	672	736	437	1,229	1,500	964	2,385	2,497	1,772	3,884	3,792	2,839	5,941	5,262	4,229	7,211

61. Table number 45 gives, at three different periods of age, the percentage of the unmarried, married, and widowed, in the urban and rural parts of the Colony. In the towns and villages, the percentage of unmarried is 64·15, of married 31·60, and of widowed 4·09. In the country it is 68·74 unmarried, 28·48 married, and 2·57 widowed.

Unmarried, married, and widowed, in the urban and rural parts of the Colony.

Of the male population, 66·35 per cent. are unmarried, 30·78 per cent. married, and 2·61 per cent. widowed, in the towns or villages; and 72·29 per cent. unmarried, 25·13 per cent. married, and 2·33 per cent. widowed, in the country.

Of the female population, 61·92 per cent. are unmarried, 32·42 per cent. married, and 5·60 per cent. widowed, in the towns and villages; and 63·78 per cent. unmarried, 33·15 per cent. married, and 2·91 per cent. widowed, in the rural parts.

### NATIONALITY.

62. The population of New South Wales, whose progress mainly depends upon immigration from various parts of the World, is necessarily one of mixed nationality. It is therefore a matter of great importance to trace the growth of its component parts, and to ascertain the relative importance of the native-born, and of the other elements of which its numbers are constituted.

63. The inquiry under the head of Nationality extends into two parts, the one requiring a division of the people into British and Foreign subjects, and the other a distinction of the Countries in which they were born.

64. Taking first the subject of allegiance,—we find that of the 503,981 persons enumerated on the 2nd April 1871, 484,762 were British subjects, viz., 481,857 by birth, and 2,905 by parentage or naturalization, and 17,770 were Foreign subjects.

British and Foreign subjects.

Of the British subjects, 259,489 were males and 225,273 females. Of the Foreign subjects, 15,025 were males and 2,745 females.

There were, in addition to these, 983 Aborigines forming part of the settled population of whom 709 were males and 274 females, and 466 persons of unspecified nationality, of whom 328 were males and 138 females.

Taking only the people whose nationality was stated, it would appear that 96·28 per cent. of the population were British, and 3·53 per cent. Foreign subjects. Of the males, 94·28 per cent. were British, and 5·46 per cent. Foreign; of the females, 98·68 per cent. were British, and 1·20 per cent. Foreign.

65. The sexes of the British subjects are comparatively equal,—5,353 males, and 4,647 females in every 10,000 persons, or a proportion of 8,682 females to every 10,000 males; but there is a great disparity of numbers to be noted in the sexes of Foreign subjects, of whom there were 8,455 males, and 1,545 females in every 10,000 persons, or a proportion of 1,827 females only to every 10,000 males.

Proportion of sexes.

I am not able to compare the above results with those of the preceding Census, when no corresponding return appears to have been framed, but a contrast between the numbers of different birth-places, at the two epochs, will be sufficient to indicate the progress of the different nationalities in the decennial period.



Birth-places of the people.

66. The population of New South Wales may be classed under three principal heads—the \*Australian-born, the natives of Great Britain or of other parts of the British Dominions, and those born in Foreign Countries, including such as, being naturalized, enjoy all the rights of the British subject.

There were in New South Wales, in 1871, 308,673 persons born in the Australian Colonies, of whom 294,244 were natives of this Colony; 174,167 persons born in Great Britain or in British Possessions; and 20,675 born in Foreign Countries, or at sea; forming, with 466 persons of unspecified birth-places, the total population.

67. Taking the *specified* only, 61·30 per cent. of the people were Australian-born; 34·59 per cent. were born in Great Britain or in British Dependencies, and 4·11 per cent. in Foreign Countries or at sea.

In 1861, the percentage of Australian-born was 47·14, of persons born in Great Britain or in British Dependencies, 46·30, and of persons born in Foreign Countries or at sea, 6·56.

Increase of the Australian-born.

68. Thus, while in 1861 the Australian-born only slightly outnumbered others of British blood, they now stand to them in the proportion of nearly two to one.

Taking the total increase of the population in the decade, we find that to every 10,000 of the increase the Australian-born contributed 9,359, and others of British blood only 789, whilst the Foreign element showed a decrease of 148 in every 10,000.

That the proportion in which the natives stand to the total population should augment from year to year is only to be expected, as their numbers, if compared with the other elements of which the population is composed, increase in the same proportion as the natural increase of the population bears to the migratory increase. Even if the rate of immigration had been kept up in the last decade, the proportion of the natives, swelled by the numbers of the children born of immigrants in the decennial period, would still have been greater than in 1861. But it would have been far less than it actually is; and it is therefore doubtful whether, considering the causes to which it is to be attributed, this large preponderance of the native element is a matter for congratulation. That it will decrease again, as soon as the immigration movement is revived, is not to be doubted.

Of the 308,673 Australian-born, 294,244 or 58·44 per cent. of the population, were born in New South Wales, and 14,429 or 2·86 per cent. in other Australian Colonies. In 1861 the numbers were 160,298 or 45·80 per cent. of the population for New South Wales, and 4,694 or 1·34 per cent. for other Australian Colonies.

The increase in the decade was, therefore, 133,946 or 83·56 per cent. for New South Wales, and 8,752 or 186·45 per cent. for the other Colonies.

Great Britain and British Dependencies.

69. Of the 174,167 persons, in 1871, who were born in Great Britain or in British Possessions, 87,334, or 17·35 per cent. of the total population, were born in England; 1,870, or 0·37 per cent. of the population, in Wales; 20,041, or 3·98 per cent. of the population, in Scotland; and 62,943, or 12·50 per cent. of the population, in Ireland.

In 1861 the numbers were 84,152, or 24·04 per cent. of the population, for England; 1,378, or 0·39 per cent. of the population, for Wales; 18,222, or 5·21 per cent. of the population, for Scotland; and 54,829, or 15·67 per cent., for Ireland.

The

\* To simplify these returns, I have included amongst the Australians those born in New Zealand and Australia.

The addition to the numbers of the English-born in the decennial period was very small, 3,182, or only 3·78 per cent. To the Welsh, 492 persons, or 35·70 per cent. of their numbers, were added; to the Scotch, 1,819, or 9·98 per cent. of their numbers; to the Irish, 8,114, or 14·79 per cent.

70. The proportion in which the British-born stood to the total population decreased between the years 1861–1871 by 6·69 per cent. Proportion of the British to the total population. for England, 0·02 per cent. for Wales, 1·23 per cent. for Scotland, and 3·17 per cent. for Ireland.

71. Of the 20,675 persons born in Foreign Countries, 1,340 or Foreign Countries. 0·27 per cent. of the population were from the United States, 891 or 0·18 per cent. of the population from France, and 6,623 or 1·32 per cent. of the population from Germany.

In 1861 the members were 1,067 or 0·31 per cent. of the population for the States, 690 or 0·20 per cent. for France, and 5,467 or 1·56 per cent. for Germany.

The addition to their numbers in the decade was therefore 273 or 25·58 per cent. for the Americans, 201 or 29·13 per cent. for the French, 1,156 or 21·14 per cent. for the Germans; and the proportion which each Country stood to our population decreased in the same in period, by 0·04 per cent. for the States, 0·02 per cent. for France, and 0·24 per cent. for Germany.

72. The numbers of the Chinese, which in 1861 were 12,988, Chinese. or 3·71 per cent. of the population, had fallen in 1871 to 7,220, or 1·43 per cent. They had therefore decreased in the intervening period by 5,768, or 44·41 per cent.

73. Taking the males and females separately, we see that the Proportion of sexes. proportion of sexes of *all British-born* was well kept up in the period 1861–1871, with a slight difference in 1871 in favour of the females. Thus, for every 10,000 persons born in the British Empire, there were 5,345 males and 4,655 females in 1871, against 5,427 males and 4,573 females in 1861, which gives a proportion of 8,425 females to every 10,000 males in 1861, and of 8,708 in 1871.

The Australian-born show a great equality of sexes at both periods, the natives of New South Wales numbering 80,106 males and 80,192 females in 1861, and 147,877 males and 146,367 females in 1871. For the whole of the Australian Colonies there were 82,548 males and 82,444 females in 1861, and 155,734 males and 152,939 females in 1871.

The proportion of sexes for the Australian-born was therefore, in 1861, 5,003 males and 4,997 females in every 10,000 persons, or a proportion of 9,987 females to every 10,000 males; and in 1871, 5,045 males and 4,955 females in every 10,000 persons, or a proportion of 9,820 females to every 10,000 males. And for the natives of New South Wales it was 4,997 males and 5,003 females, or a proportion of 10,011 females to every 10,000 males in 1861, and 5,026 males and 4,974 females, or a proportion of 9,828 females to every 10,000 males in 1871.

The English-born show a decrease in the proportion of females, from 5,829 females to every 10,000 males in 1861, to 5,689 in 1871; the Scotch, from 6,556 in 1861, to 6,509 in 1871; the Irish, from 9,858 in 1861, to 9,716 in 1871; the Welsh, on the contrary, show a slight increase, from 5,109 females to every 10,000 males in 1861, to 5,141 in 1871.

From Foreign Countries, the number of females arriving in this Colony is, in proportion to that of the males, very small. From France and Germany it has considerably decreased since 1861. From the

the United States it has slightly improved. From the States there were in 1861, \*1,777, and in 1871, 2,407 females to every 10,000 males. From France, the proportion had fallen from 3,346 females to every 10,000 males in 1861, to 2,306 in 1871. And from Germany it was 4,473 in 1871, against 5,228 in 1861.

Urban and rural parts of the Colony.

74. Tables 27 and 28 give for the year 1871 the percentage of the total population, and the proportion of sexes of persons of different birth-places, in the urban and in the rural parts of New South Wales.

Proportion of the native-born.

75. The proportion of the native-born is larger in the country than in the towns. Thus, 56·76 per cent. of the urban population and 60·36 per cent. of the rural were natives of this Colony.

The centres of population naturally afford a wider field for enterprise and speculation, consequently offering greater attractions to new comers, so that there are in the country a number of localities in which small congregations of people are settled and find the means of earning a livelihood, but which have not yet succeeded in drawing much of the element supplied by immigration, depending entirely for progress upon the natural increase of their numbers.

Proportion of persons born in Great Britain and British Dependencies.

76. 19·42 per cent. of the urban, and 15·30 per cent. of the rural population, were English-born; 0·30 per cent. of the urban, and 0·43 per cent. of the rural, Welsh; 3·76 per cent. of the urban, and 4·09 per cent. of the rural, Scotch; and 13·27 per cent. of the urban, and 11·87 per cent. of the rural, Irish.

Proportion of persons born in Foreign Countries, or at sea.

77. 3·07 per cent. of the urban population, and 4·86 per cent. of the rural, were returned as born in Foreign Countries, or at sea; of which the Chinese contribute 0·61 per cent. in the towns, and 2·16 per cent. in the country.

## RELIGION.

Reasons for not dwelling at any length upon this part of the Census.

78. It is not my intention to dwell at any length upon this part of the returns.

A great many people here, as well as in Great Britain, strongly object to be questioned on the subject of their religious belief. At home, in fact, Parliament has since 1855 refused to sanction the inquiry; and although provision is made in our Census Act for obtaining the information, it was determined to allow the filling up of the column devoted to "Religion" to be optional, the collectors being instructed to be very careful not to press for particulars.

Therefore, notwithstanding that the majority of the people did not hesitate to answer the inquiry, the number of those who refused or omitted to do so amounted to 5,946 persons, or 1·18 per cent. of the population, and the information is necessarily incomplete.

For this reason I did not feel justified in classifying the different returns, such, for instance, as the *social condition* or the *education* of the people in connection with the religious denominations; nor did I consider it requisite to enter into the particulars of the numerous subdivisions of some of the religious sects, but have been content with a careful grouping of those whose religion was stated with respect to the denominations predominating in this Colony.

"Protestants" and "Catholics."

79. The principal sects will be found tabulated under two heads, called, respectively, for convenience, *Protestants* and *Catholics*. The former embracing, in addition to the Church of England, such sects as acknowledge themselves as *Protestants*, as well as those who,

\* The actual numbers in the Colony are considerably less than the figures here quoted. The proportion in every 10,000 is given, because it has been generally adopted throughout the Report.

who, without further specifying the sect to which they belonged, simply returned themselves as *Protestants*. The latter comprising the Roman Catholics, and those who return themselves as *Catholics*, with no other explanation of their religious creed.

I should explain, however, that before adopting this mode of classification, the Enumerators of the different Census Districts were written to on the subject; and their answers, gathered from the explanations of the collectors employed by them, satisfied me that in most cases when the terms "Protestants" and "Catholics" were used they intended to mean "Church of England" and "Roman Catholics" respectively.

80. Of the 503,981 persons enumerated in 1871, 339,392, or 67·34 per cent. of the population belonged to the different sects professing *Protestantism*, 147,627 or 29·29 per cent. of the population were returned as *Catholics*, 2,395 or 0·48 per cent. as Hebrews, 1,166 or 0·23 per cent. as belonging to other persuasions, and 7,455 or 1·48 per cent. as Pagans. In addition to these, 5,946 persons, or 1·18 per cent. of the population, omitted or refused to supply the information.

Division of the population comparison with 1861.

In 1861 the Protestants numbered 233,606, or 66·58 per cent. of the population; the Catholics, 99,193, or 28·27 per cent.; the Hebrews, 1,759, or 0·50 per cent.; other and unspecified persuasions, 3,393, or 0·97 per cent., and the Pagans, 12,909, or 3·68 per cent. of the population.

81. The addition to the numbers in the intervening period was 105,786 or 45·28 per cent. for the Protestants, 48,434 or 48·83 per cent. for the Catholics, 636 or 36·15 per cent. for the Hebrews.

Increase in the decennial period.

The Pagans, composed chiefly of the Chinese population, decreased in the same period by 5,454, or 42·25 per cent. of their numbers.

82. In 1871 those embodied under the head of *Protestants* comprised 229,243 persons, or 45·49 per cent. of the population belonging to the Church of England; 49,122 persons, or 9·75 per cent. of the population, returned as Presbyterians; 36,275, or 7·20 per cent., as Wesleyan Methodists; 3,291, or 0·65 per cent., as other Methodists; 9,253, or 1·83 per cent., as Congregationalists; 4,151, or 0·82 per cent., as Baptists; 849, or 0·17 per cent., as Unitarians. In addition to the above, 4,659 persons, or 0·92 per cent. of the population, belonged to other sects coming under the general head of *Protestants*, including Lutherans, who, I regret to say, were not enumerated separately, and 2,549 persons, or 0·51 per cent. of the population, were returned as Protestants, with no other specification.

"Protestants" comparison with 1861.

In 1861 159,958 persons, or 45·59 per cent. of the population belonged to the Church of England; 34,692, or 9·89 per cent. of the population, were returned as Presbyterians; the Methodists (with no subdivision) numbering 23,682, or 6·75 per cent. of the population; the Congregationalists, 5,411, or 1·54 per cent.; and all other Protestants enumerated together, 9,863, or 2·81 per cent. of the population.

83. The most noticeable progress in the decade is shown by the Congregationalists, whose numbers were increased by 3,842, or 71·00 per cent. After them come the Methodists, with an addition in the period of 15,884, or 67·07 per cent. of their numbers. Then the Church of England, with an increase of 69,285, or 43·31 per cent.; and the Presbyterians, 14,430, or 41·59 per cent.

Progress in the decennial period.

84. Of the 147,627 persons returned in 1871 as "Catholics," 145,932, or 28·95 per cent. of the population, were Roman Catholics; 1,695, or 0·34 per cent. gave themselves as "Catholics," without further explanation.

"Catholics" comparison with 1861.

The latter were not separately enumerated in 1861. Leaving them out in 1871, we have an addition to the numbers of the Roman Catholics of 46,739 or 47·12 per cent. in the decennial period.

Distribution of the population in 1861 and 1871.

85. Taking the principal religious classifications only, the following table will show at a glance the distribution of the population at this and at the preceding Census.

Denominations.	1861.	1871.	Difference between the two periods.
	In every 10,000 persons.	In every 10,000 persons.	In every 10,000 persons.
Church of England ... ..	4,559	4,549	10 decrease
Presbyterians ... ..	989	975	14 "
Methodists ... ..	675	785	110 increase
Congregationalists ... ..	154	183	29 "
Other Protestants ... ..	281	191	90 decrease
Protestants undescribed... ..	.....	51	51 increase
Roman Catholics ... ..	2,827	2,895	68 "
Catholics undescribed ... ..	.....	34	34 "
Hebrews ... ..	50	48	2 decrease
Other or unspecified persuasions ... ..	97	141	44 increase
Pagans ... ..	368	148	220 decrease

Proportion of sexes.

86. With the exception of the Congregationalists, all the denominations enumerated show an excess of males over females.

For the *Protestants* there is an increase in the proportion of females, during the period 1861–1871, from 7,816 females to every 10,000 males in 1861, to 8,241 females to every 10,000 males in 1871.

The *Catholics*, on the contrary, show a decrease in the proportion of females, from 9,413 to every 10,000 males in 1861, to 9,359 in 1871.

The *Hebrews* show an increase from \*6,409 females to every 10,000 males in 1861, to 7,481 in 1871.

The proportion of sexes of the different sects enumerated in 1871 was as follows :—

Church of England.....	8,075	females to every 10,000 males.
Presbyterians .....	8,233	do. do. do.
Wesleyan Methodists.....	9,694	do. do. do.
Other Methodists .....	8,892	do. do. do.
Congregationalists .....	10,028	do. do. do.
Baptists .....	9,120	do. do. do.
Unitarians .....	4,921	do. do. do.
Other Protestants.....	4,734	do. do. do.
Protestants undescribed.....	5,881	do. do. do.
Roman Catholics.....	9,368	do. do. do.
Catholics undescribed.....	8,585	do. do. do.
Hebrews .....	7,481	do. do. do.
Other persuasions .....	7,022	do. do. do.
Unspecified persuasions.....	5,266	do. do. do.
Pagans.....	232	do. do. do.

Urban and rural parts of the Colony.

87. Tables Nos. 32 and 33 relate to the percentage and the proportion of sexes of the urban and the rural population, as regards the different denominations, at the Census of 1871.

They show that of every 10,000 of the urban population, 6,923 were classed under the head of "Protestants," 2,794 under the head of "Catholics," 91 were "Hebrews," leaving a residue of 192, of whom 48 were "Pagans." Of every 10,000 of the rural population, 6,558 were "Protestants," 3,062 "Catholics," 10 "Hebrews," leaving a residue of 370, of whom 235 were "Pagans."

The

\* Here again the proportion in every 10,000 shows a large excess over the numbers actually in the Colony. If necessary it can, of course, be easily reduced.

The percentage of the *Protestants*, as regards the total population, is therefore proportionately larger in the towns than in the country; that of the *Catholics*, on the contrary, smaller. The *Hebrews* flourish more in the urban than in the rural parts; and the *Pagans* are greatly in excess in the rural parts, where they are represented by the Chinese on the Gold Fields.

### OCCUPATIONS.

88. The compilation of this portion of the returns was attended with unusual difficulties. Difficulties attending the compilation.

Notwithstanding the special instructions issued to the Enumerators, and the explanations printed on the Householder's schedule, there are many reasons why the information obtained could not be perfect.

89. In the first place, as it was only possible to return *one* occupation for each individual, how were those who follow *two* and in many cases, *several* occupations, to be dealt with? The same person may be a Member of Parliament, a merchant, a land proprietor, and a grazier; another an innkeeper and a farmer. Many of the gold-miners are also proprietors or occupiers of land; and in the seaport towns most of the fishermen occasionally work on land as mechanics, wharf labourers, &c. Then there are others, forming an important part of the working class in this Country, who in the shearing season would be employed as station hands, and might at the time of the year when the Census was taken have been doing "job work" as miners, carriers, labourers on the roads, &c. Persons following two or more occupations.

To overcome the difficulty as much as possible, it was determined to enumerate only the principal occupation followed, that is, the one from which each person was chiefly deriving his income *on the 2nd April*; and the results, if they do not correctly show the importance of the various pursuits of the people, will at least sufficiently illustrate it for all purposes of comparison, by correctly giving the numbers *chiefly* depending upon each branch of industry.

90. The tabulators employed in extracting from the schedules, found some difficulty in correctly subdividing the labour, more especially with regard to the trading and agricultural classes. The distinction between masters and servants was rendered an arduous task by the neglect of a great many to state whether they were employers of labour, and by the failure of others to make any specification that would have enabled the distinction being made, because, although not servants themselves, they nevertheless were not employers. Subdivision of labour.

In some cases, such as for instance with innkeepers, publicans, &c., and those employed by them, it was often found impossible to distinguish the employers from the employed, who were therefore classed all under one head, as "employed in the Distribution of Food or Drinks," &c.

In the classification of labour amongst females the importance of dividing the skilled from the unskilled was kept in view; and in order not to over-estimate the numbers of those employed in the different classes, all females who were not clearly stated to be assisting in any of the trades, &c., irrespectively of age, and whether employed in house work or not, were classed under the one head of "Domestic Duties."

91. To render the information as useful as it might be, it would no doubt have been desirable to have extended the inquiry to a return of the number of persons of each sex in each occupation, at different periods. Additional work required to complete the information.

periods of age. But such an undertaking would have required too great an expenditure of time and money, and, with the means at our disposal, it was found necessary to confine the investigation to its present state. Still, considering the improvement in the mode of classification, the extra pains taken to assist the tabulators and to supply omissions or correct evident errors of nomenclature, I am satisfied that the results, such as they are, show a marked progress on former attempts.

Classification of the population.

92. The whole of the population has been arranged in thirteen classes, each of which is distinguished by the character of its occupations, and is further divided into sub-classes, embracing the most important branches coming under each order.

Without in all cases referring to the latter, about which sufficient information will be found in the tables prepared, I will briefly summarize the results obtained in each of the principal classes.

Learned and educated.

Class I, "Learned and Educated Professions," includes the clergy, the law, the medical body, and other educated professions. It numbers 5,861 persons, 3,951 males and 1,910 females, and comprises 1.16 per cent. of the population.

Government Service.

Class II embraces the whole of the Government Service, and numbers 3,472 persons, namely, 3,307 males and 165 females, or about 0.69 per cent. of the population.

By including in one group all those coming under the designation of "Government Officers," whether lawyers, surveyors, engineers, skilled workers, or labourers, the numbers of the corresponding classes in which they would otherwise have been enumerated have been necessarily weakened; but this classification has the advantage of showing the distribution of the Public Servants throughout the Country.

Commercial.

Class III refers to the whole of the commercial part of the community, and includes 11,538 persons, of whom 10,278 are males and 1,260 females. It embraces 2.29 per cent. of the population.

Personal offices.

Class IV, under the head of "Personal Offices," embodies all those who are directly engaged in the production or distribution of food or drinks. It numbers 7,527 males and 953 females, in all 8,480 persons, or about 1.68 per cent. of the population.

Domestic.

Class V is a very numerous one, and includes, in addition to those who are engaged in household duties, persons returned as of independent means, such as annuitants, &c., all infants, and, excluding those employed as apprentices, or in some other capacity in any trade, &c., all children under 15, whether at school or at home. Its subdivisions are important. The first refers to those engaged in domestic duties, children at home, &c., and numbers 49,453 males and 150,070 females, in all 199,523 persons, or 39.59 per cent. of the population; the second, to "Persons of Independent Means," and comprises 3,081 persons, 1,916 males and 1,165 females, together 0.61 per cent. of the population; the third, to all children under tuition, either at home or at school, numbering 47,169 males and 45,709 females, or 92,878 persons, that is, 18.43 per cent. of the population. To these scholars under tuition, I shall have occasion to refer in the "Education" part of this Report.

The whole class numbers 295,482 persons, namely, 98,538 males and 196,944 females, and forms nearly 58.63 per cent. of the population.

Class

Class VI, "Land," embraces all persons engaged in Agricultural or Pastoral pursuits, and numbers 64,929 persons, viz., 62,902 males and 2,027 females, or 12·88 per cent. of the population.

To this class there are six subdivisions: the *first*, comprising Agricultural Farmers and all those working under them, numbers 43,805 persons, namely, 42,469 males and 1,336 females, or 8·69 per cent. of the population.

The *second* includes Sheep Farmers, Stockholders, Graziers, &c., and all those assisting them, and numbers 17,835 persons, namely, 17,169 males and 666 females, or about 3·54 per cent. of the population.

The *third* relates to Horticulture, and embraces 2,984 persons, viz., 2,962 males and 22 females, or 0·59 per cent. of the population.

The *fourth* to Wine-growing, and numbers 246 persons, viz., 244 males and 2 females, or 0·05 per cent. of the population.

The *fifth* to Sugar-growing, and comprises 59 persons, 58 males and 1 female, or about 0·01 per cent. of the population.

The further subdivision of the "Pastoral" class, in order to distinguish the sheep-owners and their assistants from those principally interested in cattle, must only be taken as giving an approximate of the respective numbers. There are too many concerned in both branches to allow of a correct division being arrived at.

It should also be noticed that the numbers of those employed on sheep-stations or in vineyards would have been considerably strengthened had the Census been taken in the shearing season or during the vintage time.

Class VII numbering 18,529 persons, all males, or nearly 3·68 per cent. of the population, refers to Mining, and embraces three subdivisions. The miners in gold number 16,261, or 3·23 per cent. of the population, those working in other metals, copper, tin, &c., 118, or 0·02 per cent. of the population; and the coal-miners, 2,150, or 3·23 per cent. of the population.

The six sub-classes contained in Class VIII give a correct estimate of the numbers of our skilled workmen, whether masters or servants. They amount in the aggregate to 28,246, namely, 24,011 males and 4,235 females, and form over 5·60 per cent. of the population.

Class IX, "Unskilled labour," embraces 41,762 persons, or about 8·28 per cent. of the population. It includes, for the males, 19,030 labourers working on the roads, &c., and 6,711 domestic servants; and for the females, 16,021 domestic servants, the labourers representing 3·77 per cent., and the domestic servants, 4·51 per cent. of the population.

Class X refers to all "Mariners," and numbers 4,520 males, or about 0·90 per cent. of the population.

Class XI, to those receiving public support gratuitously, such as persons in Asylums, or prisoners in Gaols, and includes 4,273 persons, 3,198 males and 1,075 females, or about 0·85 per cent. of the population:

Class XII takes in sundry occupations which did not properly belong to any of the other classes, such as cabmen, carriers, or draymen, who are not hired servants, actors, street musicians, &c. There are 11,275 persons so classed, 8,638 males and 2,637 females, amounting together to 2·24 per cent. of the population.

Class



Class XIII includes the residue of the population, or about 1.12 per cent. It numbers 5,614 persons, that is, 4,411 males and 1,203 females, and relates to all adults whose occupation was not stated.

Proportion that each class bears to the total population. Males and females separately.

93. Taking the sexes separately, the proportion in which each class stands to the total population is, for the males :—

		In every 10,000 males.
Learned and educated professions	...	143
Government Service	...	120
Commercial	...	373
Personal offices	...	273
Domestic	...	3,576
Land	{ Agricultural	1,541
	{ Pastoral	623
	{ Horticultural	108
	{ Wine-growing	9
	{ Sugar-growing	2
	—————	2,283
Mining	{ In gold	590
	{ In other metals	5
	{ In coal	78
	—————	673
Skilled workers	...	872
Unskilled workers	{ Labourers	691
	{ Domestic Servants	243
	}	934
Mariners	...	164
Persons in Asylums, Gaols, &c....	...	116
Miscellaneous occupations	...	313
Occupations not stated	...	160

And for the females :—

		In every 10,000 females.
Learned and educated professions	...	84
Government Service	...	7
Commercial	...	55
Personal offices	...	42
Domestic	...	8,622
Land	...	89
Skilled workers (needlewomen)	...	185
Unskilled do. (domestic servants)	...	701
Persons in Asylums, Gaols, &c....	...	47
Miscellaneous occupations	...	115
Occupations not stated	...	53

And the relative proportion that the numbers of each sex bear to one another, in each of the thirteen classes, is as follows :—

		To every 10,000 males.
Learned and educated professions	...	4,834 females
Government Service	...	499
Commercial	...	1,226
Personal offices	...	1,266
Domestic	...	19,986
Land	...	322
Mining	...	nil
Skilled workers	...	1,764
Unskilled workers	{ Labourers	nil
	{ Domestic Servants, 23,873	6,224
	}	6,224
Mariners	...	nil
Persons in Asylums, Gaols, &c....	...	3,361
Miscellaneous occupations	...	3,053
Occupations not stated	...	2,750

94. The classification adopted on this occasion differs materially from that under which the Occupations were grouped in 1861; hence a considerable difficulty in comparing the results. A special return will be found, however (table No. 46) carefully prepared to show the chief points of comparison, which clearly summarizes the progress of the principal orders of Occupations in the last decennial period. Comparison with last Census.

From this return it will be seen that between the years 1861 and 1871, the "Clergy" increased by 178 persons, or 54·43 per cent. of their number. The "Law" by 157, or 36·34 per cent. of their number; the "Medical Body" by 110, or 21·60 per cent. of their number. Under the head of "Literature, Arts, and Sciences," there is an important increase of 1,539 persons, or 59·56 per cent. To the "Government Service" there is an addition of 1,188 persons, or 52·01 per cent. But in 1861 there were no females returned in the class; and on the other hand, the numbers included the British Infantry then in the Colony.

"Trade and Commerce" shows an increase of 3,078 persons, or 36·38 per cent., whilst to the numbers of those employed in the production or distribution of food or drinks, only 1,128, or 15·34 per cent. were added. But in this last class there is a great discrepancy between the number of females returned at both periods—5,666 in 1861, and 1,336 in 1871. In explanation of this, it should be stated that in 1861, most of the wives, daughters, &c., of those engaged in producing food or drinks were returned under the same classification as the latter, while in 1871, unless their occupation was clearly specified, they were considered as being engaged in "Domestic Duties." Leaving the females out, we have an increase to the male population so employed of 1,466, or 24·19 per cent. of their numbers.

The same observation may be made with regard to all items coming under the classification of "Land," in which, although the males show for the period a steady rate of increase, the general results—on account of the difference in the grouping of females in 1861 and 1871,—are unsatisfactory.

Thus, in "Agriculture," the increase in the ten years was 10,767, or 34·00 per cent. for the males, but by including both sexes, it is reduced to 6,437, or 17·23 per cent. For the different divisions coming under the designation of "Pastoral," there was an addition to the male population of 3,893, or 29·17 per cent., but taking both sexes together, it is only 3,328, or 22·94 per cent. In "Horticultural," including Wine- and Sugar-growing (which were not separately enumerated in 1861), the increase of the Males was 1,326, or over 65·50 per cent., and of both sexes only 1,262, or about 59·40 per cent.

An important decrease will be found to have taken place in the period in the numbers of the Gold Miners, which fell from 20,365 in 1861 to 16,261 in 1871, a diminution of 4,104, or 20·15 per cent. The greater attraction offered by the Mines in the neighbouring Colonies, which was the cause of the falling off in our mining population, has already been alluded to. As has been before stated, the majority of the miners who left were Chinese.

The number of those engaged in copper or tin mining increased from 38 in 1861 to 118 in 1871. It need hardly be added that these numbers have been greatly swelled since the Census of 1871 was taken.

The progress of our Coal trade is shown by an increase in the numbers of those employed in the mines, of 1,171 or 119·51 per cent. in the period.

To the skilled workers, 5,557 persons, or 24·70 per cent. of their numbers, were added. To the unskilled, exclusive of Domestic Servants, 5,983, or 45·86 per cent.

The

The number of Domestic Servants increased in the period by 5,062, or 28·65 per cent. ; the males, from 4,481 in 1861, to 6,711 in 1871, an addition of 2,230 or 49·77 per cent. to their numbers, and the females from 13,189 in 1861 to 16,021 in 1871, an addition of 2,832, or 21·47 per cent.

The rate of increase of the female servants in the decennial period was low if compared with the total increase of our population, and consequently the present demand for the class is greatly in excess of the supply.

The numbers of those engaged in housework, of young children, of persons of independent means, and of those whose occupations were not stated, were differently tabulated in 1861 and in 1871. Taken together they correspond. The four classes increased in the decade by 66,538 persons, or 46·96 per cent. of their numbers, namely, 14,059 or 33·69 per cent. for the males, and 52,479 or 52·50 per cent. for the females.

For the scholars under tuition, whether at home or at school, the increase was 46,925, or 102·12 per cent. The rate of increase was very nearly the same for both sexes, 103·05 per cent. for the males, and 101·11 per cent. for the females.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous Occupations" there is an increase of 3,865 persons or 33·10 per cent., if the needlewomen are included at both periods. These, however, will be found classed in the returns for 1871 as "skilled workers."

The class comprising persons receiving public support gratuitously is credited with an increase of 2,260 persons, or 112·27 per cent., namely, 2,064 or 182·01 per cent. for the males, and 196 or 22·29 per cent. for the females; but I doubt whether the classification under this head was in 1861 the same as ours.

## EDUCATION.

Importance of this part of the returns.

95. The last part of the returns, to which I have now to refer, gives some of the most interesting results obtained from the facts elicited at the Census.

That great care was taken to supply correct information on the point is shown by the fact that it was not necessary to reserve in the Tables a special column for those who omitted to give the particulars required of them. The few instances of omissions were generally in the case of infants, whose state of education it was probably thought useless to specify.

The returns only refer to the degree of primary education of the people. They will be found valuable as a supplement to the statistics issued by the Council of Education.

Grouping of ages.

96. For all ages up to thirty the items are tabulated in quinquennial periods; above that age and under fifty, in decennial periods. All persons over fifty years of age are grouped together.

The year twenty—twenty-one is given separately, to allow of a distinction being made between those under and over twenty-one years of age.

Numbers of the population in 1871 who could read and write, read only, or could neither read nor write.

97. Taking the total population on the 2nd April, 1871, there were, at that date, 296,741 persons who could read and write, 56,391 who could read only, and 150,849 who could neither read nor write.

These numbers, however, include children under five years of age.

98. In order to arrive at a proper estimate of our standard of education, we will take into account only the specified ages over five. All specified ages over 5. We thus have a total of 420,924 persons, of whom 296,024 or 70·33 per cent. can read and write, 54,477 or 12·94 per cent. can read only, and 70,423 or 16·73 per cent. can neither read nor write.

Of the specified male population over five years of age, 164,986 or 70·77 per cent. can read and write, 26,414 or 11·33 per cent. can read only, and 41,730 or 17·90 per cent. can neither read nor write.

Of the specified female population over five years of age, 131,038 or 69·78 per cent. can read and write, 28,063 or 14·94 per cent. can read only, and 28,693 or 15·28 per cent. can neither read nor write.

By the above figures it would appear that, although the proportion of the male population who can read and write exceeds by nearly 1 per cent. that of the female population, the percentage of females who can neither read nor write is actually less by 2·62 than that of the males; the difference being made up in the proportion of both sexes who could read only.

99. But the proportion of the totally uneducated amongst the males, as it is given above, includes the Chinese population and the settled Aborigines, and is thereby greatly enlarged. Specified ages over 5, excluding Chinese and settled Aborigines.

Tables 38, 39, and 40 have been prepared to show the distribution of the population, as regards education, inclusively and exclusively of the Chinese and Aborigines.

Disregarding these, we arrive at a total population of all specified ages over 5, of 413,155 persons, of whom 295,996 or 71·64 per cent. can read and write, 54,401, or 13·17 per cent. can read only, and 62,758 or 15·19 per cent. can neither read nor write.

Taking the sexes separately, we have for the males, 164,959 or 73·13 per cent. who can read and write, 26,341 or 11·68 per cent. who can read only, and 34,258 or 15·19 per cent. who can neither read nor write; and for the females, 131,037 or 69·85 per cent. who can read and write, 28,060 or 14·96 per cent. who can read only, and 28,500 or 15·19 per cent. who can neither read nor write.

So that while the percentage of the wholly uneducated is exactly the same for both sexes, the proportion of those of the males who can read and write is larger, and of those who can read only less by 3·28 per cent. than that of the females.

100. At the educable age, that is between 5 and 15 years, the population numbers 128,145 persons, of whom 68,683 or 53·60 per cent. can read and write, 26,860 or 20·96 per cent. can read only, and 32,602 or 25·44 per cent. can neither read nor write. Educable ages, 5-15.

Of the males between those ages, 34,009 or 52·39 per cent. can read and write, 13,902 or 21·42 per cent. can read only, and 17,000 or 26·19 per cent. can neither read nor write.

Of the females, 34,674 or 54·84 per cent. can read and write, 12,958 or 20·49 per cent. can read only, and 15,602 or 24·67 per cent. can neither read nor write.

101. In the Part referring to the Occupations of the people, there are 92,878 persons returned as "scholars under tuition," either at school or at home, and who, it may therefore be presumed, are able, if not to read and write, at any rate to read. Of these, 47,169 are males and 45,709 females. We will assume that none of these exceed the age of 15, and deducting from their numbers those of the young children under 5 years who were stated to be either able to read and

Proportion of children at the educable ages who are receiving tuition either at home or at school.

write, or to read only, namely 1,073 males and 1,088 females, we have at the period of age 5–15, 90,717 children, namely 46,096 males and 44,621 females, who are actually under tuition.

This leaves us with a balance of population between 5 and 15 of 37,428, that is 18,815 males and 18,613 females, who are not receiving any education. Most of these are employed in assisting in the culture of the land, &c., or as apprentices in trades. The remainder are at home doing nothing. I am not able to give the exact number of the latter, as the occupations were not classed according to ages; but it is gratifying to find that 70·79 per cent. of the children at the educable ages are actually receiving instruction. In this respect we bear favourable comparison with England, where in 1861 the percentage of children of between the ages of 5 and 15 who were returned as scholars under tuition was about 58·80.

Children under 5.

102. Of the total number of children under five years of age, 295 or 0·36 per cent. were returned as being able to read and write. Of these, 154 are males and 141 females, and 1,866 or 2·28 per cent. are returned as able to read only, namely, 919 males and 947 females; 97·36 per cent. of the population under five years, that is 97·42 per cent. of the males and 97·30 per cent. of the females, as unable to read or write.

Adults—15 and upwards.

103. At the age of fifteen and upwards, the population, still excluding the Chinese and Aborigines, numbers 285,010 persons, of whom 227,313 or 79·76 per cent. can read and write, 27,541 or 9·67 per cent. can read only, and 30,156 or 10·57 per cent. can neither read nor write; and taking the sexes separately, we have for the males 130,950 or 81·52 per cent. who can read and write, 12,439 or 7·74 per cent. who can read only, and 17,258 or 10·74 per cent. who can neither read nor write; and for the females, 96,363 or 77·49 per cent. who can read and write, 15,102 or 12·14 per cent. who can read only, and 12,898 or 10·37 per cent. who can neither read nor write.

Summarizing the principal periods of age just alluded to, we find that whilst over the age of fifteen the males are in advance of the females in point of education, under that age the females have the advantage, perhaps because boys are more often called away to the labours of the field or the workshop than are girls to the lighter duties of the household.

The following table will show the proportion that the numbers of the educated and uneducated of either sex bear to one another, at the three periods of age enumerated.

	Including Chinese and settled Aborigines.			Exclusive of Chinese and settled Aborigines.		
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Cannot read.
	Females, To every 10,000 males.	Females, To every 10,000 males.	Females, To every 10,000 males.	Females, To every 10,000 males.	Females, To every 10,000 males.	Females, To every 10,000 males.
All ages ... ..	7,934	10,607	8,235	7,936	10,643	9,046
Under 5 years ... ..	9,156	10,305	9,672	9,156	10,305	9,672
5 and under 15 ... ..	10,195	9,319	9,149	10,195	9,321	9,178
15 and upwards ... ..	7,357	12,074	5,304	7,358	12,141	7,474

Chinese and settled Aborigines.

104. Taking together the Chinese and the settled Aborigines, there are of the total number 35 or 0·42 per cent. who can read and write, 99 or 1·21 per cent. who can read only, and 8,069 or 98·37 per cent. who can neither read nor write.

105.

105. I will now compare the results of this Census with those of the preceding one, in order to show the progress of education in New South Wales, in the decade. Comparison with 1861.

As no distinction was made for Chinese, &c., in 1861, the results must be taken to include, at both periods, the whole of the population.

It should also be borne in mind, that in the tables for 1861 there were over 6,600 persons returned as of unspecified ages, nearly 6,300 of whom could neither read nor write. In 1871 there were only 213 unspecified, and of these 110 could neither read nor write. Had it been possible to tabulate these numbers at the different periods of age to which they belong, the percentage of increase of the educated in the ten years would have been considerably higher, and that of the uneducated proportionately lower than the figures quoted hereafter show them to be.

106. Leaving out the children under 5, the numbers of those who could read and write increased in the decennial period by 57·25 per cent., that is, 49·51 per cent. for the males and 68·22 per cent. for the females; the numbers of those who could read only, by 18·49 per cent., or 21·23 per cent. for the males and 16·03 per cent. for the females; and of those who could neither read nor write, by 30·02 per cent., or 31·16 per cent. for the males and 28·38 per cent. for the females. All specified ages, 5 years and upwards.

The proportion at the two periods was, in every 10,000,—

	1861.			1871.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Read and write .....	6,527	6,731	6,260	7,033	7,077	6,978
Read only .....	1,595	1,329	1,994	1,244	1,133	1,494
Cannot read .....	1,878	1,940	1,796	1,673	1,790	1,528

The difference in 1871 is, therefore, an *addition* in every 10,000 of 506 to the numbers who can read and write, namely, 346 for the males and 718 for the females, and a reduction of 301 in every 10,000 from the numbers who can read only, that is, 196 for the males and 450 for the females; while the numbers who can read only are reduced by 205 in every 10,000, or 150 for the males and 268 for the females.

107. At the period of age 5–10 the improvement in the education of the children is clearly exhibited. Thus, there was between those ages an addition in the decade of 149·42 per cent. to the numbers who could read and write, that is, 146·75 per cent. for the males and 152·15 per cent. for the females, while for those who could read only the increase was but 41·65 per cent., namely 49·54 per cent. for the males and 34·15 per cent. for the females; and for those who could neither read nor write it was 46·81 per cent., or 47·78 per cent. for the males and 45·81 per cent. for the females. 5 and under 10.

Between these ages, the proportion at the two periods was, in every 10,000—

	1861.			1871.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Read and write .....	2,355	2,378	2,331	3,470	3,414	3,527
Read only .....	3,289	3,203	3,375	2,752	2,787	2,717
Neither read nor write .....	4,356	4,419	4,294	3,778	3,799	3,756

And the progress in 1871 is shown by an *addition* of 1,115 in every 10,000 to the numbers who can read and write, namely, 1,036 for the males and 1,196 for the females, while for those who can read only there is a *reduction* of 537 in every 10,000, that is, 416 for the males and 658 for the females; and for those who can neither read nor write is a *reduction* of 578 in every 10,000, or 620 for the males and 538 for the females.

10 and under 15.

108. Between 10 and 15 years of age the increase of the numbers in the decade was at the rate of 82·86 per cent. for those who could read and write, that is, 83·05 per cent. for the males and 82·68 per cent. for the females, while those who could read only did not increase by more than 12·57 per cent. of their numbers, that is, 18·47 per cent. for the males and 6·67 per cent. for the females, and those who could neither read nor write increased by 22·14 per cent. of their numbers, or 19·39 for the males and 26·03 for the females.

At the same period of age the proportion in every 10,000 was—

	1861.			1871.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Read and write .....	6,769	6,579	6,964	7,666	7,475	7,861
Read only .....	1,854	1,829	1,879	1,292	1,346	1,238
Neither read nor write. ....	1,377	1,592	1,157	1,042	1,179	901

And the difference in 1871 is an *addition* to the numbers who can read and write of 897 in every 10,000, that is, 896 for the males and 897 for the females, a *reduction* of 562 in every 10,000, from the numbers who can read only, namely 483 for the males and 641 for the females, and a *reduction* of 335 in every 10,000 from the numbers who can neither read nor write, that is, 413 for the males and 256 for the females.

5 and under 15.

109. Uniting the two periods of age just referred to, we have, between the ages of 5 and 15, the following proportion of the three classes in every 10,000 :—

	1861.			1871.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Read and write .....	4,393	4,329	4,456	5,358	5,235	5,483
Read only.....	2,626	2,565	2,689	2,095	2,140	2,050
Cannot read.....	2,981	3,106	2,855	2,547	2,625	2,467

Which gives, in 1871, an *addition* to the numbers who can read and write of 965 in every 10,000; that is, 906 for the males and 1,027 for the females; for those who can read only, a *reduction* of 531 in every 10,000, or 425 for the males and 639 for the females; and for those who can neither read or write, a *reduction* of 434 in every 10,000, namely, 481 for the males and 388 for the females.

15 and upwards.

110. At the age of 15 and upwards we find that, while the numbers of those who could read and write increased at a steady rate in the decade, those who could read only, or who could neither read nor write, actually decreased in numbers at most of the periods of age under which they are grouped.

Thus,

Thus, at the period of age 15–20, there was in the ten years <sup>15-20.</sup> an increase of 36·53 per cent. to the numbers who could read and write, while the numbers of those who could read only decreased by 14·22 per cent., and of those who could neither read nor write, by 4·07 per cent.

At the period of age 20–25 the increase to the numbers who <sup>20-25.</sup> could read and write was 40·87 per cent., while those who could read only decreased by 19·36 per cent., and those who could neither read nor write, by 19·01 per cent. of their numbers.

At the period of age 25–30 there was an increase of 38·74 per <sup>25-30.</sup> cent. to the numbers who could read and write; a decrease of 16·16 per cent. for those who could read only, and of 4·29 per cent. for those who could neither read nor write.

Between the years 30–40 the results are different. Most of <sup>30-40.</sup> the Chinese in the Colony in 1861 belonged to this period of age, so that the majority of the 6,288 uneducated of unspecified ages should have been tabulated in the group. In 1871 they are classed in their proper place, consequently the results of the comparison between the two years are not to be relied upon, for they show an apparent increase to the numbers of those who could neither read nor write of 57·10 per cent., and of 18·98 per cent. for those who could read only, while those who could read and write only increased by 55·53 per cent. of their numbers.

At the period 40–45 there was an increase of 38·25 per cent. <sup>40-50.</sup> for those who could read and write, a decrease of 1·09 per cent. for those who could read only, and an increase of 17·95 per cent. for those who could not read or write.

At the age of 50 and upwards there is no great improve- <sup>50 and upwards.</sup> ment in the decade. The numbers of those who could read and write increased by 80·99 per cent., of those who could read only by 66·91 per cent., and of those who could neither read nor write, by 50·01 per cent.

Tables 34, 35, and 36 will more fully illustrate the comparison.

Taking the total population aged 15 and upwards, and including <sup>All ages—15 and upwards.</sup> in 1861 and in 1871 the numbers of the unspecified, we arrive at a more correct estimate of the progress attained in the decade.

We thus have for all persons of 15 years of age or more an addition to the numbers who could read and write of 32·14 per cent. in the decade, while those who could read only increased by 7·63 per cent., and those who could neither read nor write, only by 2·65 per cent. of their numbers.

This give a proportion in every 10,000 of—

	1861.			1871.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Read and write .....	7,101	7,129	7,058	7,754	7,772	7,726
Read only.....	1,181	900	1,610	941	742	1,211
Neither read nor write .....	1,718	1,971	1,332	1,305	1,486	1,063

So that taking all ages, 15 and upwards, the improvement in 1871 is shown by an addition of 653 in every 10,000 who can read and write, namely, 643 for the males and 668 for the females, by a reduction of 240 in every 10,000 who can read only, that is, 158 for the males and 399 for the females, and by a reduction of 413 in every 10,000 who can neither read nor write, or 485 for the males and 269 for the females.



Education in the urban and in the rural parts.

111. A comparison between the standard of education in the urban and in the rural parts of the Colony is necessary to complete this inquiry.

The country districts, which, before the passing of the "Public Schools Act," were lamentably deficient in this respect, have since improved at a remarkable rate. It would have been interesting to have traced this progress by a contrast with the results of the Census of 1861; but the division of the urban from the rural parts in that year differed entirely, as I have already explained, from the one adopted on this occasion, precluding the possibility of any reliable comparison being drawn. I am, therefore, compelled to confine this part of the inquiry to an analysis of the state of education in the Towns and in the Country Districts at the Census of 1871.

This may be briefly summarized in the following Return :—

	Urban.			Rural.			Difference in the Towns.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.
Under 5 years—									
Read and write .....	49	57	41	25	20	30	24	37	11
Read only .....	270	269	271	191	179	204	79	90	67
Neither read nor write..	9,681	9,674	9,688	9,784	9,801	9,766	{ 103 less	{ 127 less	{ 278 less
5 and under 15—									
Read and write .....	6,561	6,495	6,624	4,331	4,213	4,458	2,230	2,282	2,166
Read only .....	1,801	1,840	1,763	2,347	2,383	2,307	{ 546 less	{ 543 less	{ 544 less
Neither read nor write..	1,638	1,665	1,613	3,322	3,404	3,235	{ 1,684 less	{ 1,739 less	{ 1,622 less
15 and upwards—									
Read and write .....	8,442	8,649	8,231	7,145	7,149	7,140	1,297	1,500	1,091
Read only .....	744	500	993	1,129	926	1,477	{ 385 less	{ 426 less	{ 484 less
Neither read nor write..	814	851	776	1,726	1,925	1,383	{ 912 less	{ 1,074 less	{ 607 less

Thus, at the educable ages between 5 and 15 years, the proportion of those who can read and write is in excess of 2,230 in every 10,000, and at the age of 15 and upwards it is in excess of 1,297 in the Urban parts.

Sydney and Suburbs.

112. In the Metropolitan District, that is, including Sydney and Suburbs, the standard of primary education is, on account of the greater facilities offered, much higher than in other parts of the Colony. The following statement will give the proportion of the three classes in the Metropolis :—

	Under 5 years.			5 and under 15.			15 and upwards.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.	In every 10,000.
Read and write.....	55	70	40	6,699	6,625	6,773	8,662	9,006	8,351
Read only .....	250	250	248	1,755	1,793	1,718	712	452	948
Neither read nor write ...	9,695	9,680	9,712	1,546	1,582	1,509	626	542	701

CONCLUSION.

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CONCLUSION.

113. Having now reviewed the most important facts brought out at the Census of 1871, it only remains for me to express a hope that the results may prove interesting to the public. I might have carried the inquiry further into the details of the tables, but at the risk of overcrowding the Report with figures, thus rendering the subject unintelligible to those unused to statistics.

Those who may have to refer to the returns will find most of the information condensed in the special tables immediately following.

114. Before I finally conclude, it is my pleasing duty to testify to the ability displayed by Mr. Charles Roberts (late of the Treasury), in the performance of the general duties which have devolved upon him, and in the preparation and compilation of the special tables which I now forward. The largest and most important portions of the work are the results of his labour, and it has been apparent from first to last that he possesses those qualifications which are essential to an undertaking of this nature.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

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## SUMMARY TABLES.

## No. 1.

POPULATION.—Return showing the Population of New South Wales, and its Increase or Decrease, at different periods between the years 1821 and 1871.

Years.	Population.			* Increase or Decrease.								
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Numerical.			Centesimal.			Centesimal Annual Average.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1821	29,783	21,693	8,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828	36,598	27,611	8,987	6,815	5,918	897	22'88	27'28	11'09	3'26	3'88	1'58
1833	60,861	44,688	16,173	24,263	17,077	7,186	66'29	61'85	79'96	13'26	12'36	15'99
1836	77,096	55,539	21,557	16,235	10,851	5,384	26'67	24'29	33'29	8'89	8'09	11'09
1841	130,856	87,298	43,558	53,760	31,759	22,001	69'73	57'18	102'06	13'95	11'43	20'41
1846	189,609	114,769	74,840	58,753	27,471	31,282	44'89	31'47	71'82	8'97	6'29	14'36
† 1851	187,243	106,229	81,014	2,366 decrease	8,540 decrease	6,174	1'25 decrease	7'44 decrease	8'25	0'25 decrease	1'48 decrease	1'65
1856	266,189	147,091	119,098	78,946	40,862	38,084	42'16	38'47	47'01	8'43	7'69	9'40
‡ 1861	350,860	198,488	152,372	84,671	51,397	33,274	31'81	34'94	27'93	6'36	6'95	5'58
1871	503,981	275,551	228,430	153,121	77,063	76,058	43'64	38'82	49'91	4'36	3'88	4'99

\* In the columns headed "Increase or Decrease," throughout these tables, the figures should be taken to represent an increase, unless otherwise specified.

† Separation of Port Phillip in 1851.

‡ Separation of Queensland in 1859.

## No. 2.

POPULATION.—Return showing the Density of Population in the several Counties and Pastoral Districts, from the area of the Colony furnished by the Surveyor General.

	Square miles.	Population.		Number of Persons to 1 square mile.		1871.		
		1856—1861.	1856.	1861.	1856.	1861.	Square miles.	Population.
Grand Total of the Colony .....	271,635	249,107	348,950	0'91	1'28	305,988	503,981	1'64
COUNTIES.								
Total of Counties .....	39,872	218,520	281,465	5'48	7'05	40,117	376,170	9'37
Argyle .....	1,951	6,521	9,713	3'34	4'97	1,951	12,393	6'35
Bathurst .....	1,860	8,409	12,061	4'52	6'48	1,860	18,090	9'72
Bligh .....	1,683	698	1,094	0'41	0'65	1,683	2,857	1'69
Brisbane .....	2,344	2,325	3,481	0'99	1'48	2,344	6,830	2'91
Buccleugh (part of) .....				See Pastoral Districts.				
Camden .....	2,188	15,821	22,734	7'23	10'39	2,188	23,076	10'55
Cook .....	1,665	4,331	5,932	2'60	3'02	1,665	7,398	4'44
Cowley (part of) .....				See Pastoral Districts.				
Cumberland .....	1,586	108,982	124,678	68'71	78'61	1,586	167,153	105'39
Durham .....	2,117	10,445	11,997	4'93	5'67	2,117	14,141	6'68
Georgiana .....	1,924	1,838	2,163	0'95	1'12	1,924	4,930	2'56
Gloucester .....	2,787	4,577	5,464	1'64	1'96	2,787	6,928	2'49
Gordon (part of) .....				See Pastoral Districts.				
Harden (part of) .....				See Pastoral Districts.				
Hunter .....	2,056	1,251	1,382	0'61	0'67	2,056	1,628	0'79
King .....	1,781	3,097	3,852	1'73	2'16	1,781	6,138	3'45
Lincoln (part of) .....				See Pastoral Districts.				
Macquarie .....	2,246	2,405	4,363	1'07	1'94	2,246	5,978	2'66
Murray .....	2,248	4,129	6,066	1'83	2'70	2,247	7,419	3'30
Northumberland .....	2,342	23,152	31,271	9'88	13'35	2,342	41,082	17'54
Phillip .....	1,618	1,051	1,652	0'65	1'02	1,618	6,315	3'90
Roxburgh .....	1,519	5,695	8,932	3'75	5'88	1,519	10,213	6'72
St. Vincent .....	2,709	5,462	11,519	2'02	4'25	2,709	15,606	5'76
Wellington .....	1,656	6,246	11,289	3'77	6'82	1,656	14,621	8'83
Westmoreland .....	1,592	2,095	2,722	1'31	1'71	1,592	2,928	1'84
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.								
Total of Pastoral Districts .....	231,763	30,587	67,485	0'13	0'29	265,871	127,811	0'48
Albert .....	30,000	160	238	.....	0'01	56,808	1,005	0'02
Bligh .....	13,020	1,353	2,205	0'10	0'17	12,191	4,577	0'38
Clarence .....	9,760	2,359	5,141	0'24	0'53	9,509	14,113	1'48
Darling .....	50,000	279	919	.....	0'02	25,143	1,859	0'07
The Gwydir .....	11,075	1,011	2,015	0'09	0'18	12,477	3,656	0'29
The Lachlan .....	22,800	3,119	14,814	0'14	0'65	39,412	18,705	0'47
Liverpool Plains .....	16,901	3,313	6,305	0'20	0'37	16,638	12,824	0'77
Macleay .....	3,180	657	1,310	0'20	0'41	2,688	4,975	1'85
Monaro .....	8,335	4,982	9,235	0'59	1'11	9,894	13,997	1'41
The Murrumbidgee .....	26,897	6,307	12,938	0'23	0'48	24,411	25,027	1'02
New England .....	13,100	5,508	9,676	0'42	0'74	12,726	16,898	1'33
Warrego .....	10,000	.....	219	.....	0'00	25,862	2,650	0'10
Wellington .....	16,695	1,539	2,470	0'09	0'15	18,112	7,112	0'39
Part of Counties Buccleugh, Cowley, and Harden (see above) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Area included in Pastoral Districts } 413		.....

The Returns for 1861 are exclusive of shipping (1,910) persons. The difference affects the above Return very immaterially.

The total area of the Colony, as given by the Surveyor General, is 305,992 square miles.

The area of several of the Counties was incorrectly given in 1856 and 1861, consequently causing errors in the computation. These have been corrected in the above Return.

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

## No. 3.

POPULATION.—Return showing the Population in the Registry Districts, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase of the same in the decennial period 1861–1871.

Registry Districts.	Population.						Increase.								
	1861.			1871.			Numerical.			Centesimal.			Centesimal Annual Average.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total of the Registry Districts.....	350,860	198,488	152,372	503,981	275,551	228,430	153,121	77,063	76,058	43'64	38'82	49'91	4'36	3'88	4'99
	Including the Shipping— 1,910	1,842	68				Increase. 492	Increase 516	decrease. 24						
Sydney .....	56,840	27,657	29,183	76,159	37,785	38,374	19,319 or 17,726	10,128 8,569	9,191 9,157	31'19	30'95	31'38	3'12	3'10	3'14
Balmain .....	3,947	1,868	2,079	6,886	3,191	3,695	2,939	1,323	1,016	74'46	70'82	77'73	7'45	7'08	7'77
Glebe .....	3,712	1,748	1,964	5,721	2,751	2,970	2,009	1,003	1,006	54'15	57'38	51'22	5'41	5'74	5'12
Newtown .....	4,236	2,004	2,232	6,601	3,144	3,457	2,365	1,140	1,225	55'83	56'88	54'88	5'58	5'69	5'49
Redfern and Botany .....	6,701	3,277	3,424	12,621	6,297	6,324	5,920	3,020	2,900	88'34	92'16	84'69	8'83	9'22	8'47
Paddington .....	6,794	3,160	3,634	11,411	5,317	6,094	4,617	2,157	2,460	67'96	68'26	67'69	6'80	6'83	6'77
Concord .....	2,356	1,207	1,149	3,520	1,667	1,853	1,164	460	704	49'40	38'11	61'27	4'94	3'81	6'13
St. George .....	5,647	2,818	2,829	8,438	4,232	4,206	2,791	1,414	1,377	49'42	50'17	48'67	4'94	5'02	4'87
St. Leonards .....	3,453	1,686	1,767	5,126	2,549	2,577	1,073	863	810	48'45	51'18	45'84	4'85	5'12	4'58
*Country Registry Districts .....	255,264	151,221	104,043	367,498	208,618	158,880	112,234 or 111,425	57,397 56,598	54,837 54,827	43'65	37'43	52'69	4'36	3'74	5'27

In 1861 the Shipping was not included in the Registry Districts.

\* Only the Total of the Country Registry Districts is given, the alterations in their boundaries since the Census of 1861 preventing any comparison being drawn for each District separately.

## No. 4.

POPULATION.—Return showing the Proportion of Sexes in the Registry Districts, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively.

Registry Districts.	1861.			1871.		
	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
Total of the Registry Districts .....	56'57	43'43	76'76	54'67	45'33	82'89
Sydney .....	48'66	51'34	105'51	49'61	50'39	101'56
Balmain .....	47'33	52'67	111'29	46'34	53'66	115'79
Glebe .....	47'09	52'91	112'36	48'09	51'91	107'96
Newtown .....	47'31	52'69	111'37	47'63	52'37	109'95
Redfern and Botany .....	48'90	51'10	104'48	49'89	50'11	100'43
Paddington .....	46'51	53'49	115'00	46'59	53'41	114'61
Concord .....	51'23	48'77	95'19	47'36	52'64	111'15
St. George .....	49'90	50'10	100'39	50'15	49'85	99'38
St. Leonards .....	48'83	51'17	104'80	49'73	50'27	101'10
* Country Registry Districts .....	59'24	40'76	68'80	56'76	43'24	76'15

\* The alterations in the boundaries of the Registry Districts since 1861 prevent any comparison being drawn for each of the Country Districts separately.

## No. 5.

POPULATION.—Return showing the Numbers and the Proportion of Sexes in each of the Registry Districts, at the Census of 1871.

Registry Districts.	Population.			Proportion of Sexes.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
Total of the 91 Registry Districts .....	503,981	275,551	228,430	54'67	45'33	82'89
1. Sydney .....	76,159	37,785	38,374	49'61	50'39	101'56
2. Balmain .....	6,886	3,191	3,695	46'34	53'66	115'79
3. Newtown .....	6,601	3,144	3,457	47'63	52'37	109'95
4. The Glebe .....	5,721	2,751	2,970	48'08	51'92	107'96
5. Redfern and Botany .....	12,621	6,297	6,324	49'89	50'11	100'42
6. Paddington .....	11,411	5,317	6,094	46'59	53'41	114'61

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

XLIII

No. 5—continued.

Registry Districts.	Population.			Proportion of Sexes.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion Females to 100 Males.
7. Concord .....	3,520	1,667	1,853	47'36	52'64	111'15
8. St. George .....	8,438	4,232	4,206	50'15	49'85	99'38
9. St. Leonards .....	5,126	2,549	2,577	49'73	50'27	101'09
10. Albury .....	9,190	5,491	3,699	59'75	40'25	67'36
11. Armidale .....	9,706	5,448	4,258	56'13	43'87	78'16
12. Balranald .....	591	416	175	70'39	29'61	42'07
13. Bathurst .....	16,860	9,415	7,445	55'84	44'15	79'07
14. Bega .....	2,651	1,384	1,267	52'21	47'79	91'54
15. Berrima .....	4,529	2,371	2,158	52'36	47'64	91'01
16. Binalong .....	3,865	2,244	1,621	58'06	41'94	72'23
17. Bombala .....	2,854	1,652	1,202	57'88	42'12	72'76
18. Bourke .....	1,508	1,092	416	72'42	27'58	38'09
19. Braidwood .....	11,422	6,543	4,879	57'28	42'72	74'56
20. Brisbane Water .....	2,607	1,430	1,177	54'86	45'14	82'30
21. Broulee .....	3,739	2,174	1,565	58'15	41'85	71'98
22. Camden .....	4,032	2,090	1,942	51'83	48'17	92'91
23. Campbelltown .....	1,870	938	932	50'16	49'84	99'36
24. Carcoar .....	6,411	3,967	2,444	61'88	38'12	61'61
25. Cassilis .....	2,838	1,830	1,008	64'48	35'52	55'08
26. Clarence Town .....	1,000	535	465	53'50	46'50	86'91
27. Cooma .....	4,383	2,491	1,892	56'83	43'17	75'95
28. Coonabarabran .....	2,219	1,344	875	60'57	39'43	65'10
29. Cowra .....	1,391	862	529	61'97	38'03	61'37
30. Deniliquin .....	2,714	1,776	938	65'43	34'57	52'81
31. Dubbo .....	4,289	2,688	1,601	62'67	37'33	59'56
32. Dungog .....	1,950	1,029	921	52'77	47'23	89'50
33. Eden .....	1,212	665	547	54'86	45'14	82'25
34. Forbes .....	6,709	4,018	2,691	59'89	40'11	66'97
35. Goulburn .....	13,756	7,342	6,414	53'37	46'63	87'36
36. Grafton .....	8,965	4,986	3,979	55'61	44'39	79'80
37. Gundagai .....	4,699	2,730	1,969	58'10	41'90	72'12
38. Hartley .....	5,165	2,821	2,344	54'62	45'38	83'09
39. Hay .....	3,455	2,410	1,045	69'76	30'24	43'36
40. Inverell .....	2,366	1,352	1,014	57'15	42'85	75'00
41. Kiama .....	5,750	2,946	2,804	51'23	48'77	95'18
42. Liverpool .....	3,493	2,135	1,358	61'12	38'88	63'60
43. M'Donald River .....	625	345	280	55'20	44'80	81'16
44. Macleay River .....	4,975	2,739	2,236	55'06	44'94	81'63
45. Maitland .....	13,670	6,802	6,868	49'76	50'24	100'97
46. Manning River .....	5,171	2,780	2,391	53'76	46'24	86'00
47. Menindee .....	1,210	917	293	75'78	24'22	31'95
48. Moama .....	901	560	341	62'15	37'85	60'89
49. Molong .....	3,167	1,994	1,173	62'96	37'04	58'82
50. Morpeth .....	3,289	1,665	1,624	50'62	49'38	97'53
51. Moulamein .....	557	413	144	74'14	25'86	34'86
52. Mudgee .....	11,901	7,737	4,164	65'01	34'99	53'82
53. Murrurundi .....	4,143	2,439	1,704	58'87	41'13	69'86
54. Muswellbrook and Merton .....	3,616	1,926	1,690	53'27	46'73	87'74
55. Newcastle .....	18,667	9,845	8,822	52'74	47'26	89'61
56. Nundle .....	2,068	1,335	733	64'55	35'45	54'90
57. Orange .....	7,586	4,208	3,378	55'47	44'53	80'27
58. Parramatta .....	11,551	6,306	5,245	54'59	45'41	83'17
59. Paterson .....	2,561	1,356	1,205	52'95	47'05	88'86
60. Patrick's Plains .....	6,699	3,482	3,217	51'98	48'02	92'39
61. Penrith .....	5,321	2,739	2,582	51'47	48'53	94'27
62. Picton .....	2,208	1,184	1,024	53'62	46'38	86'48
63. Port Macquarie .....	2,131	1,194	937	56'03	43'97	78'47
64. Port Stephens .....	2,659	1,465	1,194	55'10	44'90	81'50
65. Queanbeyan .....	4,675	2,556	2,119	54'68	45'32	82'90
66. Raymond Terrace .....	3,015	1,581	1,434	52'44	47'56	90'71
67. Richmond .....	3,083	1,535	1,548	49'79	50'21	100'84
68. Richmond River .....	4,528	2,727	1,801	60'22	39'78	66'04
69. Ryde .....	2,886	1,456	1,430	50'45	49'55	98'21
70. Rylstone .....	2,133	1,257	876	58'93	41'07	69'69
71. Scone .....	3,793	2,124	1,669	56'00	44'00	78'57
72. Shoalhaven .....	4,724	2,501	2,223	52'94	47'06	88'88
73. Sofala .....	2,821	1,838	983	65'15	34'85	53'47
74. Tambaroora .....	3,265	2,171	1,094	66'49	33'51	50'39
75. Tamworth .....	6,806	4,083	2,723	59'99	40'01	66'69
76. Tenterfield .....	2,349	1,386	903	59'00	41'00	69'48
77. Tumut .....	3,321	1,963	1,358	59'11	40'89	69'18
78. Tweed River .....	449	277	172	61'69	38'31	62'09
79. Ulladulla .....	1,652	879	773	53'21	46'79	87'94
80. Wagga Wagga .....	5,993	3,648	2,345	60'87	39'13	64'28
81. Walgett .....	1,445	1,049	396	72'59	27'41	37'75
82. Warialda .....	3,656	2,381	1,275	65'12	34'88	53'55
83. Wee Waa .....	1,699	1,123	576	66'10	33'90	51'29
84. Wellingrove .....	2,648	1,638	1,010	61'85	38'15	61'66
85. Wellington .....	3,354	1,996	1,358	59'51	40'49	68'04
86. Wentworth .....	1,200	737	463	61'41	38'59	62'82
87. Windsor .....	4,963	2,504	2,459	50'45	49'55	98'20
88. Wollombi .....	1,952	995	957	50'97	49'03	96'18
89. Wollongong .....	5,699	2,913	2,786	51'11	48'89	95'65
90. Yass .....	6,600	3,612	2,988	54'73	45'27	82'72
91. Young .....	5,924	3,642	2,282	61'48	38'52	62'66

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

No. 6.

POPULATION.—Return showing the Population of the 57 Electorates, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase or Decrease of the same in the decennial period 1861–1871.

Electorates.	Population.						Increase or Decrease.								
	1861.			1871.			Numerical.			Centesimal.			Centesimal Annual Average.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
57 Electorates .....	348,950	196,646	152,304	501,579	273,193	228,386	152,629	76,547	76,082	43,774	38'93	49'95	4'37	3'89	4'99
Add—Shipping .....	1,910	1,842	68	2,402	2,358	44	492	516	24	25'76	28'01	35'29	2'58	2'8	3'53
Totals of Colony .....	350,860	198,488	152,372	503,981	275,551	228,430	153,121	77,063	76,058	43'64	38'82	49'91	4'36	3'88	4'99
1. Argyle .....	6,583	3,572	3,011	9,303	5,095	4,208	2,720	1,523	1,197	41'32	42'64	39'75	4'13	4'26	3'97
2. Balranald .....	2,003	1,498	505	6,934	4,869	2,065	4,931	3,371	1,560	246'18	225'03	398'91	24'62	22'50	30'89
3. Bathurst .....	4,042	2,127	1,915	5,030	2,611	2,419	988	484	504	24'45	22'75	26'32	2'44	2'27	2'63
4. The Bogan .....	4,487	3,027	1,460	12,113	7,655	4,458	7,626	4,628	2,998	169'95	152'89	205'34	16'99	15'29	20'53
5. Braidwood .....	8,199	5,360	2,839	11,422	6,543	4,879	3,223	1,183	2,040	39'31	22'07	71'85	3'93	2'21	7'18
6. Camden .....	10,305	5,863	4,442	9,878	5,193	4,685	427	670	243	4'14	11'43	5'47	0'41	1'14	0'54
7. Canterbury .....	11,740	6,101	5,639	18,715	9,363	9,352	6,975	3,262	3,713	59'41	53'47	65'84	5'94	5'35	6'58
8. Clarence .....	5,141	3,025	2,116	13,760	7,811	5,949	8,619	4,786	3,833	167'65	153'21	181'14	16'76	15'82	18'11
9. Carcoar .....	4,995	3,555	1,440	7,424	4,602	2,822	2,429	1,047	1,382	48'63	29'45	95'97	4'86	2'94	9'60
10. Central Cumberland .....	8,076	4,454	3,622	8,941	5,007	3,934	865	553	312	10'71	12'41	8'61	1'07	1'24	0'86
11. Eden .....	4,307	2,473	1,834	7,602	4,223	3,379	3,295	1,750	1,545	70'50	70'76	84'28	7'65	7'08	8'43
12. The Glebe .....	7,177	3,370	3,807	11,494	5,366	6,128	4,317	1,996	2,321	60'15	59'23	60'97	6'01	5'92	6'10
13. Goulburn .....	3,241	1,686	1,555	4,453	2,247	2,206	1,212	561	651	37'39	33'27	41'86	3'74	3'33	4'19
14. The Gwydir .....	3,010	2,117	893	6,687	4,458	2,229	3,677	2,341	1,336	122'16	110'58	149'61	12'21	11'06	14'96
15. Hartley .....	4,232	2,384	1,848	7,298	4,078	3,220	3,066	1,694	1,372	72'44	71'06	74'24	7'24	7'11	7'42
16. The Hastings .....	6,697	3,549	3,148	12,198	6,637	5,561	5,501	3,088	2,413	82'14	87'01	76'65	8'21	8'70	7'66
17. The Hawkesbury .....	6,880	3,583	3,297	5,990	3,099	2,891	890	484	406	12'93	13'51	12'31	1'29	1'35	1'23
18. The Hume .....	3,771	2,423	1,348	9,190	5,491	3,699	5,419	3,068	2,351	143'70	126'62	174'40	14'37	12'66	17'44
19. The Hunter .....	5,614	2,984	2,630	4,884	2,486	2,398	730	498	232	13'00	16'69	8'82	1'30	1'67	0'88
20. The Lower Hunter .....	3,535	1,888	1,647	3,015	1,581	1,434	520	307	213	14'71	16'26	12'93	1'47	1'63	1'29
21. The Upper Hunter .....	5,614	3,211	2,403	12,421	7,057	5,364	6,807	3,846	2,961	121'25	119'77	123'22	12'12	11'08	12'32
22. Illawarra .....	6,049	3,146	2,903	5,681	2,895	2,786	368	251	117	6'08	7'97	4'03	0'61	0'80	0'40
23. Kiama .....	5,486	2,872	2,614	5,750	2,946	2,804	264	74	190	4'81	2'57	7'26	0'48	0'26	0'73
24. Lachlan .....	13,450	10,130	3,320	14,468	8,655	5,813	1,018	1,475	2,493	7'57	14'56	75'09	0'76	1'46	7'51
25. Liverpool Plains .....	5,509	3,708	1,801	10,996	6,781	4,215	5,487	3,073	2,414	99'60	82'87	134'03	9'96	8'29	13'40
26. East Macquarie .....	9,833	6,813	3,020	11,016	6,619	4,397	1,183	194	1,377	12'03	2'85	45'59	1'20	0'28	4'56
27. West Macquarie .....	3,201	1,837	1,364	3,635	2,023	1,612	434	186	248	13'56	10'12	18'18	1'36	1'01	1'82
28. East Maitland .....	3,265	1,714	1,551	3,405	1,742	1,663	140	28	112	4'28	1'63	7'22	0'43	0'16	0'72
29. West Maitland .....	5,694	2,841	2,853	5,381	2,574	2,807	313	267	46	5'49	9'39	1'61	0'55	0'94	0'16
30. Monaro .....	5,888	3,714	2,174	7,237	4,143	3,094	1,349	429	920	22'91	11'55	42'32	2'29	1'15	4'23
31. Murrumbidgee .....	3,874	1,972	1,902	3,289	1,665	1,624	585	307	278	15'10	15'57	14'61	1'51	1'56	1'46
32. Mudgee .....	6,578	4,350	2,228	11,901	7,737	4,164	5,323	3,387	1,936	80'92	77'86	86'89	8'09	7'79	8'69
33. The Murray .....	2,393	1,744	649	4,172	2,749	1,423	1,779	1,005	774	74'34	57'62	119'25	7'43	5'76	11'92
34. The Murrumbidgee .....	3,826	2,529	1,297	8,509	5,134	3,375	4,683	2,605	2,078	122'39	103'00	160'21	12'24	10'3	16'02
35. Narellan .....	3,834	1,966	1,868	2,761	1,390	1,371	1,073	576	497	27'98	29'29	26'61	2'80	2'93	2'66
36. The Nepean .....	5,984	3,212	2,772	5,321	2,739	2,582	663	473	190	11'08	14'72	6'85	1'11	1'47	0'68
37. Newcastle .....	3,722	1,933	1,789	7,581	3,715	3,866	3,859	1,782	2,077	103'68	92'18	116'09	10'37	9'22	11'61
38. New England .....	6,630	3,928	2,702	9,706	5,448	4,258	3,076	1,520	1,556	46'39	38'69	57'58	4'64	3'87	5'76
39. Newtown .....	6,090	2,881	3,209	10,019	4,813	5,206	3,929	1,932	1,997	64'51	67'06	62'23	6'45	6'71	6'22
40. Northumberland .....	4,200	2,332	1,868	10,642	5,689	4,953	6,442	3,357	3,085	153'38	143'95	165'15	15'34	14'39	16'51
41. Orange .....	2,892	1,625	1,267	7,586	4,208	3,378	4,694	2,583	2,111	162'31	158'95	166'61	16'23	15'89	16'66
42. Paddington .....	8,832	4,102	4,730	15,102	7,123	7,979	6,270	3,021	3,249	70'99	73'64	68'69	7'10	7'36	6'87
43. Parramatta .....	5,577	2,770	2,807	6,103	3,434	2,669	526	664	138	9'43	23'97	4'91	0'94	2'40	0'49
44. The Paterson .....	2,440	1,263	1,177	2,561	1,356	1,205	121	93	28	4'95	7'36	2'37	0'50	0'74	0'24
45. Patrick's Plains .....	5,584	3,119	2,465	6,699	3,482	3,217	1,115	363	752	19'96	11'64	30'51	1'99	1'16	3'05
46. Queanbeyan .....	3,612	2,065	1,547	4,675	2,556	2,119	1,063	491	572	29'43	23'77	36'97	2'94	2'38	3'70
47. Shoalhaven .....	4,296	2,294	2,002	6,349	3,354	2,995	2,053	1,060	993	47'79	46'21	49'60	4'78	4'62	4'96
48. St. Leonards .....	5,556	2,811	2,745	8,012	4,005	4,007	2,456	1,194	1,262	44'20	42'47	45'97	4'42	4'25	4'60
49. East Sydney .....	28,894	13,699	15,195	39,897	18,859	21,038	11,003	5,160	5,843	38'08	37'67	38'45	3'81	3'77	3'84
50. West Sydney .....	27,500	13,586	13,914	34,526	17,290	17,236	7,026	3,794	3,322	25'55	27'25	23'86	2'55	2'72	2'39
51. Tenterfield .....	3,046	1,883	1,163	7,363	4,376	2,987	4,317	2,493	1,824	141'72	132'39	156'83	14'17	13'24	15'68
52. The Tumut .....	4,617	3,229	1,388	5,504	3,207	2,297	887	22	909	19'21	0'68	65'48	1'92	0'07	6'55
53. Wellington .....	5,124	3,786	1,338	7,579	4,711	2,868	2,455	925	1,530	47'01	24'43	114'34	4'79	2'44	11'43
54. The Williams .....	4,323	2,363	1,960	5,580	3,000	2,580	1,257	637	620	29'08	26'96	31'63	2'91	2'70	3'16
55. Windsor .....	2,843	1,369	1,474	2,797	1,345	1,452	46	24	22	1'62	1'75	1'49	0'16	0'17	0'15
56. Wollombi .....	4,234	2,346	1,888	4,424	2,346	2,078	190	.....	190	4'49	0'00	10'06	0'45	0'00	1'01
57. Yass Plains .....	4,425	2,464	1,961	6,600	3,612	2,988	2,175	1,148	1,027	49'15	46'59	52'37	4'91	4'66	5'24

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

XLV

No. 7.

POPULATION.—Return showing the Population of the Counties and Pastoral Districts, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase or Decrease of the same in the decennial period 1861–1871.

	Population.						Increase or Decrease.								
	1861.			1871.			Numerical.			Centesimal.			Annual Average.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Grand Total of the Colony .....	350,860	198,488	152,372	503,981	275,551	228,430	153,121	77,063	76,058	43'64	38'82	49'91	4'36	3'88	4'99
Including the Shipping—	1,910	1,842	68				492	516	24						
increase							increase	increase	decrease						
<b>COUNTIES.</b>															
Total of Counties...	281,465	151,595	129,870	376,583	198,814	177,769	95,118	47,219	47,899	33'79	31'15	36'88	3'38	3'11	3'69
Argyle .....	9,713	5,197	4,516	12,393	6,588	5,805	2,680	1,391	1,289	27'59	26'76	28'54	2'76	2'68	2'85
Bathurst .....	12,061	7,258	4,803	18,090	10,136	7,954	6,029	2,878	3,151	49'98	39'65	65'60	5'00	3'96	6'56
Bligh .....	1,094	714	380	2,857	1,881	976	1,763	1,167	596	161'15	163'44	156'84	16'11	16'34	15'68
Brisbane .....	3,481	1,948	1,533	6,830	3,773	3,057	3,349	1,825	1,524	96'20	93'68	99'41	9'62	9'37	9'94
Buccleugh (part of) .....				22	12	10	22	12	10						
Camden .....	22,734	12,342	10,392	23,076	11,928	11,148	342	414	756	1'50	3'35	7'27	0'15	0'33	0'72
decrease															
Cook .....	5,032	2,648	2,384	7,398	3,910	3,488	2,366	1,262	1,104	47'01	47'65	46'30	4'70	4'76	4'63
decrease															
Cowley (part of) .....				197	107	90	197	107	90						
Cumberland .....	124,678	61,650	63,028	167,153	83,290	83,863	42,475	21,640	20,835	34'07	35'10	33'05	3'40	3'51	3'30
Durham .....	11,997	6,367	5,630	14,141	7,484	6,657	2,144	1,117	1,027	17'87	17'53	18'24	1'79	1'75	1'82
Georgiana .....	2,163	1,422	741	4,930	2,949	1,981	2,767	1,527	1,240	127'92	107'38	167'34	12'79	10'74	16'73
Gloucester .....	5,464	2,958	2,506	6,928	3,756	3,172	1,464	798	666	26'79	26'97	26'57	2'68	2'70	2'66
Gordon (part of) .....				277	144	133	277	144	133						
Harden (part of) .....				194	109	85	194	109	85						
Hunter .....	1,382	773	609	1,628	851	777	246	78	168	17'80	10'09	27'58	1'78	1'01	2'76
King .....	3,852	2,213	1,639	6,138	3,427	2,711	2,286	1,214	1,072	59'34	54'85	65'40	5'93	5'48	6'54
Lincoln (part of) .....				169	110	59	169	110	59						
Macquarie .....	4,363	2,295	2,068	5,978	3,223	2,755	1,615	928	687	37'01	40'43	83'22	3'70	4'04	3'32
Murray .....	6,066	3,419	2,647	7,419	4,043	3,376	1,353	624	729	22'30	18'25	27'54	2'23	1'82	2'75
Northumberland .....	31,271	16,648	14,623	41,082	21,202	19,880	9,811	4,554	5,257	31'37	27'35	35'95	3'14	2'73	3'59
Phillip .....	1,652	964	688	6,315	4,256	2,059	4,663	3,292	1,371	282'26	341'49	199'27	28'23	34'15	19'93
Roxburgh .....	8,932	6,112	2,820	10,213	6,210	4,003	1,281	98	1,183	14'34	1'60	41'95	1'43	0'16	4'19
St. Vincent .....	11,519	7,159	4,360	15,606	8,852	6,754	4,087	1,693	2,394	35'48	23'64	54'91	3'55	2'36	5'49
Wellington .....	11,289	7,768	3,521	14,621	8,915	5,706	3,332	1,147	2,185	29'51	14'76	62'06	2'95	1'48	6'21
Westmoreland .....	2,722	1,740	982	2,928	1,658	1,270	206	82	288	7'57	4'72	29'32	0'76	0'47	2'93
decrease															
<b>PASTORAL DISTRICTS</b>															
Total of Pastoral Districts .....	67,485	45,051	22,434	127,398	76,737	50,661	59,913	31,686	28,227	88'77	70'33	125'82	8'88	7'03	12'59
Albert .....	238	196	42	1,005	777	228	767	581	186	322'27	296'42	442'85	32'23	29'64	44'28
Bligh .....	2,205	1,450	755	4,577	2,793	1,784	2,372	1,343	1,029	107'57	92'62	136'29	10'76	9'26	13'63
Clarence .....	5,141	3,025	2,116	14,113	8,111	6,002	8,972	5,086	3,886	174'51	168'13	183'65	17'45	16'81	18'36
Darling .....	919	667	252	1,859	1,239	620	940	572	368	102'29	85'76	146'03	10'23	8'58	14'60
Gwydir, The .....	2,015	1,438	577	3,656	2,381	1,275	1,641	943	698	81'43	65'57	120'97	8'14	6'56	12'10
Lachlan, The .....	14,814	14,163	3,651	18,705	11,502	7,203	3,891	339	3,552	26'26	3'04	97'29	2'63	0'30	9'73
Liverpool Plains .....	6,305	4,254	2,051	12,824	7,959	4,865	6,519	3,705	2,814	103'39	87'09	137'20	10'34	8'71	13'72
Macleay .....	1,310	711	599	4,975	2,739	2,236	3,665	2,028	1,637	279'77	285'23	273'45	27'98	28'52	27'34
Monaro .....	9,235	5,637	3,598	13,997	7,874	6,123	4,762	2,237	2,525	51'56	39'68	70'19	5'16	3'97	7'02
Murrumbidgee, The .....	12,938	8,833	4,105	25,027	15,254	9,773	12,089	6,421	5,668	93'43	72'69	138'07	9'34	7'27	13'81
New England .....	9,676	5,811	3,865	16,898	9,703	7,195	7,222	3,892	3,330	74'64	66'97	86'16	7'46	6'70	8'62
Warrego .....	219	150	69	2,650	1,909	741	2,431	1,759	672	1,110'04	1,172'67	973'91	111'00	117'27	97'39
Wellington .....	2,470	1,716	754	7,112	4,496	2,616	4,642	2,780	1,862	187'93	162'00	246'95	18'79	16'20	24'69

NOTE.—In 1861 the Shipping was not included in the Counties and Pastoral Districts Returns. The difference, however, for comparative purposes, is not important.



## No. 8.

POPULATION.—Comparative Return of the Proportion of Sexes in the several Counties and Pastoral Districts, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively.

	1861.			1871.		
	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
Grand Total of the Colony .....	56'57	43'43	76'76	54'67	45'33	82'89
COUNTIES.						
Total of Counties .....	53'86	46'14	85'66	52'79	47'21	89'41
Argyle.....	53'51	46'49	86'89	53'15	46'85	88'11
Bathurst.....	60'17	39'83	66'17	56'03	43'97	78'47
Bligh.....	65'27	34'73	53'22	65'83	34'17	51'88
Brisbane.....	55'96	44'04	78'69	55'24	44'76	81'02
Buccleugh (part of) .....	.....	.....	.....	54'54	45'46	83'33
Camden.....	54'29	45'71	84'20	51'69	48'31	93'46
Cook.....	52'62	47'38	90'04	52'85	47'15	89'20
Cowley (part of) .....	.....	.....	.....	54'31	45'69	84'11
Cumberland.....	49'45	50'55	102'23	49'83	50'17	100'68
Durham.....	53'08	46'92	88'42	52'92	47'08	88'95
Georgiana.....	65'74	34'26	52'11	59'81	40'19	67'17
Gloucester.....	54'13	45'87	84'72	54'21	45'79	84'45
Gordon (part of) .....	.....	.....	.....	51'98	48'02	92'36
Harden (part of) .....	.....	.....	.....	56'19	43'81	77'98
Hunter.....	55'93	44'07	78'78	52'27	47'73	91'30
King.....	57'45	42'55	74'06	55'83	44'17	79'11
Lincoln (part of) .....	.....	.....	.....	65'09	34'91	53'63
Macquarie.....	52'60	47'40	90'11	53'91	46'09	85'48
Murray.....	56'36	43'64	77'42	54'49	45'51	83'50
Northumberland.....	53'23	46'77	87'83	51'60	48'40	93'76
Phillip.....	58'35	41'65	71'37	67'39	32'61	48'38
Roxburgh.....	68'42	31'58	46'14	60'80	39'20	64'46
St. Vincent.....	62'15	37'85	60'90	56'72	43'28	76'29
Wellington.....	68'81	31'19	45'33	60'97	39'03	64'00
Westmoreland.....	63'92	36'08	56'43	56'63	43'37	76'59
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.						
Total of Pastoral Districts.....	66'75	33'25	49'79	60'23	39'77	66'02
Albert.....	82'35	17'65	21'43	77'31	22'69	29'34
Bligh.....	65'76	34'24	52'06	61'02	38'98	63'87
Clarence.....	58'84	41'16	69'95	57'47	42'53	73'99
Darling.....	72'58	27'42	37'78	66'64	33'36	50'04
The Gwydir.....	71'36	28'64	40'12	65'12	34'88	53'54
The Lachlan.....	75'35	24'65	32'71	61'49	38'51	62'62
Liverpool Plains.....	67'47	32'53	48'21	62'06	37'94	61'13
Macleay.....	54'27	45'73	84'24	55'06	44'94	81'63
Monaro.....	61'04	38'96	63'83	56'25	43'75	77'76
The Murrumbidgee.....	68'27	31'73	46'47	60'95	39'05	64'07
New England.....	60'06	39'94	66'51	57'42	42'58	74'15
Warrego.....	68'49	31'51	46'00	72'04	27'96	38'81
Wellington.....	69'47	30'53	43'94	63'22	36'78	58'19

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

XLVII

## No. 9.

POPULATION.—Return showing the Urban and Rural Population of the Colony, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase or Decrease of the same in the decennial period 1861–1871.

	Population.						Increase or Decrease.								
	1861.			1871.			Numerical.			Centesimal.			Centesimal Annual Average.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total of the Colony ...	350,860	198,488	152,372	503,981	275,551	228,430	153,121	77,063	76,058	43'64	38'82	49'91	4'36	3'88	4'99
Sydney and Suburbs ...	93,686	45,425	48,261	134,736	65,286	69,450	41,050	19,861	21,189	43'82	43'72	43'90	4'38	4'37	4'39
Towns and Villages of 100 Inhabitants and over .....	65,944	35,024	30,920	99,426	52,227	47,199	33,482	17,203	16,279	50'77	49'12	52'65	5'08	4'91	5'26
Total Urban .....	159,630	80,449	79,181	234,162	117,513	116,649	74,532	37,064	37,468	46'69	46'07	47'32	4'67	4'61	4'73
Total Rural .....	189,320	116,197	73,123	267,417	155,680	111,737	78,097	39,483	38,614	41'25	33'98	52'81	4'12	3'40	5'28
Add—The Shipping ...	1,910	1,842	68	2,402	2,358	44	492	516	24 decrease	25'76	28'61	35'29 decr.	2'57	2'80	3'53 decrease

NOTE.—In 1861, the Suburbs of Sydney were included partly amongst the Towns and Villages, and partly amongst the Rural population. In the above Return the figures have been corrected.

## No. 10.

POPULATION.—Return showing the Percentage of Population in the Urban and Rural parts of the Colony, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Percentage of the Total Increase in the decennial period 1861–1871.

	Percentage of Population.						Percentage of Total Increase in the period 1861–1871.		
	1861.			1871.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
Total of the Colony .....	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00
Sydney and Suburbs .....	26'70	22'89	31'67	26'73	23'69	30'40	26'81	25'77	27'86
Towns and Villages of 100 Inhabitants and over .....	18'79	17'64	20'29	19'73	18'95	20'66	21'87	22'32	21'40
Total Urban .....	45'49	40'53	51'96	46'46	42'64	51'06	48'68	48'09	49'26
Total Rural .....	53'96	58'54	47'99	53'06	56'50	48'92	51'00	51'24	50'77
Add—The Shipping .....	0'55	0'93	0'05	0'48	0'86	0'02	0'32	0'67	0'03 decrease.

## No. 11.

POPULATION.—Return showing the Proportion of Sexes in the Urban and Rural parts of the Colony, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively.

	1861.			1871.		
	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
Total of the Colony .....	56'57	43'43	76'76	54'67	45'33	82'89
Sydney and Suburbs .....	48'49	51'51	106'24	48'45	51'55	106'38
Towns and Villages of 100 Inhabitants and over .....	53'11	46'89	88'28	52'53	47'47	90'37
Total Urban .....	50'40	49'60	98'42	50'18	49'82	99'26
Total Rural .....	61'38	38'62	62'93	58'21	41'79	71'76

## No. 12.

POPULATION.—Return showing the Population of the Towns numbering over 1,000 persons at the Census of 1871, and the Increase or Decrease of the same in the decennial period 1861–1871.

Towns.	Population.						Increase or Decrease.								
	1861.			1871.			Numerical.			Centesimal.			Centesimal Annual Average.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Sydney (Town proper) ...	56,394	27,285	29,109	74,423	36,149	38,274	18,029	8,864	9,165	31'97	32'49	31'48	3'20	3'25	3'15
Newcastle.....	3,722	1,933	1,789	7,581	3,715	3,866	3,859	1,782	2,077	103'68	92'19	116'09	10'37	9'22	11'61
Parramatta.....	5,577	2,770	2,807	6,103	3,434	2,669	526	664	138	9'43	23'97	4'92	0'94	2'40	0'49
West Maitland.....	5,694	2,841	2,853	5,079	2,417	2,662	615	424	191	10'80	14'92	6'69	1'08	1'49	0'67
Bathurst.....	4,042	2,127	1,915	5,030	2,611	2,419	988	484	504	24'44	22'75	26'32	2'44	2'27	2'63
Goulburn.....	3,241	1,686	1,555	4,453	2,247	2,206	1,212	561	651	37'39	33'27	41'86	3'74	3'33	4'19
Grafton.....	1,441	746	695	2,250	1,135	1,115	809	389	420	56'14	52'14	60'43	5'61	5'21	6'04
Albury.....	981	531	450	1,906	996	910	925	465	460	94'28	87'57	102'22	9'43	8'76	10'22
Wagga Wagga.....	627	374	253	1,858	1,026	832	1,231	652	579	196'33	174'33	228'85	19'63	17'43	22'88
Mudgee.....	1,507	793	714	1,786	930	856	279	137	142	18'51	17'26	19'88	1'85	1'73	1'99
Windsor.....	1,900	908	992	1,732	837	895	168	71	97	8'84	7'81	9'78	0'88	0'78	0'98
East Maitland.....	1,834	950	884	1,675	856	819	159	94	65	8'66	9'89	7'35	0'87	0'99	0'74
Grenfell.....	.....	.....	.....	1,657	920	737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth.....	654	347	307	1,511	806	705	857	459	398	131'04	132'28	129'64	13'10	13'23	12'96
Orange.....	581	299	282	1,456	755	701	875	456	419	150'60	152'51	148'58	15'06	15'25	14'86
Muswellbrook.....	625	333	292	1,445	761	684	820	428	392	131'20	128'52	134'25	13'12	12'85	13'42
Armidale.....	910	482	428	1,369	720	649	459	238	221	50'44	49'37	51'63	5'04	4'94	5'16
Liverpool.....	1,053	699	354	1,338	957	381	285	258	27	27'06	36'90	7'62	2'70	3'69	0'76
Wollongong.....	1,397	706	691	1,297	641	656	100	65	35	7'16	9'20	5'06	0'72	0'92	0'51
Morpeth.....	1,175	588	587	1,236	591	645	61	3	58	5'19	0'51	9'88	0'52	0'05	0'99
Braidwood.....	959	546	413	1,197	622	575	238	76	162	24'82	13'91	39'22	2'48	1'39	3'92
Singleton.....	1,000	482	518	1,187	567	620	187	85	102	18'70	17'63	19'69	1'87	1'76	1'97
*Yass.....	1,123	604	519	1,167	581	586	44	23	67	3'91	3'81	12'91	0'39	0'38	1'29
Deniliquin.....	632	409	223	1,118	665	453	486	256	230	76'89	62'59	103'14	7'69	6'26	10'31
Richmond.....	943	461	482	1,065	508	557	122	47	75	12'94	10'19	15'56	1'29	1'02	1'56
Gundagai (North & South)	484	277	207	1,008	547	461	524	270	254	108'26	97'47	122'70	10'83	9'75	12'27

\* The numbers given in 1861 probably included the Suburban Village of O'Connell Town, numbering in 1871, 117 persons (59 males, 58 females), and returned separately (see detailed tables). If so, the increase for the Town of Yass should be amended as follows:—

Numerical.	Centesimal.	Centesimal Annual Average.
Persons, 161; Males, 36; Females, 125.	Persons, 14'34; Males, 5'96; Females, 24'09.	Persons, 1'43; Males, 0'60; Females, 2'41.

## No. 13.

POPULATION.—Return showing the number of Municipalities, their Population, and the Population of the parts of the Colony which were not included in the Municipalities, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase or Decrease of the same in the decennial period 1861–1871.

Census or Registry Districts.	1861.			1871.			Increase or Decrease.						
	Number of Municipalities.	Population.		Number of Municipalities.	Population.		Number of Municipalities.	Population.				Centesimal Annual Average.	
		In the Municipalities.	Not Incorporated.		In the Municipalities.	Not Incorporated.		Numerical.		Centesimal.		In the Municipalities.	Not Incorporated.
		In the Municipalities.	Not Incorporated.		In the Municipalities.	Not Incorporated.		In the Municipalities.	Not Incorporated.	In the Municipalities.	Not Incorporated.		
Total of the Colony	24	102,476	248,384	49	192,181	311,800	25	89,705	63,416	87'54	25'53	8'75	2'55
Sydney.....	1	56,394	446	1	74,423	143	...	18,029	*303 decrease	31'97	67'93 decrease	3'20	6'79 decrease
Suburban.....	10	20,735	16,111	19	49,962	10,362	9	29,227	5,749 decrease	140'95	35'68 decrease	14'09	3'57 decrease
Country.....	13	25,347	229,917	29	67,796	298,893	16	42,449	68,976	167'47	30'00	16'75	3'00
Add—the Shipping.	...	.....	1,910	...	.....	2,402	...	.....	492	.....	25'76	.....	2'58

\* Decrease caused by the removal of Cockatoo Island Penal Establishment.

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

XLIX

## No. 14.

POPULATION.—Return showing the Percentage of Population in the Municipalities, and in the unincorporated parts of the Colony, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase or Decrease of the same in the decennial period 1861–1871.

Districts.	Percentage of total Population.				Percentage of total Increase in the period 1861–1871.	
	1861.		1871.		In the Municipalities.	Not incorporated.
	In the Municipalities.	Not incorporated.	In the Municipalities.	Not incorporated.		
Total of the Colony.....	29'21	70'79	38'13	61'87	58'58	41'42
Sydney .....	16'07	0'13	14'77	0'03	11'78	0'19 decrease
Suburbs .....	5'91	4'59	9'91	2'05	19'08	3'75 decrease
Country.....	7'23	65'53	13'45	59'31	27'72	45'04
Add—Shipping.....	.....	0'54	.....	0'48	.....	0'32

## No. 15.

RESIDENCES.—Return showing the number and classification of Dwellings throughout the Colony, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase of the same in the decennial period 1861–1871.

	Dwellings.							Population.	Number of persons to each dwelling.	Proportion of dwellings to a person.
	Inhabited.					Not inhabited or in course of construction.	Grand Total.			
	Brick or Stone.	Weather-board.	Inferior.	Tents, Drays, &c.	Total.					
1861 .....	18,639	38,773		7,159	64,571	Not enumerated separately.	64,571	350,860	5'43	0'184
1871 .....	28,497	50,800	11,973	2,420	93,690	4,917	98,607	503,981	5'11	0'196
Increase in the period 1861–1871.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,036	153,121	0'32 decrease	0'012

NOTE.—It will be seen by the above Return, that in 1861 no distinction was made between *inhabited* and *uninhabited* dwellings.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

No. 16.

RESIDENCES.—Return showing, for Sydney and Suburbs, and for the principal Towns throughout the Colony, the number and classification of Dwellings at the Census of 1871.

	Dwellings.							Population.	No. of persons to each inhabited dwelling.
	Inhabited.					Not inhabited or in course of construction.	Grand Total.		
	Brick or Stone.	Weather-board.	Inferior.	Tents or Drays.	Total.				
Sydney and Suburbs—									
Sydney .....	12,180	1,511	92	.....	13,783	1,464	15,247	74,423	5'39
Balmain .....	581	688	7	.....	1,276	115	1,391	6,886	5'39
Newtown .....	898	346	10	1	1,255	117	1,372	6,601	5'25
Glebe .....	812	236	6	.....	1,054	102	1,156	5,721	5'42
Redfern and Botany .....	1,282	1,204	25	.....	2,511	131	2,642	12,621	5'02
Paddington .....	1,291	534	11	.....	1,836	179	2,015	11,411	6'21
Concord .....	277	318	9	.....	604	44	648	3,520	5'49
St. George .....	889	663	18	3	1,573	122	1,695	8,438	5'36
St. Leonards .....	386	512	47	1	946	34	980	5,126	5'41
Total of Suburbs...	6,416	4,501	133	5	11,055	841	11,896	60,324	5'45
Sydney and Suburbs...	18,596	6,012	225	5	24,838	2,305	27,143	134,747	5'42
Newcastle .....	615	701	26	.....	1,342	395	1,737	7,581	5'64
Parramatta .....	576	292	10	.....	878	64	942	6,103	6'95
West Maitland .....	380	540	18	.....	938	123	1,061	5,079	5'41
Bathurst .....	763	104	57	.....	924	14	938	5,030	5'44
Goulburn .....	528	143	33	.....	704	unspecified.	704	4,453	6'32
Grafton .....	103	300	8	.....	411	56	467	2,250	5'47
Albury .....	193	104	42	4	343	7	350	1,906	5'55
Wagga Wagga .....	160	131	25	4	320	10	330	1,858	5'81
Mudgee .....	195	105	16	.....	316	9	325	1,786	5'65
Windsor .....	275	39	4	3	321	30	351	1,732	5'39
East Maitland .....	144	138	.....	.....	282	20	302	1,675	5'93
Grenfell .....	4	250	156	.....	410	105	515	1,657	4'04
Tamworth .....	72	146	26	5	249	6	255	1,511	6'06
Orange .....	170	80	10	7	267	.....	267	1,456	5'45
Muswellbrook .....	58	156	18	12	244	6	250	1,445	5'92
Armidale .....	80	136	2	.....	218	56	274	1,369	6'27
Liverpool .....	72	64	.....	.....	136	unspecified.	136	1,338	9'83
Wollongong .....	84	141	5	.....	230	50.	280	1,297	5'63
Morpeth .....	91	147	1	.....	239	68	307	1,236	5'17
Braidwood .....	111	106	2	.....	219	.....	219	1,197	5'46
Singleton .....	119	120	.....	.....	239	6	245	1,187	4'96
Yass .....	108	106	7	.....	221	8	229	1,167	5'28
Deniliquin .....	108	75	6	9	198	7	205	1,118	5'69
Richmond .....	104	76	.....	.....	180	9	189	1,065	5'91
Gundagai .....	46	100	42	1	189	.....	189	1,008	5'33

No. 17.

AGES.—Return showing the Numbers of the People at different years of age, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase or Decrease of the same in the decennial period 1861–1871.

Ages.	Population.						Increase or Decrease.								
	1861.			1871.			Numerical.			Centesimal.			Centesimal Annual Average.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All ages .....	350,860	198,488	152,372	503,981	275,551	228,430	153,121	77,063	76,058	43'64	38'82	49'91	4'36	3'88	4'99
Under 5 years .....	55,840	28,118	27,722	81,984	41,650	40,334	26,144	13,532	12,612	46'82	48'13	45'49	4'68	4'81	4'55
5 years and under 10 .....	41,664	20,849	20,815	70,527	35,835	34,692	28,863	14,986	13,877	69'27	70'19	66'67	6'93	7'02	6'67
10 " " 15 .....	35,717	18,082	17,635	57,672	29,130	28,542	21,955	11,048	10,907	61'46	61'09	61'85	6'15	6'11	6'18
15 " " 20 .....	33,646	16,445	17,201	42,636	21,082	21,554	8,990	4,637	4,353	26'72	28'19	25'31	2'67	2'82	2'53
20 " " 25 .....	21,.....	.....	.....	8,414	4,124	4,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 " " 30 .....	33,368	18,158	15,210	33,860	17,137	16,723	8,906	3,103	5,803	26'69	17'09	38'15	2'67	1'71	3'82
30 " " 35 .....	34,432	20,307	14,125	43,617	23,919	19,698	9,185	3,612	5,573	26'68	17'78	39'45	2'67	1'78	3'95
35 " " 40 .....	26,845	16,823	10,022	37,989	22,761	15,228	11,144	5,938	5,206	41'51	35'29	51'94	4'15	3'53	5'19
40 " " 45 .....	20,027	12,166	7,861	32,967	20,086	12,881	12,940	7,920	5,020	64'61	65'10	63'86	6'46	6'51	6'39
45 " " 50 .....	19,740	12,166	7,574	25,899	16,409	9,490	6,159	4,243	1,916	31'20	34'87	25'29	3'12	3'49	2'53
50 " " 55 .....	14,354	9,333	5,021	18,162	11,098	7,064	3,808	1,765	2,043	26'53	18'91	40'69	2'65	1'89	4'07
55 " " 60 .....	11,668	7,843	3,825	17,817	10,984	6,833	6,149	3,141	3,008	52'69	40'05	78'64	5'27	4'00	7'86
60 " " 65 .....	6,234	4,207	2,027	11,351	7,227	4,124	5,117	3,020	2,097	82'09	71'78	103'45	8'21	7'18	10'35
65 " " 70 .....	5,898	4,253	1,645	9,302	6,056	3,246	3,404	1,803	1,601	57'71	42'39	97'32	5'77	4'24	9'73
70 " " 75 .....	2,189	1,502	687	4,850	3,255	1,595	2,661	1,753	908	121'56	116'71	132'17	12'16	11'67	13'21
75 " " 80 .....	1,466	1,027	439	3,609	2,495	1,114	2,143	1,468	675	146'18	142'94	153'76	14'62	14'29	15'38
80 " " 100 .....	614	403	211	1,275	892	383	661	489	172	107'65	121'34	81'51	10'76	12'13	8'15
100 years and upwards .....	527	390	137	18	13	5	450	250	200	85'39	64'10	145'98	8'54	6'41	14'60
Unspecified .....	6,631	6,416	215	1,073	771	302	5,558	5,645	87	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decr.	decr.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

LI

No. 18.

AGES.—Return showing the Percentage of Population, at different years of Age, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively; and the Percentage of Increase of the same, as compared with the Total Increase of Population, in the decennial period 1861-1871.

Ages.	Percentage of Population.						Percentage of Total Increase in the Decennial period 1861-1871.		
	1861.			1871.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
All specified ages.....	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00
Under 5 years.....	16'22	14'64	18'22	16'30	15'16	17'68	16'47	16'36	16'60
5 years and under 10.....	12'10	10'86	13'68	14'02	13'05	15'21	18'19	18'12	18'27
10 " " 15.....	10'38	9'41	11'59	11'47	10'60	12'51	13'84	13'36	14'36
15 " " 20.....	9'78	8'56	11'31	8'48	7'67	9'45	5'66	5'61	5'73
20 " " 21.....	.....	.....	.....	1'67	1'50	1'88	.....	.....	.....
21 " " 25.....	9'70	9'45	9'99	6'73	6'24	7'33	5'61	3'75	7'64
25 " " 30.....	10'00	10'57	9'28	8'67	8'70	8'64	5'79	4'37	7'34
30 " " 35.....	7'80	8'76	6'59	7'56	8'28	6'68	7'02	7'18	6'85
35 " " 40.....	5'82	6'33	5'17	6'56	7'31	5'65	8'16	9'58	6'61
40 " " 45.....	5'73	6'33	4'98	5'15	5'97	4'16	3'88	5'13	2'52
45 " " 50.....	4'17	4'86	3'30	3'61	4'04	3'09	2'39	2'13	2'69
50 " " 55.....	3'39	4'09	2'51	3'54	3'99	2'99	3'88	3'79	3'96
55 " " 60.....	1'81	2'19	1'33	2'26	2'63	1'81	3'22	3'65	2'76
60 " " 65.....	1'71	2'22	1'08	1'85	2'21	1'42	2'15	2'18	2'11
65 " " 70.....	0'64	0'78	0'45	0'97	1'18	0'69	1'68	2'12	1'19
70 " " 75.....	0'42	0'54	0'29	0'72	0'91	0'49	1'35	1'78	0'89
75 " " 80.....	0'18	0'21	0'14	0'25	0'33	0'17	0'42	0'59	0'22
80 " " 100.....	0'15	0'20	0'09	0'19	0'23	0'15	0'29	0'30	0'26
100 years and upwards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 19.

AGES.—Return showing the Proportion of Sexes, at different years of Age, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively.

Ages.	1861.			1871.		
	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
All specified ages.....	55'80	44'20	79'22	54'64	45'36	83'03
All ages.....	56'57	43'43	76'76	54'67	45'33	82'89
Under 5 years.....	50'35	49'65	98'59	50'80	49'20	96'84
5 years and under 10.....	50'04	49'96	99'84	50'81	49'19	96'81
10 " " 15.....	50'62	49'38	97'53	50'51	49'49	97'98
15 " " 20.....	48'88	51'12	104'59	49'46	50'54	102'24
20 " " 21.....	.....	.....	.....	49'01	50'99	104'02
21 " " 25.....	54'41	45'59	83'76	50'29	49'71	98'83
25 " " 30.....	58'98	41'02	69'56	54'84	45'16	82'35
30 " " 35.....	62'67	37'33	59'57	59'91	40'09	66'90
35 " " 40.....	60'75	39'25	64'61	60'92	39'08	64'12
40 " " 45.....	61'63	38'37	62'25	63'36	36'64	57'83
45 " " 50.....	65'02	34'98	53'79	61'11	38'89	63'65
50 " " 55.....	67'22	32'78	48'77	61'65	38'35	62'20
55 " " 60.....	67'49	32'51	48'18	63'67	36'33	57'06
60 " " 65.....	72'11	27'89	38'68	65'10	34'89	53'60
65 " " 70.....	68'62	31'38	45'74	67'11	32'89	49'00
70 " " 75.....	70'06	29'94	42'74	69'13	30'87	44'65
75 " " 80.....	65'64	34'36	52'35	69'96	30'04	42'94
80 " " 100.....	.....	.....	.....	65'50	34'50	52'66
100 years and upwards.....	74'00	26'00	35'13	72'22	27'78	52'95
Unspecified.....	96'75	3'25	3'35	71'85	28'15	39'17

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

## No. 20.

AGES.—Return showing, at different periods of Age, the Percentage of Population in the Rural and Urban parts of the Colony, at the Census of 1871.

Ages.	Sydney and Suburbs.			Towns and Villages of 100 Inhabitants and over.			Total Urban.			Total Rural.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All specified ages ...	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00
Under 5 years .....	15'79	16'48	15'14	16'45	15'90	17'05	16'07	16'22	15'91	16'64	14'56	19'52
5 and under 15 .....	24'52	25'06	24'01	26'16	24'39	28'14	25'22	24'76	25'69	25'91	23'06	29'86
15 and under 60 .....	55'95	54'35	57'45	52'92	53'85	51'88	54'66	54'13	55'19	53'51	57'48	47'99
60 and upwards .....	3'74	4'11	3'40	4'47	5'86	2'93	4'05	4'89	3'21	3'94	4'90	2'63

NOTE.—Unspecified ages are not included in the above Return.

## No. 21.

AGES.—Return showing, at different periods of Age, the Proportion of Sexes in the Urban and Rural parts of the Colony, at the Census of 1871.

Ages.	Sydney and Suburbs.			Towns and Villages of 100 Inhabitants and over.			Total Urban.			Total Rural.		
	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
All specified ages ...	48'46	51'54	106'37	52'50	47'50	90'46	50'18	49'82	99'30	58'18	41'82	71'88
Under 5 years .....	50'57	49'43	97'73	50'76	49'24	97'01	50'66	49'34	97'42	50'92	49'08	96'37
5 and under 15 .....	49'52	50'47	101'92	48'93	51'07	104'37	49'26	50'74	102'99	51'79	48'21	93'08
15 „ 60 .....	47'07	52'93	112'44	53'43	46'57	87'14	49'69	50'31	101'25	62'49	37'51	60'01
60 and upwards .....	53'21	46'79	87'95	*68'81	31'19	45'31	60'52	39'48	65'24	72'13	27'87	38'65

\* Including the Liverpool and Parramatta Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

LIII

## No. 22.

AGES.—Return showing the Number of Males of the age of 21 and upwards, and the estimated number of \* Electors in each Electorate.

Electorate.	Number of Members.	Population.	Males, 21 years and over.	Estimated Number of Electors.	Estimated proportion of Electors in every 100 persons.	Estimated Number of Electors to a Member.
Total 57 Electorates.....	69	501,579	141,147	130,919	26.10	1,897
1. Argyle .....	I	9,303	2,343	2,326	25.00	2,326
2. Balranald .....	I	6,934	3,538	3,290	47.45	3,290
3. Bathurst .....	I	5,030	1,377	1,195	23.76	1,195
4. The Bogan .....	I	12,113	4,624	4,309	35.57	4,309
5. Braidwood .....	I	11,422	3,503	2,885	25.26	2,885
6. Camden .....	2	9,878	2,163	2,085	21.11	1,042
7. Canterbury .....	2	18,715	4,175	4,159	22.22	2,079
8. The Clarence .....	I	13,760	4,066	3,957	28.76	3,957
9. Carcoar .....	I	7,424	2,760	2,406	32.41	2,406
10. Central Cumberland .....	2	8,941	2,494	1,884	21.07	942
11. Eden .....	I	7,602	2,115	1,921	25.27	1,921
12. The Glebe .....	I	11,494	2,413	2,409	20.96	2,409
13. Goulburn .....	I	4,453	1,101	1,008	22.64	1,008
14. The Gwydir .....	I	6,687	2,920	2,718	40.65	2,718
15. Hartley .....	I	7,298	2,028	1,984	27.19	1,984
16. The Hastings .....	I	12,198	3,022	2,935	24.06	2,935
17. The Hawkesbury.....	2	5,990	1,296	1,295	21.62	647
18. The Hume .....	I	9,190	3,238	2,974	32.36	2,974
19. The Hunter .....	I	4,884	1,038	1,036	21.21	1,036
20. The Lower Hunter .....	I	3,015	678	659	21.85	659
21. The Upper Hunter.....	I	12,421	3,723	3,638	29.29	3,638
22. Illawarra .....	I	5,681	1,192	1,167	20.54	1,167
23. Kiama .....	I	5,750	1,183	1,179	20.50	1,179
24. The Lachlan.....	I	14,468	4,889	4,417	30.53	4,417
25. Liverpool Plains .....	I	10,996	3,998	3,537	32.17	3,537
26. East Macquarie .....	2	11,016	3,774	3,045	27.64	1,523
27. West Macquarie .....	I	3,635	1,052	989	27.21	989
28. East Maitland .....	I	3,405	790	676	19.86	676
29. West Maitland .....	I	5,381	1,159	1,146	21.29	1,146
30. Monaro .....	I	7,237	2,144	1,833	25.33	1,833
31. Morpeth .....	I	3,289	753	751	22.83	751
32. Mudgee .....	I	11,901	5,050	4,256	35.76	4,256
33. The Murray.....	I	4,172	1,886	1,797	43.07	1,797
34. The Murrumbidgee.....	I	8,509	3,006	2,838	33.35	2,838
35. Narellan .....	I	2,761	598	595	21.55	595
36. The Nepean.....	I	5,321	1,180	1,176	22.10	1,176
37. Newcastle.....	I	7,581	1,793	1,790	23.61	1,790
38. New England .....	I	9,706	2,795	2,585	26.63	2,585
39. Newtown .....	I	10,019	2,128	2,126	21.22	2,126
40. Northumberland .....	I	10,642	2,491	2,485	23.35	2,485
41. Orange .....	I	7,586	2,212	2,138	28.18	2,138
42. Paddington .....	I	15,102	3,154	3,139	20.78	3,139
43. Parramatta .....	2	6,103	2,043	964	15.79	482
44. The Paterson .....	I	2,561	566	564	22.02	564
45. Patrick's Plains .....	I	6,699	1,540	1,522	22.72	1,522
46. Queanbeyan.....	I	4,675	1,248	1,212	25.92	1,212
47. Shoalhaven .....	I	6,349	1,422	1,409	22.19	1,409
48. St. Leonards.....	I	8,012	1,965	1,688	21.07	1,688
49. East Sydney.....	4	39,897	9,763	9,282	23.26	2,320
50. West Sydney .....	4	34,526	9,023	8,875	25.70	2,219
51. Tenterfield .....	I	7,363	2,495	2,250	30.56	2,250
52. The Tumut .....	I	5,504	1,711	1,501	27.27	1,501
53. Wellington .....	I	7,579	2,910	2,332	30.76	2,332
54. The Williams .....	I	5,580	1,285	1,279	22.92	1,279
55. Windsor .....	I	2,797	603	603	21.56	603
56. Wollombi .....	I	4,424	977	971	21.94	971
57. Yass Plains .....	I	6,600	1,748	1,729	26.19	1,729

\* Males, 21 years and over, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, and of Prisoners in Gaols and Inmates of Asylums.

The three Gold Field Electorates contain the following estimated number of Electors, or Males of 21 years of age and over, exclusive of the Chinese and Aboriginal population:—

Gold Fields South.....	2,999
Gold Fields West .....	4,591
Gold Fields North .....	1,240

These are enumerated in the above return.



## No. 23.

NATIONALITY.—Summary Return of the Nationalities of the People at the Census of 1871.

Nationalities.	Population.			Percentage of Population.			Proportion of Sexes.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
All Nationalities .....	503,981	275,551	228,430	100'00	100'00	100'00	54'67	45'33	82'89
British Subjects by Birth .....	481,857	257,392	224,465	95'70	93'52	98'33	53'42	46'58	87'21
"    Parentage or Naturalization .....	2,905	2,097	808	0'58	0'76	0'35	72'18	27'82	38'53
Total British Subjects.....	484,762	259,489	225,273	96'28	94'28	98'68	53'53	46'47	86'82
Foreign .....	17,770	15,025	2,745	3'53	5'46	1'20	84'55	15'45	18'27
Aborigines.....	983	709	274	0'19	0'26	0'12	72'12	27'88	38'64
Unspecified .....	466	328	138	.....	.....	.....	70'39	29'61	42'07

## No. 24.

NATIONALITY.—Return showing the number of Persons of different Birth-places, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase or Decrease of the same in the decennial period 1861-1871.

Countries where born.	Population.						Increase or Decrease.								
	1861.			1871.			Numerical.			Centesimal.			Centesimal Annual Average.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Countries .....	350,860	198,488	152,372	503,981	275,551	228,430	153,121	77,063	76,058	43'64	38'82	49'91	4'36	3'88	4'99
<b>BRITISH.</b>															
New South Wales .....	160,298	80,106	80,192	294,244	147,877	146,367	133,946	67,771	66,175	83'56	84'60	82'52	8'36	8'46	8'25
Victoria .....	1,802	912	890	6,397	3,399	2,998	4,595	2,487	2,108	254'99	272'69	236'85	25'50	27'27	23'68
Tasmania .....	1,363	708	655	2,092	1,156	936	729	448	281	53'48	63'27	42'90	5'35	6'33	4'29
South Australia .....	497	261	236	1,637	885	752	1,140	624	516	229'37	239'08	218'64	22'94	23'91	21'86
Western Australia.....	36	23	13	145	74	71	109	51	58	302'77	221'74	446'15	30'28	22'17	44'61
Queensland.....	325	173	152	2,118	1,088	1,030	1,793	915	878	551'69	528'90	577'63	55'17	52'90	57'76
New Zealand.....	671	365	306	1,057	546	511	386	181	205	57'53	49'59	66'99	5'75	4'96	6'70
Aborigines .....	.....	.....	.....	983	709	274	983	709	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Australasia.....	164,992	82,548	82,444	308,673	155,734	152,939	143,681	73,186	70,495	87'08	88'66	85'51	8'71	8'87	8'55
<b>FOREIGN.</b>															
England .....	84,152	53,163	30,989	87,334	55,664	31,670	3,182	2,501	681	3'78	4'70	2'20	0'38	0'47	0'22
Wales .....	1,378	912	466	1,870	1,235	635	492	323	169	35'70	35'41	36'26	3'57	3'54	3'63
Scotland .....	18,222	11,006	7,216	20,041	12,139	7,902	1,819	1,133	686	9'98	10'29	9'51	1'00	1'03	0'95
Ireland .....	54,829	27,611	27,218	62,943	31,925	31,018	8,114	4,314	3,800	14'79	15'62	13'96	1'48	1'56	1'40
*British Possessions.....	3,469	2,258	1,211	1,979	1,404	575	1,490	854	636	1'90	4'21	2'39	0'19	0'42	0'24
Total British .....	327,042	177,498	149,544	482,840	258,101	224,739	155,798	80,603	75,195	47'64	45'97	50'28	4'76	4'60	5'03
<b>FOREIGN.</b>															
United States.....	1,067	906	161	1,340	1,080	260	273	174	99	25'58	19'20	61'49	2'56	1'92	6'15
France.....	690	517	173	891	724	167	201	207	6	29'13	40'04	3'46	2'91	4'00	0'35
Germany.....	5,467	3,590	1,877	6,623	4,576	2,047	1,156	986	170	21'14	27'46	9'05	2'11	2'75	0'91
China .....	12,988	12,986	2	7,220	7,208	12	5,768	5,778	10	44'41	44'49	500'00	4'44	4'50	50'00
Islands in South Pacific .....	.....	.....	.....	315	179	136	315	179	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Foreign Countries.	2,742	2,465	277	2,862	2,596	266	120	131	11	15'86	12'58	45'12	1'59	1'26	4'51
Born at sea .....	.....	.....	.....	1,424	759	665	1,424	759	665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unspecified.....	864	526	338	466	328	138	398	198	200	46'07	37'64	59'17	4'61	3'76	5'92

\* In 1861 this item included all persons born at sea. In the centesimal columns the difference has been allowed for.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

LV

No. 25.

NATIONALITY.—Return showing the Percentage of Population of different Birth-places, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Percentage of Increase of the same, as compared with the Total Increase of Population, in the decennial period 1861-1871.

Countries where born.	Percentage of Population.						Percentage of Total Increase in the decennial period 1861-1871.		
	1861.			1871.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
All specified Countries .....	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00
BRITISH.									
New South Wales.....	45'80	40'46	52'75	58'44	53'73	64'12	87'25	87'70	86'78
Victoria.....	0'52	0'46	0'59	1'27	1'23	1'31	2'99	3'22	2'76
Tasmania.....	0'39	0'36	0'43	0'42	0'42	0'41	0'48	0'58	0'37
South Australia.....	0'14	0'13	0'15	0'32	0'32	0'33	0'74	0'81	0'67
Western Australia.....	0'01	0'01	0'01	0'03	0'03	0'03	0'07	0'07	0'08
Queensland.....	0'09	0'09	0'10	0'42	0'39	0'45	1'17	1'19	1'15
New Zealand.....	0'19	0'18	0'20	0'21	0'20	0'22	0'25	0'23	0'27
Aborigines.....				0'19	0'26	0'12	0'64	0'92	0'36
Total Australasia.....	47'14	41'69	54'23	61'30	56'58	66'99	93'59	94'72	92'44
FOREIGN.									
England.....	24'04	26'85	20'38	17'35	20'23	13'88	2'07	3'24	0'89
Wales.....	0'39	0'47	0'31	0'37	0'45	0'28	0'32	0'42	0'22
Scotland.....	5'21	5'56	4'75	3'98	4'41	3'46	1'19	1'47	0'90
Ireland.....	15'67	13'95	17'90	12'50	11'60	13'59	5'28	5'59	4'99
*British Possessions.....	0'99	1'14	0'79	0'39	0'51	0'25	0'97 decrease	1'11 decrease	0'83 decrease
Total British.....	93'44	89'66	98'36	95'89	93'78	98'45	101'48	104'33	98'61
FOREIGN.									
United States.....	0'31	0'46	0'11	0'27	0'39	0'11	0'18	0'23	0'13
France.....	0'20	0'26	0'11	0'18	0'26	0'07	0'13	0'27	0'01 decrease
Germany.....	1'56	1'81	1'24	1'32	1'66	0'90	0'75	1'27	0'22
China.....	3'71	6'56		1'43	2'62	0'01	3'75 decrease	7'48 decrease	0'01
Islands in S. Pacific.....				0'06	0'07	0'06	0'21	0'23	0'18
Other Foreign Countries.....	0'78	1'25	0'18	0'57	0'94	0'11	0'08	0'17	0'01 decrease
Born at sea.....				0'28	0'28	0'29	0'92	0'98	0'87

\* Including in 1861 all persons born at sea.

No. 26.

NATIONALITY.—Return showing the Proportion of Sexes of persons of different Birth-places, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively.

Countries where born.	1861.			1871.		
	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
All Countries.....	56'57	43'43	76'76	54'67	45'33	82'89
BRITISH.						
New South Wales.....	49'97	50'03	100'11	50'26	49'74	98'98
Victoria.....	50'61	49'39	97'58	53'13	46'87	88'20
Tasmania.....	51'94	48'06	92'51	55'26	44'74	80'96
South Australia.....	52'51	47'49	90'42	54'06	45'94	84'97
Western Australia.....	63'89	36'11	56'52	51'03	48'97	95'94
Queensland.....	53'23	46'77	87'86	51'37	48'63	94'66
New Zealand.....	54'40	45'60	83'83	51'66	48'34	93'59
Aborigines.....				72'12	27'88	38'64
Total, Australasia.....	50'03	49'97	99'87	50'45	49'55	98'20
England.....	63'17	36'83	58'29	63'74	36'26	56'89
Wales.....	66'18	33'82	51'09	66'05	33'95	51'41
Scotland.....	60'40	39'60	65'56	60'57	39'43	65'09
Ireland.....	50'36	49'64	98'58	50'72	49'28	97'16
*British Possessions.....	65'09	34'91	53'63	70'95	29'05	40'95
Total, British.....	54'27	45'73	84'25	53'45	46'55	87'08
FOREIGN.						
United States.....	84'91	15'09	17'77	80'60	19'40	24'07
France.....	74'92	25'08	33'46	81'26	18'74	23'06
Germany.....	65'67	34'33	52'28	69'09	30'91	44'73
China.....	99'98	0'02	0'02	99'84	0'16	0'17
Islands in South Pacific.....				56'82	43'18	75'97
Other Foreign Countries.....	89'90	10'10	11'24	90'71	9'29	10'25
Born at sea.....				53'30	46'70	87'61
Unspecified.....	60'88	39'12	64'25	70'39	29'61	42'07

\* Including, in 1861, all persons born at sea.

## No. 27.

NATIONALITY.—Return showing, for the Urban and Rural parts of the Colony, the Percentage of persons of different Birth-places, at the Census of 1871.

Countries where born.	Sydney and Suburbs.			Towns and Villages of 100 Inhabitants and over.			Total Urban.			Total Rural.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All specified Countries .....	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00
BRITISH.												
New South Wales .....	54'78	53'82	55'69	59'43	54'10	65'31	56'76	53'95	59'58	60'36	54'25	68'85
Victoria .....	1'11	1'10	1'12	1'52	1'44	1'60	1'29	1'25	1'32	1'27	1'24	1'31
Tasmania .....	0'58	0'53	0'63	0'41	0'41	0'42	0'50	0'47	0'55	0'33	0'37	0'26
South Australia .....	0'18	0'16	0'21	0'33	0'32	0'35	0'25	0'23	0'26	0'38	0'38	0'39
Western Australia .....	0'06	0'05	0'06	0'02	0'02	0'03	0'04	0'03	0'05	0'02	0'02	0'02
Queensland .....	0'74	0'75	0'74	0'32	0'33	0'30	0'56	0'56	0'56	0'29	0'28	0'33
New Zealand .....	0'39	0'40	0'39	0'16	0'13	0'19	0'29	0'28	0'31	0'14	0'14	0'14
Aborigines .....	0'01	0'01	0'00	0'05	0'07	0'03	0'03	0'04	0'01	0'35	0'43	0'23
Total Australasia .....	57'85	56'82	58'84	62'24	56'82	68'23	59'72	56'81	62'64	63'14	57'11	71'53
England .....	20'44	22'56	18'44	18'03	21'77	13'90	19'42	22'21	16'60	15'30	18'37	11'02
Wales .....	0'31	0'37	0'24	0'29	0'34	0'23	0'30	0'36	0'24	0'43	0'50	0'32
Scotland .....	3'83	4'22	3'48	3'65	4'06	3'20	3'76	4'15	3'36	4'09	4'48	3'56
Ireland .....	14'51	11'73	17'12	11'60	10'74	12'55	13'27	11'29	15'28	11'87	11'90	11'83
British Possessions .....	0'51	0'61	0'41	0'42	0'54	0'27	0'46	0'58	0'35	0'31	0'42	0'15
Total British .....	97'45	96'31	98'53	96'23	94'27	98'38	96'93	95'40	98'47	95'14	92'78	98'41
FOREIGN.												
United States .....	0'27	0'35	0'19	0'27	0'44	0'09	0'27	0'39	0'15	0'25	0'37	0'08
France .....	0'17	0'25	0'10	0'16	0'23	0'08	0'17	0'24	0'09	0'15	0'22	0'05
Germany .....	0'84	1'17	0'52	1'39	1'76	1'00	1'08	1'43	0'71	1'50	1'80	1'09
China .....	0'24	0'49	0'01	1'12	2'13	.....	0'61	1'22	0'00	2'16	3'71	0'00
Islands in South Pacific .....	0'12	0'11	0'13	0'05	0'05	0'05	0'09	0'08	0'10	0'03	0'04	0'02
Other Foreign Countries .....	0'58	1'00	0'18	0'49	0'83	0'11	0'54	0'93	0'16	0'52	0'83	0'08
Born at sea .....	0'33	0'32	0'34	0'29	0'29	0'29	0'31	0'31	0'32	0'25	0'25	0'27

## No. 28.

NATIONALITY.—Return showing, for the Urban and Rural parts of the Colony, the Proportion of Sexes of persons of different Birth-places, at the Census of 1871.

Countries where born.	Sydney and Suburbs.			Towns and Villages of 100 Inhabitants and over.			Total Urban.			Total Rural.		
	Pro-portion of Males in 100 persons.	Pro-portion of Females in 100 persons.	Pro-portion of Females in 100 Males.	Pro-portion of Males in 100 persons.	Pro-portion of Females in 100 persons.	Pro-portion of Females to 100 Males.	Pro-portion of Males in 100 persons.	Pro-portion of Females in 100 persons.	Pro-portion of Females to 100 Males.	Pro-portion of Males in 100 persons.	Pro-portion of Females in 100 persons.	Pro-portion of Females to 100 Males.
All Countries .....	48'45	51'55	106'38	52'53	47'47	90'37	50'18	49'82	99'26	58'21	41'79	71'76
BRITISH.												
New South Wales .....	47'60	52'40	110'07	47'78	52'22	109'31	47'68	52'32	109'73	52'32	47'68	91'13
Victoria .....	47'96	52'04	108'51	49'76	50'24	100'93	48'87	51'13	104'63	56'82	43'18	76'00
Tasmania .....	44'16	55'84	126'43	51'71	48'29	93'39	46'74	53'26	113'93	66'13	33'87	51'21
South Australia .....	41'77	58'23	139'42	50'90	49'10	96'45	46'99	53'01	112'82	57'65	42'35	73'47
Western Australia .....	46'57	53'43	114'71	40'91	59'09	144'44	45'26	54'74	120'93	62'00	38'00	61'29
Queensland .....	48'85	51'15	104'69	54'31	45'69	84'11	50'15	49'85	99'39	53'37	46'63	87'35
New Zealand .....	48'67	51'33	105'45	43'67	56'33	128'98	47'52	52'48	110'43	59'02	40'98	69'44
Aborigines .....	63'64	36'36	57'14	71'43	28'57	40'00	70'00	30'00	42'85	72'26	27'74	38'38
Total, Australasia .....	47'58	52'42	110'16	47'91	52'09	108'74	47'73	52'27	109'53	52'65	47'35	89'95
England .....	53'49	46'51	86'95	63'37	36'63	57'79	57'38	42'62	74'26	69'90	30'10	43'07
Wales .....	58'98	41'02	69'54	62'50	37'50	60'00	60'43	39'57	65'48	68'51	31'49	45'95
Scotland .....	53'28	46'72	87'68	58'32	41'68	71'46	55'36	44'64	80'63	63'68	36'32	57'04
Ireland .....	39'18	60'82	155'27	48'58	51'42	105'85	42'66	57'34	134'40	58'36	41'64	71'34
British Possessions .....	58'44	41'56	71'11	68'61	31'39	45'74	62'27	37'73	60'59	80'12	19'88	24'81
Total, British .....	47'89	52'11	108'83	51'41	48'59	94'50	49'37	50'63	102'55	56'77	43'23	76'15
FOREIGN.												
United States .....	63'71	36'29	56'96	85'08	14'92	17'54	72'81	27'19	37'33	86'68	13'32	15'37
France .....	69'91	30'09	43'03	76'58	23'42	30'58	72'59	27'41	37'76	85'06	14'94	17'56
Germany .....	67'94	32'06	47'18	66'07	33'93	51'36	66'91	33'09	49'46	69'71	30'29	43'46
China .....	98'46	1'54	1'57	100'00	00'00	00'00	99'65	0'35	0'35	99'88	0'12	0'12
Islands in South Pacific .....	43'83	56'17	128'17	50'00	50'00	100'00	45'28	54'72	120'83	75'31	24'69	32'79
Other Foreign Countries .....	83'83	16'17	19'29	88'84	11'16	12'56	85'75	14'25	16'62	93'83	6'17	6'57
Born at sea .....	46'83	53'17	113'53	53'31	46'69	87'58	49'38	50'62	102'50	57'16	42'84	74'93
Unspecified .....	47'83	52'17	109'09	80'22	19'78	24'65	71'14	28'86	40'57	68'40	31'60	46'20

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

LVII

No. 29.

RELIGION.—Return showing the Numbers of the People of different Persuasions, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase or Decrease of the same in the decennial period 1861–1871.

Persuasions.	Population.						Increase or Decrease.								
	1861.			1871.			Numerical.			Centesimal.			Centesimal Annual Average.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Persuasions .....	350,860	198,488	152,372	503,981	275,551	228,430	153,121	77,063	76,058	43·64	38·82	49·91	4·36	3·88	4·99
Protestants—															
Church of England...	159,958	91,212	68,746	229,243	126,827	102,416	69,285	35,615	33,670	43·31	39·05	48·98	4·33	3·90	4·90
Presbyterians .....	34,692	19,187	15,505	49,122	26,941	22,181	14,430	7,754	6,676	41·59	40·41	43·06	4·16	4·04	4·31
Wesleyan Methodists	23,682	11,962	11,720	36,275	18,419	17,856	15,884	8,199	7,685	67·07	68·54	65·57	6·71	6·85	6·56
Other Methodists ...				3,291	1,742	1,549									
Congregationalists ...	5,411	2,814	2,597	9,253	4,620	4,633	3,842	1,806	2,036	71·00	64·18	78·39	7·10	6·42	7·84
Baptists .....	9,863	5,947	3,916	4,151	2,171	1,980	2,345	1,560	785	23·78	26·23	20·05	2·38	2·62	2·01
Unitarians .....				849	569	280									
Other Protestants ...				4,659	3,162	1,497									
Protestants undescrbed).....				2,549	1,605	944									
Total Protestants	233,606	131,122	102,484	339,392	186,056	153,336	105,786	54,934	50,852	45·28	41·89	49·62	4·53	4·19	4·96
Catholics—															
Roman Catholics ...	99,193	51,095	48,098	145,932	75,347	70,585	46,739	24,252	22,487	47·12	47·46	46·75	4·71	4·75	4·68
Catholics undescrbed	...	...	...	1,695	912	783	1,695	912	783	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Catholics...	99,193	51,095	48,098	147,627	76,259	71,368	48,434	25,164	23,270	48·83	49·25	48·38	4·88	4·92	4·84
Hebrews .....	1,759	1,072	687	2,395	1,370	1,025	636	298	338	36·15	27·80	49·19	3·61	2·78	4·92
Other Persuasions ...	3,393	2,418	975	1,166	685	481	3,719	2,162	1,557	109·61	89·41	159·69	10·96	8·94	15·97
Unspecified Persuasions...				5,946	3,895	2,051									
Pagans .....	12,909	12,781	128	7,455	7,286	169	5,454	5,495	41	42·25	42·99	32·03	4·23	4·30	3·20
							decrease	decrease		decrease	decr.		decr.	decr.	

No. 30.

RELIGION.—Return showing the Percentage of Population of different Persuasions at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively; and the Percentage of Increase of the same, as compared with the Total Increase of Population, in the decennial period 1861–1871.

Persuasions.	Percentage of Population.						Percentage of Total Increase in the decennial period 1861–1871.		
	1861.			1871.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
All Persuasions.....	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Protestants—									
Church of England.....	45·59	45·95	45·12	45·49	46·03	44·83	45·25	46·22	44·27
Presbyterians .....	9·89	9·67	10·18	9·75	9·77	9·71	9·42	10·06	8·78
Wesleyan Methodists .....	6·75	6·03	7·69	7·85	7·20	7·31	8·49	10·37	10·64
Other Methodists .....				0·65	0·63	0·68			
Congregationalists .....	1·54	1·42	1·70	1·83	1·68	2·03	2·51	2·34	2·68
Baptists .....	2·81	2·99	2·57	0·82	0·79	0·87	1·53	2·02	1·03
Unitarians .....				0·17	0·21	0·13			
Other Protestants .....				0·92	1·15	0·65			
Protestants (not otherwise described) .....				0·51	0·58	0·41			
Total Protestants ...	66·58	66·06	67·26	67·34	67·52	67·12	69·08	71·28	66·86
Catholics—									
Roman Catholics.....	28·27	25·74	31·57	28·95	27·34	30·90	30·52	31·47	29·57
Catholics (not otherwise described) .....	.....	.....	.....	0·34	0·34	0·34	.....	.....	.....
Total Catholics .....	28·27	25·74	31·57	29·29	27·68	31·24	31·63	32·65	30·60
Hebrews.....	0·50	0·54	0·45	0·48	0·49	0·45	0·42	0·39	0·44
Other Persuasion .....	0·97	1·22	0·64	0·23	0·25	0·21	2·43	2·81	2·05
Unspecified Persuasions .....				1·18	1·41	0·90			
Pagans .....	3·68	6·44	0·08	1·48	2·65	0·08	decrease	7·13	0·05
							decrease	decrease	

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

## No. 31.

RELIGION.—Return showing, for the different Persuasions, the Proportion of Sexes, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively.

Persuasions.	1861.			1871.		
	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
All Persuasions .....	56'57	43'43	76'76	54'67	45'33	82'89
<b>PROTESTANTS.</b>						
Church of England .....	57'02	42'98	75'37	55'33	44'67	80'75
Presbyterians .....	55'31	44'69	80'81	54'85	45'15	82'33
Wesleyan Methodists .....	50'51	49'49	97'97	50'96	49'04	96'25
Other Methodists .....						
Congregationalists .....	52'01	47'99	92'29	52'93	47'07	88'92
Baptists .....	60'30	39'70	65'85	61'49	38'51	62'62
Unitarians .....						
Other Protestants .....						
Protestants undescribed .....				52'30	47'70	91'20
				67'02	32'98	49'21
				67'87	32'13	47'34
				62'97	37'03	58'81
Total Protestants.....	56'13	43'87	78'16	54'82	45'18	82'41
<b>CATHOLICS.</b>						
Roman Catholics .....	51'51	48'49	94'13	51'63	48'37	93'68
Catholics undescribed .....	.....	.....	.....	53'81	46'19	85'85
Total Catholics.....	51'51	48'49	94'13	51'66	48'34	93'59
Hebrews .....	60'94	39'06	64'09	57'20	42'80	74'81
Other Persuasions .....	71'26	28'74	40'32	64'40	35'60	55'28
Unspecified Persuasions .....						
Pagans.....	99'01	0'99	1'00	65'51	41'25	70'22
				97'73	34'49	52'66
					2'27	2'32

## No. 32.

RELIGION.—Return showing, in the Urban and Rural parts of the Colony, the Percentage of Population of different Persuasions, at the Census of 1871.

Persuasions.	Sydney and Suburbs.			Towns and Villages of 100 Inhabitants and over.			Total Urban.			Total Rural.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Persuasions .....	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00
<b>Protestants—</b>												
Church of England .....	46'40	47'01	45'81	46'71	47'81	45'49	46'53	47'37	45'68	44'49	44'90	43'94
Presbyterians .....	8'70	9'06	8'35	9'24	9'16	9'32	8'92	9'11	8'74	10'45	10'25	10'72
Wesleyan Methodists .....	6'46	6'39	6'54	8'94	8'29	9'65	7'52	7'23	7'80	6'95	6'32	7'84
Other Methodists .....	0'47	0'51	0'44	0'59	0'55	0'65	0'53	0'53	0'52	0'77	0'72	0'84
Congregationalists .....	4'30	4'18	4'42	1'42	1'43	1'41	3'08	2'95	3'20	0'76	0'73	0'81
Baptists .....	1'22	1'17	1'26	0'80	0'83	0'76	1'04	1'02	1'06	0'64	0'62	0'66
Unitarians .....	0'43	0'54	0'32	0'09	0'13	0'05	0'28	0'36	0'21	0'07	0'09	0'03
Other Protestants.....	0'88	1'16	0'61	0'81	1'07	0'53	0'85	1'12	0'58	0'95	1'10	0'74
Protestants not otherwise described .....	0'27	0'29	0'26	0'77	0'95	0'56	0'48	0'58	0'38	0'50	0'54	0'44
Total Protestants.....	69'13	70'31	68'01	69'37	70'22	68'42	69'23	70'27	68'17	65'58	65'27	66'02
<b>Catholics—</b>												
Roman Catholics .....	27'78	25'93	29'52	27'43	25'37	29'71	27'63	25'68	29'60	30'26	28'82	32'26
Catholics not otherwise described .....	0'29	0'28	0'30	0'34	0'31	0'38	0'31	0'30	0'33	0'36	0'36	0'36
Total Catholics.....	28'07	26'21	29'82	27'77	25'68	30'09	27'94	25'98	29'93	30'62	29'18	32'62
Hebrews .....	1'14	1'30	0'99	0'60	0'66	0'53	0'91	1'02	0'80	0'10	0'11	0'08
Other Persuasions .....	0'29	0'32	0'26	0'19	0'23	0'16	0'25	0'28	0'22	0'21	0'22	0'20
Unspecified Persuasions.....	1'24	1'59	0'92	1'11	1'40	0'79	1'19	1'50	0'87	1'14	1'29	0'93
Pagans.....	0'13	0'27	.....	0'96	1'81	0'01	0'48	0'95	0'01	2'35	3'93	0'15

No. 33.

RELIGION.—Return showing, for the different Persuasions, the Proportion of Sexes in the Urban and Rural parts of the Colony, at the Census of 1871.

Persuasions.	Sydney and Suburbs.			Towns and Villages of 100 Inhabitants and over.			Total Urban.			Total Rural.		
	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
All Persuasions .....	48'45	51'55	106'38	52'53	47'47	90'37	50'18	49'82	99'26	58'21	41'79	71'77
Protestants—												
Church of England .....	49'11	50'89	103'62	53'76	46'24	85'99	51'09	48'91	95'72	58'74	41'26	70'23
Presbyterians .....	50'48	49'52	98'09	52'09	47'91	91'98	51'19	48'81	95'35	57'13	42'87	75'04
Wesleyan Methodists .....	47'88	52'12	108'88	48'75	51'25	105'12	48'32	51'68	106'96	52'88	47'12	89'11
Other Methodists .....	52'11	47'89	91'89	48'31	51'69	107'01	50'29	49'71	98'86	54'42	45'58	83'75
Congregationalists .....	47'05	52'95	112'55	52'83	47'17	89'28	48'18	51'82	107'55	55'69	44'31	79'56
Baptists .....	46'62	53'38	114'51	54'59	45'41	83'18	49'22	50'78	103'17	56'35	43'65	77'47
Unitarians .....	61'46	38'54	62'71	76'34	23'66	30'99	63'53	36'47	57'41	79'66	20'34	25'53
Other Protestants .....	64'15	35'85	55'88	69'31	30'69	44'29	66'25	33'75	50'95	67'48	32'52	48'19
Protestants (not otherwise described) .....	50'54	49'46	97'86	65'26	34'74	53'22	60'44	39'56	65'45	62'91	37'09	58'96
Total Protestants .....	49'29	50'71	102'88	53'18	46'82	88'04	50'94	49'06	96'29	57'93	42'07	72'61
Catholics—												
Roman Catholics .....	45'22	54'78	121'12	48'58	51'42	105'86	46'64	53'36	114'42	55'45	44'55	80'34
Catholics (not otherwise described) .....	46'67	53'33	114'28	47'80	52'20	109'20	47'20	52'80	111'88	58'25	41'75	71'66
Total Catholics .....	45'24	54'76	121'05	48'57	51'43	105'89	46'64	53'36	114'39	55'48	44'52	80'23
Hebrews .....	55'30	44'70	80'82	58'03	41'97	72'33	56'07	43'93	78'36	66'28	33'72	50'88
Other Persuasions .....	54'13	45'87	84'76	60'41	39'59	65'55	56'24	43'76	77'81	60'66	39'34	64'84
Unspecified Persuasions .....	61'81	38'19	61'77	66'37	33'63	50'68	63'61	36'39	57'19	65'91	34'09	51'71
Pagans .....	100'00	00'00	00'00	99'26	0'74	0'74	99'38	0'62	0'63	97'42	2'58	2'65

## No. 34.

EDUCATION.—Return showing, at different years of Age, the Number of Persons who could read and write, read only, or were unable to read or write, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase or Decrease of the same in the decennial period 1861–1871.

	1861.									1871.								
	Persons.			Males.			Females.			Persons.			Males.			Females.		
	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.
All ages .....	188,543	46,024	116,293	110,563	21,814	66,111	77,980	24,210	50,182	296,741	56,391	150,849	165,459	27,365	82,727	131,282	29,026	68,122
All ages, exclusive of children under 5 and unspecified .....	188,250	45,974	54,165	110,351	21,788	31,815	77,899	24,186	22,350	296,024	54,477	70,423	164,986	26,414	41,730	131,038	28,063	28,693
Under 5 years .....	.....	.....	55,840	.....	.....	28,118	.....	.....	27,722	295	1,866	79,823	154	919	40,577	141	947	39,246
5 and under 10 .....	9,811	13,702	18,151	4,958	6,677	9,214	4,853	7,025	8,937	24,471	19,409	26,647	12,234	9,985	13,616	12,237	9,424	13,031
10 " 15 .....	24,178	6,621	4,918	11,896	3,308	2,878	12,282	3,313	2,040	44,212	7,453	6,007	21,775	3,919	3,436	22,437	3,534	2,571
15 " 20 .....	26,421	3,635	3,590	12,473	1,789	2,183	13,948	1,846	1,407	36,074	3,118	3,444	17,136	1,759	2,187	18,938	1,359	1,257
20 " 21 .....	25,489	3,450	4,429	13,776	1,460	2,922	11,713	1,990	1,507	7,008	547	859	3,311	276	537	3,697	271	322
21 " 25 .....										28,897	2,235	2,728	14,375	1,087	1,675	14,522	1,148	1,053
25 " 30 .....	25,872	3,967	4,593	15,934	1,602	2,771	9,938	2,365	1,822	35,895	3,326	4,396	19,649	1,443	2,827	16,246	1,883	1,569
30 " 40 .....	34,942	5,589	6,341	22,700	2,317	3,972	12,242	3,272	2,369	54,344	6,650	9,962	33,390	2,658	6,799	20,954	3,992	3,163
40 " 50 .....	23,523	4,852	5,719	15,769	2,219	3,511	7,754	2,633	2,208	32,519	4,799	6,743	21,109	1,956	4,442	11,410	2,843	2,301
50 and upwards .....	18,014	4,158	6,424	12,845	2,416	4,364	5,169	1,742	2,060	32,604	6,940	9,637	22,007	3,331	6,211	10,597	3,609	3,426
Unspecified * .....	293	50	6,288	212	26	6,178	81	24	110	422	48	603	319	32	420	103	16	183

\* A large majority of the unspecified in 1861 were Chinese.

	INCREASE OR DECREASE.																										
	Numerical.									Centesimal.									Centesimal Annual Average.								
	Persons.			Males.			Females.			Persons.			Males.			Females.			Persons.			Males.			Females.		
	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.
All ages.....	108,198	10,367	34,556	54,896	5,551	16,616	53,302	4,816	17,940	57'39	22'53	29'71	49'65	25'45	25'13	68'35	19'89	35'75	5'74	2'25	2'97	4'96	2'54	2'51	6'83	1'99	3'57
All ages, exclusive of children under 5 and unspecified .....	107,774	8,503	16,258	54,635	4,626	9,915	53,139	3,877	6,343	57'25	18'49	30'02	49'51	21'23	31'16	68'22	16'03	28'38	5'72	1'85	3'00	4'95	2'12	3'12	6'82	1'69	2'84
Under 5 years .....	295	1,866	23,983	154	919	12,459	141	947	11,524	.....	.....	42'95	.....	.....	44'31	.....	.....	41'57	.....	.....	4'29	.....	.....	4'43	.....	.....	4'16
5 and under 10 .....	14,660	5,707	8,496	7,276	3,308	4,402	7,384	2,399	4,094	149'42	41'65	46'81	146'75	49'54	47'78	152'15	34'15	45'81	14'94	4'16	4'68	14'67	4'95	4'78	15'21	3'41	4'58
10 " 15 .....	20,034	832	1,089	9,879	611	558	10,155	221	531	82'86	12'57	22'14	83'05	18'47	19'39	82'68	6'67	26'03	8'29	1'26	2'21	8'30	1'85	1'94	8'27	0'67	2'60
15 " 20 .....	9,653	517	146	4,663	30	4	4,990	487	150	36'53	14'22	4'07	37'39	1'68	0'18	35'77	26'38	10'66	3'65	1'42	0'41	3'74	0'17	0'02	3'58	2'64	1'07
20 " 21 .....	10,416	668	842	3,910	97	710	6,506	571	132	40'87	19'36	19'01	28'38	6'64	24'29	55'55	28'69	8'75	4'09	1'94	1'90	2'84	0'66	2'43	5'55	2'87	0'87
21 " 25 .....		decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease
25 " 30 .....	10,023	641	197	3,715	159	56	6,308	482	253	38'74	16'16	4'29	23'32	9'93	2'02	63'47	20'39	13'88	3'87	1'62	0'43	2'33	0'99	0'20	6'35	2'04	1'39
30 " 40 .....	19,402	1,061	3,621	10,690	341	2,827	8,712	720	794	55'53	18'98	57'10	47'09	14'72	71'17	71'16	22'00	33'50	5'55	1'90	5'71	4'71	1'47	7'12	7'12	2'20	3'35
40 " 50 .....	8,996	53	1,024	5,340	263	931	3,656	210	93	38'25	1'09	17'91	33'86	11'85	26'52	47'15	7'97	4'21	3'82	0'11	1'79	3'39	1'18	2'65	4'71	0'80	0'42
50 and upwards .....	14,590	2,782	3,213	9,162	915	1,847	5,428	1,867	1,366	80'99	66'91	50'01	71'33	37'87	42'32	105'01	107'18	66'31	8'10	6'69	5'00	7'13	3'79	4'23	10'50	10'72	6'63
Unspecified .....	129	2	5,685	107	6	5,758	22	8	73	44'03	4'00	90'41	50'47	23'05	93'20	27'16	33'33	66'36	4'40	0'40	9'04	5'05	2'31	9'32	2'72	3'33	6'64
		decrease	decrease			decrease		decrease			decrease	decrease			decrease		decrease			decrease	decrease			decrease	decrease		decrease



No. 35.

EDUCATION.—Return showing, at different years of Age, the Percentage of Persons who could read and write, read only, or were unable to read or write, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively.

	1861.									1871.																	
	Persons.			Males.			Females.			Persons.			Males.			Females.											
	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.									
All ages .....	53'74	13'12	33'14	55'70	10'99	33'31	51'18	15'89	32'93	58'88	11'19	29'93	60'05	9'93	30'02	57'47	12'71	29'82									
All ages, exclusive of children under 5, and unspecified	65'27	15'95	18'78	67'31	13'29	19'40	62'60	19'44	17'96	70'33	12'94	16'73	70'77	11'33	17'90	69'78	14'94	15'28									
Under 5 years .....	0'00	0'00	100'00	0'00	0'00	100'00	0'00	0'00	100'00	0'36	2'28	97'36	0'37	2'21	97'42	0'35	2'35	97'30									
5 and under 10 .....	23'55	32'89	43'56	23'78	32'03	44'19	23'31	33'75	42'94	34'70	27'52	37'78	34'14	27'87	37'99	35'27	27'17	37'56									
10 " 15 .....	67'69	18'54	13'77	65'79	18'29	15'92	69'64	18'79	11'57	76'66	12'92	10'42	74'75	13'46	11'79	78'61	12'38	9'01									
15 " 20 .....	78'53	10'80	10'67	75'85	10'88	13'27	81'09	10'73	8'18	84'61	7'31	8'08	81'28	8'34	10'38	87'86	6'30	5'84									
20 " 21 .....	76'38	10'34	13'28	75'87	8'04	16'09	77'01	13'08	9'91	84'93	83'29	6'58	6'50	8'49	10'21	83'19	80'29	6'41	6'69	10'40	13'02	86'70	86'18	6'75	6'31	6'55	7'51
21 " 25 .....																											
25 " 30 .....	75'14	11'52	13'34	78'46	7'89	13'65	70'36	16'74	12'90	82'30	7'62	10'08	82'15	6'03	11'82	82'48	9'56	7'96									
30 " 40 .....	74'55	11'92	13'53	78'31	7'99	13'70	68'46	18'29	13'25	76'59	9'37	14'04	77'93	6'20	15'87	74'55	14'20	11'25									
40 " 50 .....	68'99	14'23	16'78	73'35	10'32	16'33	61'56	20'91	17'53	73'81	10'89	15'30	76'74	7'11	16'15	68'92	17'18	13'90									
50 and upwards .....	63'00	14'54	22'46	65'45	12'31	22'24	57'62	19'42	22'96	66'29	14'11	19'60	69'75	10'56	19'69	60'10	20'47	19'43									
Unspecified.....	4'42	0'76	94'82	3'30	0'41	96'29	37'68	11'16	51'16	39'33	4'47	56'20	41'38	4'15	54'47	34'10	5'30	60'60									

No. 36.

EDUCATION.—Return showing the Proportion of Sexes of Persons who could read and write, read only, or were unable to read or write, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively.

	1861.									1871.									
	Read and write.			Read only.			Cannot read.			Read and write.			Read only.			Cannot read.			
	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	
All ages.....	58'64	41'36	70'53	47'40	52'60	110'98	56'85	43'15	75'91	55'76	44'24	79'34	48'53	51'47	106'07	54'84	45'16	82'35	
All ages, exclusive of children under 5, and unspecified .....	58'62	41'38	70'59	47'39	52'61	111'01	58'74	41'26	70'25	55'73	44'27	79'42	48'49	51'51	106'24	59'26	40'74	68'76	
Under 5 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50'35	49'65	98'59	52'20	47'80	91'56	49'25	50'75	103'05	50'83	49'17	96'72	
5 and under 10 .....	50'54	49'46	97'88	48'73	51'27	105'21	50'76	49'24	96'99	49'99	50'01	100'03	51'44	48'56	94'38	51'10	48'90	95'70	
10 " 15 .....	49'20	50'80	103'25	49'96	50'04	100'15	58'52	41'48	70'88	49'25	50'75	103'04	52'58	47'42	90'17	57'20	42'80	74'81	
15 " 20 .....	47'21	52'79	111'83	49'21	50'79	103'19	60'81	39'19	64'45	47'50	52'50	110'52	56'41	43'59	77'26	63'51	36'49	57'47	
20 " 21 .....	54'05	45'95	85'03	42'32	57'68	136'30	65'97	34'03	51'57	49'26	47'25	50'74	52'75	103'01	111'66	48'99	50'46	51'01	49'54
21 " 25 .....																			
25 " 30 .....	61'59	38'41	62'37	40'38	59'62	147'63	60'33	39'67	65'75	54'74	45'26	82'68	43'39	56'61	130'49	64'31	35'69	55'50	
30 " 40 .....	64'96	35'04	53'93	41'46	58'54	141'21	62'64	37'36	59'64	61'44	38'56	62'76	39'97	60'03	150'19	68'25	31'75	46'52	
40 " 50 .....	67'04	32'96	49'17	45'73	54'27	118'66	61'39	38'61	62'88	64'91	35'09	54'05	40'76	59'24	145'35	65'88	34'12	51'80	
50 and upwards .....	71'31	28'69	40'24	58'10	41'90	72'10	67'93	32'07	47'20	67'50	32'50	48'15	48'00	52'00	108'35	64'45	35'55	55'16	
Unspecified .....	72'35	27'65	38'21	52'00	48'00	92'31	98'25	1'75	1'78	75'59	24'41	32'29	66'67	33'33	50'00	69'65	30'35	43'57	

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES. LXIII

## No. 37.

EDUCATION.—Return showing, for the Urban and Rural parts of the Colony, the Percentage of Persons, Children and Adults, who could read and write, read only, or were unable to read and write, at the Census of 1871.

	Sydney and Suburbs.									Towns and Villages of 100 Inhabitants and over.								
	Persons.			Males.			Females.			Persons.			Males.			Females.		
	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.
All ages .....	68.21	8.95	22.84	69.35	7.54	23.11	67.14	10.27	22.59	63.43	9.88	26.69	64.52	8.44	27.04	62.21	11.49	26.30
Under 5 years ...	0.55	2.50	96.95	0.70	2.50	96.80	0.40	2.48	97.12	0.41	2.98	96.61	0.40	2.94	96.66	0.42	3.01	96.57
5 and under 15 ...	66.99	17.55	15.46	66.25	17.93	15.82	67.73	17.18	15.09	63.84	18.59	17.57	63.29	19.01	17.70	64.38	18.19	17.43
15 and upwards ...	86.62	7.12	6.26	90.06	4.52	5.42	83.51	9.48	7.01	81.31	7.89	10.80	82.12	5.59	12.29	80.33	10.68	8.99
Unspecified.....	63.23	7.09	29.68	56.16	4.11	39.73	69.51	9.76	20.73	57.90	7.01	35.09	57.65	5.88	36.47	58.62	10.34	31.04
	Total Urban.									Total Rural.								
	Persons.			Males.			Females.			Persons.			Males.			Females.		
	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.
All ages .....	66.18	9.35	24.47	67.21	7.94	24.85	65.15	10.76	24.09	52.24	12.86	34.90	54.25	11.51	34.24	49.45	14.75	35.80
Under 5 years ...	0.49	2.70	96.81	0.57	2.69	96.74	0.41	2.71	96.88	0.25	1.91	97.84	0.20	1.79	98.01	0.30	2.04	97.66
5 and under 15 ...	65.61	18.01	16.38	64.95	18.40	16.65	66.24	17.63	16.13	43.31	23.47	33.22	42.13	23.83	34.04	44.58	23.07	32.35
15 and upwards ...	84.42	7.44	8.14	86.49	5.00	8.51	82.31	9.93	7.76	71.45	11.29	17.26	71.49	9.26	19.25	71.40	14.77	13.83
Unspecified.....	60.97	7.06	31.97	56.96	5.07	37.97	66.67	9.91	23.42	24.08	3.97	71.95	27.38	4.47	68.15	15.18	2.62	82.20

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

LXV

## No. 38.

EDUCATION.—Return showing, inclusively and exclusively of Chinese and Aborigines, the Number of Persons who could read and write, read only, or were unable to read or write, at the Census of 1871.

	Total Population.			Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese and Aborigines.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
All ages .....	{ Read and write .....	296,741	165,459	131,282	296,706	165,425	131,281	35	34	1
	{ Read only .....	56,391	27,365	29,026	56,292	27,269	29,023	99	96	3
	{ Cannot read .....	150,849	82,727	68,122	142,780	74,940	67,840	8,069	7,787	282
Under 5 years...	{ Read and write .....	295	154	141	295	154	141	.....	.....	.....
	{ Read only .....	1,866	919	947	1,866	919	947	.....	.....	.....
	{ Cannot read .....	79,823	40,577	39,246	79,796	40,563	39,233	27	14	13
5 and under 15..	{ Read and write .....	68,683	34,009	34,674	68,683	34,009	34,674	.....	.....	.....
	{ Read only .....	26,862	13,904	12,958	26,860	13,902	12,958	2	2	.....
	{ Cannot read .....	32,654	17,052	15,602	32,602	17,000	15,602	52	52	.....
15 and upwards	{ Read and write .....	227,341	130,977	96,364	227,313	130,950	96,363	28	27	1
	{ Read only .....	27,615	12,510	15,105	27,541	12,439	15,102	74	71	3
	{ Cannot read .....	37,769	24,678	13,091	30,156	17,258	12,898	7,613	7,420	193
Unspecified.....	{ Read and write .....	422	319	103	415	312	103	7	7	.....
	{ Read only .....	48	32	16	25	9	16	23	23	.....
	{ Cannot read .....	603	420	183	226	119	107	377	301	76

## No. 39.

EDUCATION.—Return showing, inclusively and exclusively of Chinese and Aborigines, the Percentage of Population who could read and write, read only, or were unable to read or write, at the Census of 1871.

	Total Population.			Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese and Aborigines.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
All ages .....	{ Read and write .....	58.88	60.05	57.47	59.85	61.81	57.54	0.42	0.43	0.35
	{ Read only .....	11.19	9.93	12.71	11.35	10.19	12.72	1.21	1.21	1.05
	{ Cannot read .....	29.93	30.02	29.82	28.80	28.00	29.74	98.37	98.36	98.60
Under 5 years...	{ Read and write .....	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
	{ Read only .....	2.28	2.21	2.35	2.28	2.21	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
	{ Cannot read .....	97.36	97.42	97.30	97.36	97.42	97.30	100.00	100.00	100.00
5 and under 15..	{ Read and write .....	53.58	52.35	54.84	53.60	52.39	54.84	0.00	0.00	.....
	{ Read only .....	20.95	21.40	20.49	20.96	21.42	20.49	3.70	3.70	.....
	{ Cannot read .....	25.47	26.25	24.67	25.44	26.19	24.67	96.30	96.30	.....
15 and upwards	{ Read and write .....	77.66	77.89	77.36	79.76	81.52	77.49	0.36	0.36	0.51
	{ Read only .....	9.44	7.44	12.13	9.67	7.74	12.14	0.96	0.94	1.52
	{ Cannot read .....	12.90	14.67	10.51	10.57	10.74	10.37	98.68	98.70	97.97
Unspecified.....	{ Read and write .....	39.33	41.37	34.10	62.31	70.91	45.57	1.72	2.11	0.00
	{ Read only .....	4.47	4.15	5.30	3.75	2.04	7.08	5.65	6.95	0.00
	{ Cannot read .....	56.20	54.48	60.60	33.94	27.05	47.35	92.63	90.94	100.00

No. 40.

EDUCATION.—Return showing, inclusively and exclusively of Chinese and Aborigines, the Proportion of Sexes of Persons, Children and Adults, who could read and write, read only, or were unable to read or write, at the Census of 1871.

	Total Population.									Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.									Chinese and Aborigines.								
	Read and write.			Read only.			Cannot read.			Read and write.			Read only.			Cannot read.			Read and write.			Read only.			Cannot read.		
	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
All ages .....	55.75	44.25	79.34	48.53	51.47	106.07	54.84	45.16	82.35	55.75	44.25	79.36	48.44	51.56	106.43	52.49	47.51	90.53	97.14	2.86	2.94	96.97	3.03	3.12	96.51	3.49	3.62
Under 5 years.....	52.20	47.80	91.56	49.25	50.75	103.05	50.83	49.17	96.72	52.20	47.80	91.56	49.25	50.75	103.05	50.83	49.17	96.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.85	48.15	92.86
5 and under 15 ...	49.52	50.48	101.95	51.76	48.24	93.19	52.22	47.78	91.49	49.52	50.48	101.95	51.76	48.24	93.21	52.14	47.86	91.78	...	...	...	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
15 and upwards ...	57.61	42.39	73.57	45.30	54.70	120.74	65.34	34.66	53.04	57.61	42.39	73.58	45.16	54.84	121.41	57.23	42.77	74.74	96.43	3.57	3.70	95.95	4.05	4.22	97.46	2.54	2.60
Unspecified .....	75.59	24.41	32.29	66.67	33.33	50.00	69.65	30.35	43.57	75.18	24.82	33.01	36.00	64.00	177.78	52.65	47.35	89.91	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	79.84	20.16	25.24

No. 41.

SOCIAL CONDITION.—Return showing the Numbers of the Unmarried, Married, and Widowed People, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase or Decrease of the same in the decennial period 1861-1871.

Social Condition.	1861.			1871.			Increase or Decrease.								
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Numerical.			Centesimal.			Centesimal Annual Average.		
							Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total .....	350,860	198,488	152,372	503,981	275,551	228,430	153,121	77,063	76,058	43.64	38.82	49.91	4.36	3.88	4.99
Unmarried .....	223,802	130,795	93,007	335,751	192,229	143,522	111,949	61,434	50,515	50.02	46.97	54.31	5.02	4.70	5.43
Married.....	109,188	55,679	53,509	150,992	75,810	74,882	41,504	20,131	21,373	38.01	34.36	39.94	3.80	3.44	3.99
Widowed .....	10,520	4,781	5,739	16,519	6,730	9,789	5,999	1,949	4,050	57.02	40.93	70.57	5.70	4.09	7.06
Unspecified .....	7,350	*7,233	117	1,019	782	237	6,331	6,451	120	86.14	89.19	102.57	8.61	8.92	10.26
							decrease	decrease		decrease	decrease		decrease	decrease.	

\* Unspecified Males in 1861 were chiefly Chinese.

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

LXVII

## No. 42.

SOCIAL CONDITION.—Return showing the Percentage of the Unmarried, Married, or Widowed, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Percentage of Increase or Decrease of the same, as compared with the Total Increase of Population, in the decennial period 1861–1871.

Social Condition.	1861.			1871.			Percentage of Total Increase in the decennial period 1861–1871.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total .....	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00
Unmarried .....	63'79	65'90	61'04	66'62	69'76	62'83	73'11	79'72	66'42
Married .....	31'12	28'05	35'12	29'90	27'51	32'78	27'11	26'12	28'10
Widowed.....	3'00	2'41	3'77	3'28	2'44	4'29	3'92	2'53	5'32
Unspecified .....	2'09	3'64	0'07	0'20	0'29	0'10	4'14 decrease	8'37 decrease	0'16

## No. 43.

SOCIAL CONDITION.—Return showing the Proportion of Sexes of the Unmarried, Married, and Widowed, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively.

Social Condition.	1861.			1871.		
	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
Total.....	56'57	43'43	76'76	54'67	45'33	82'89
Unmarried .....	58'44	41'56	71'11	57'25	42'75	74'66
Married.....	50'99	49'01	96'10	50'31	49'69	98'78
Widowed .....	45'45	54'55	120'04	40'74	59'26	145'45
Unspecified .....	98'41	1'59	1'62	76'74	23'26	30'31

No. 44.

SOCIAL CONDITION.—Return showing, at different years of Age, the Numbers, the Percentage, and the Proportion of Sexes of the Unmarried, Married, and Widowed, at the Census of 1871.

Ages.	Numbers.												Proportion per cent. (exclusive of unspecified.)									Proportion of Sexes.								
	Persons.				Males.				Females.				Persons.			Males.			Females.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 Males.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 Males.
All ages .....	335,751	150,692	16,519	1,019	192,229	75,810	6,730	782	143,522	74,882	9,789	237	66.76	29.96	3.28	69.96	27.59	2.45	62.90	32.81	4.29	57.25	42.75	74.66	50.31	49.69	98.78	40.74	59.26	145.46
15 and upwards .....	125,569	150,691	16,519	1,019	85,614	75,810	6,730	782	39,955	74,881	9,789	237	42.89	51.47	5.64	50.92	45.08	4.00	32.06	60.09	7.85	68.18	31.82	46.90	50.31	49.69	98.78	40.74	59.26	145.46
Under 15 .....	210,182	1	.....	.....	106,615	.....	.....	.....	103,567	1	.....	.....	100.00	0.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	0.00	.....	50.73	49.27	97.14	0.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 and under 20 .....	41,045	1,550	12	29	20,994	71	1	16	20,051	1,479	11	13	96.33	3.64	0.03	99.66	0.34	0.08	93.08	6.87	0.05	51.15	48.85	95.51	4.58	95.42	8.33	91.67	1100.00	
20 " 21 .....	6,952	1,434	8	20	3,970	145	1	8	2,982	1,289	7	12	82.33	17.68	0.10	90.45	3.52	0.03	99.71	30.13	0.16	56.96	43.04	75.11	10.11	89.89	12.50	87.50	720.00	
21 " 25 .....	22,154	11,508	443	55	13,926	3,148	23	40	8,228	8,360	120	15	65.34	34.04	0.42	81.45	18.41	0.14	49.24	50.04	0.72	62.86	37.14	59.08	27.35	72.65	265.57	16.08	33.92	321.74
25 " 30 .....	18,354	24,590	583	88	13,662	19,066	133	58	4,692	14,524	453	30	42.17	59.46	1.34	42.17	59.46	0.55	23.86	73.85	2.29	74.44	37.14	34.34	40.94	59.06	144.28	22.74	77.88	339.85
30 " 35 .....	11,527	25,424	961	77	9,875	15,533	299	54	1,652	13,821	663	83	30.46	71.56	2.34	34.33	65.48	2.23	10.87	84.78	4.35	85.67	14.33	16.73	49.30	59.70	102.35	31.11	68.89	214.40
35 " 40 .....	7,720	23,876	1,310	61	6,878	13,711	444	53	842	11,165	866	83	23.46	76.54	3.94	23.46	76.54	2.94	6.54	86.74	6.72	89.09	10.91	12.24	53.24	46.76	87.84	33.89	66.11	169.61
40 " 45 .....	9,060	31,637	3,239	134	8,261	17,938	1,198	110	799	13,699	2,032	24	16.73	83.27	1.00	16.73	83.27	1.00	4.84	82.87	12.29	91.18	8.82	92.57	7.43	8.03	59.81	40.19	67.20	40.99
45 " 50 .....	4,859	19,822	4,353	134	4,448	11,855	1,745	113	3,611	7,967	2,608	21	16.73	83.27	1.00	16.73	83.27	1.00	3.30	72.85	23.85	92.57	7.43	8.03	59.81	40.19	67.20	40.99	59.91	149.45
50 " 60 .....	2,349	8,216	3,316	71	2,184	5,425	1,839	63	1,614	2,731	1,877	8	16.68	83.32	0.00	16.68	83.32	0.00	2.47	57.75	38.84	92.93	7.02	7.96	66.03	33.97	51.45	46.62	53.38	114.52
60 " 70 .....	866	2,151	1,843	24	866	1,603	956	20	54	548	887	4	18.40	81.60	0.00	18.40	81.60	0.00	3.89	36.70	59.47	93.30	6.70	7.78	74.52	23.48	51.87	48.13	92.78	
70 " 80 .....	179	282	512	4	160	297	299	4	16	75	243	.....	18.40	81.60	0.00	18.40	81.60	0.00	5.64	22.25	72.11	89.39	10.61	11.87	73.40	26.60	52.54	47.48	99.33	
80 and upwards .....	504	201	46	322	393	108	22	243	106	93	24	79	67.11	26.76	6.13	75.38	20.45	4.17	47.54	41.70	10.76	78.97	21.03	26.63	53.73	46.27	86.11	52.17	109.09	

No. 45.

SOCIAL CONDITION.—Return showing, for the Urban and the Rural Population, the Proportion per cent. of the Unmarried, Married, or Widowed, at the Census of 1871.

Ages.	Sydney and Suburbs.												Towns and Villages of 100 Inhabitants and over.												Total Urban.												Total Rural.											
	Persons.				Males.				Females.				Persons.				Males.				Females.				Persons.				Males.				Females.				Persons.				Males.				Females.			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.												
All ages .....	62.86	32.71	4.37	0.06	65.05	32.60	2.29	0.06	60.80	32.81	6.34	0.05	65.89	30.09	3.72	0.30	67.98	28.51	3.01	0.50	63.57	31.85	4.51	0.07	64.15	31.60	4.09	0.16	66.35	30.78	2.61	0.26	61.92	32.42	5.60	0.06	68.74	28.48	2.57	0.21	72.29	25.13	2.33	0.25	63.78	33.15	2.91	0.16
Under 15 .....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00	0.00	.....	.....	100.00	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 and under 21 .....	94.69	5.21	0.09	0.01	98.64	1.33	0.03	0.00	91.56	8.29	0.14	0.01	94.59	5.28	0.03	0.10	99.23	0.64	0.00	0.13	91.00	8.87	0.06	0.07	94.65	5.24	0.07	0.04	98.89	1.04	0.02	0.05	91.33	8.53	0.10	0.04	93.37	6.47	0.02	0.14	99.15	0.72	.....	0.13	86.63	13.17	0.03	0.17
21 and upwards .....	25.50	55.56	8.89	0.05	28.66	56.59	4.69	0.05	22.56	64.60	12.80	0.04	28.97	62.70	7.87	0.56	37.63	55.60	5.88	0.89	17.23	72.02	10.53	0.12	26.90	63.37	8.47	0.26	32.76	61.58	5.23	0.43	20.59	67.38	11.96	0.07	35.70	58.53	5.40	0.28	48.19	47.12	4.37	0.32	12.69	79.78	7.32	0.21
Unspecified .....	29.68	34.84	10.32	25.16	26.03	35.62	6.85	31.50	32.93	34.15	13.41	19.51	52.63	18.42	9.65	19.30	54.12	17.64	4.71	23.53	48.27	20.69	24.14	6.90	39.41	27.88	10.04	22.67	41.14	25.95	5.69	27.22	36.94	30.63	16.22	16.21	54.82	17.82	2.55	24.78	62.52	13.01	2.33	22.14	34.03	30.89	3.14	31.94

No. 46.

OCCUPATIONS.—Return showing, under the principal classifications, the Occupations of the People, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Increase or Decrease of the numbers under each classification, in the decennial period 1861-1871.

Classifications.	1861.			1871.			Increase or Decrease.								
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Numerical.			Centesimal.			Centesimal Annual Average.		
							Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total .....	350,860	198,488	152,372	503,981	275,551	228,430	153,121	77,063	76,058	43'64	38'82	49'91	4'36	3'88	4'99
Religion .....	327	327	.....	505	505	.....	178	178	.....	54'43	54'43	.....	5'44	5'44	.....
Law .....	432	432	.....	589	589	.....	157	157	.....	36'34	36'34	.....	3'63	3'63	.....
Medical .....	534	534	.....	644	644	.....	110	110	.....	20'60	20'60	.....	2'06	2'06	.....
Literature, Arts, and Sciences.....	2,584	1,426	1,158	4,123	2,213	1,910	1,539	787	752	59'56	55'19	64'94	5'96	5'52	6'49
Government Service .....	* 2,284	2,284	.....	3,472	3,307	165	1,188	1,023	165	52'01	44'79	infinite	5'20	4'48	infinite
Trade and Commerce .....	8,460	7,325	1,135	11,538	10,278	1,260	3,078	2,953	125	36'38	40'31	11'01	3'64	4'03	1'10
Production and distribution of Food, &c. ....	7,352	6,061	1,291	8,480	7,527	953	1,128	1,466	338	15'34	24'19	26'18	1'53	2'42	2'62
Agriculture .....	37,368	31,702	5,666	43,805	42,469	1,336	6,437	10,767	4,330	17'23	34'00	76'42	1'72	3'40	7'64
Grazing .....	14,507	13,276	1,231	17,835	17,169	666	3,328	3,893	565	22'94	29'17	45'89	2'29	2'92	4'89
Horticulture .....	2,027	1,938	89	2,984	2,962	22	1,203	1,268	65	59'35	65'43	73'03	5'93	6'54	7'30
Wine-growing .....				246	244	2									
Sugar-growing .....	.....	.....	.....	59	58	1	59	58	1	infinite	infinite	infinite	infinite	infinite	infinite
Mining in Gold .....	20,365	20,365	.....	16,261	16,261	.....	4,104	4,104	.....	20'15	20'15	.....	2'01	2'01	.....
„ in other Metals .....	38	38	.....	118	118	.....	80	80	.....	210'53	210'53	.....	21'05	21'05	.....
„ in Coal .....	979	979	.....	2,150	2,150	.....	1,171	1,171	.....	119'51	119'51	.....	11'95	11'95	.....
Skilled workers .....	18,454	18,454	.....	24,011	24,011	.....	5,557	5,557	.....	24'70	24'70	.....	2'47	2'47	.....
Unskilled „ .....	13,047	13,047	.....	19,030	19,030	.....	5,983	5,983	.....	45'86	45'86	.....	4'59	4'59	.....
Domestic servants .....	17,670	4,481	13,189	22,732	6,711	16,021	5,062	2,230	2,832	28'65	49'77	21'47	2'87	4'98	2'15
Seafaring .....	3,141	3,141	.....	4,520	4,520	.....	1,379	1,379	.....	43'90	43'90	.....	4'39	4'39	.....
Persons engaged in housework, and young children... Of independent means.....	141,680	41,721	99,959	199,523	49,453	150,070	66,538	14,059	52,479	46'96	33'69	52'50	4'70	3'37	5'25
Occupations not stated.....	.....	.....	.....	5,614	4,411	1,203									
Scholars under tuition .....	45,953	23,225	22,728	92,878	47,169	45,709	46,925	23,944	22,981	102'12	103'05	101'11	10'21	10'30	10'11
Miscellaneous occupations .....	11,645	6,598	5,047	15,510	8,638	6,872	3,865	2,040	1,825	33'10	30'92	36'16	3'31	3'09	3'62
In Asylums, in Gaols, &c.....	2,013	1,134	879	4,273	3,198	1,075	2,260	2,064	196	112'27	182'01	22'29	11'23	18'20	2'30

\* Including, in 1861, 532 British Infantry and Artillery.

† Including, as in 1861, milliners, &c., for the sake of comparison. All needlewomen, however, will be found, in the tables for 1871, classed as skilled workers.

NOTE.—The decrease in the number of females returned as employed in “the production and distribution of food, &c.,” in “Agriculture,” “Grazing,” and “Horticulture,” can only be explained by the assumption that in 1861 a great many wives or daughters of persons so employed were returned under the same classification, while in 1871, unless their occupation was fully specified, they were considered as being engaged in housework, and classed under “Domestic Duties.”



CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

No. 47.

OCCUPATIONS.—Return showing the Proportion per cent. of Persons under the principal classifications of Occupations, at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 respectively, and the Percentage of Increase or Decrease of the same, as compared with the Total Increase of Population, in the decennial period 1861-1871.

Classifications.	1861.			1871.			Percentage of Total Increase or Decrease in the period 1861-1871.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total.....	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00
Religion.....	0'09	0'17	.....	0'10	0'18	.....	0'12	0'23	.....
Law.....	0'12	0'22	.....	0'12	0'21	.....	0'10	0'20	.....
Medical.....	0'15	0'27	.....	0'13	0'23	.....	0'17	0'14	.....
Literature, Arts, and Sciences.....	0'74	0'72	0'76	0'82	0'80	0'84	1'01	1'02	0'99
Government Service.....	0'65	1'15	.....	0'69	1'20	0'07	0'77	1'33	0'22
Trade and Commerce.....	2'41	3'69	0'74	2'29	3'73	0'55	2'01	3'83	0'17
Production and distribution of Food.....	2'09	3'05	0'85	1'68	2'73	0'42	0'74	1'90	0'45
Agriculture.....	10'65	15'97	3'72	8'69	15'41	0'59	4'20	13'97	5'69
Grazing.....	4'14	6'69	0'81	3'54	6'23	0'29	2'17	5'05	0'74
Horticulture.....	} 0'58	0'98	0'06	0'59	1'07	} 0'01	0'79	1'65	0'08
Wine-growing.....				0'05	0'09				
Sugar-growing.....				0'01	0'02				
Mining in Gold.....	5'80	10'26	.....	3'23	5'90	.....	2'68	5'32	0'00
"    in other Metals.....	0'01	0'02	.....	0'02	0'04	.....	0'05	0'10	.....
"    in Coal.....	0'28	0'49	.....	0'42	0'78	.....	0'76	1'52	.....
Skilled workers.....	5'26	9'30	.....	4'76	8'72	.....	3'63	7'21	.....
Unskilled ".....	3'72	6'57	.....	3'78	6'91	.....	3'91	7'76	.....
Domestic servants.....	5'04	2'26	8'66	4'51	2'44	7'01	3'31	2'89	3'72
Seafaring.....	0'89	1'58	.....	0'89	1'64	.....	0'90	1'79	.....
Persons engaged in housework, and young children.....	} 40'30	21'02	65'60	39'59	17'95	65'70	} 43'46	18'25	68'99
Persons of independent means.....				0'61	0'70	0'51			
Occupations not stated.....				1'11	1'60	0'52			
Scholars under tuition.....	13'09	11'70	14'91	18'43	17'12	20'01	30'65	31'07	30'22
Miscellaneous occupations.....	3'32	3'32	3'31	3'08	3'14	3'01	2'52	2'65	2'39
Persons in Asylums, in Gaols, &c.....	0'57	0'57	0'58	0'85	1'16	0'47	1'47	2'68	0'26

NOTE.—The remarks at the foot of Table No. 46 apply also to the above Return.

No. 48.

OCCUPATIONS.—Return showing, for the Male Population, the Numbers under the various Heads of Occupation, and the Proportion of the same to the Total Male Population, at the Census of 1871.

Occupations.	Sub-Classes.		Classes.	
	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. of Male Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. of Male Population.
Total Males.....	275,551	100'00	275,551	100'00
<b>Class I.—Learned and Educated Professions.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1—RELIGION—Clergy.....	505	0'183		
SUB-CLASS 2—JUDICIAL AND LEGAL—				
1. Judges, Lawyers, &c.....	310	0'113		
2. Lawyers' Clerks, &c.....	279	0'101		
	589	0'214		
SUB-CLASS 3—MEDICAL AND SURGICAL—				
1. Physicians, Surgeons, &c.....	326	0'118		
2. Chemists, Dentists, &c.....	247	0'090		
3. Assistants and Students.....	71	0'026		
	644	0'234		
SUB-CLASS 4—LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, AND SCIENCES—				
1. Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, Authors, &c.....	725	0'263		
2. Professors, Schoolmasters, &c.....	1,488	0'540		
	2,213	0'803		
Total, Learned and Educated Professions'.....			3,951	1'43
<b>Class II.—Government Service.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1—CIVIL OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATES.....	2,469	0'896		
SUB-CLASS 2—POLICE.....	838	0'304		
Total, Government Service.....			3,307	1'20

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

LXXI

No. 48—continued.

Occupations.	Sub-Classes.		Classes.	
	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. of Male Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. of Male Population.
<b>Class III.—Commercial.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1— Bankers, Merchants, &c. ....	1,723	0'625		
SUB-CLASS 2— General Dealers, &c. ....	4,312	1'565		
SUB-CLASS 3— Mercantile Clerks, Shopmen, &c. ....	4,243	1'540		
Total Commercial.....			10,278	3'73
<b>Class IV.—Personal Offices.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1— Engaged in the production of Food and Drink .....	1,956	0'709		
SUB-CLASS 2— Engaged in the distribution of Food and Drink.....	3,561	1'292		
SUB-CLASS 3— Engaged in providing Food and Drink with Accommodation .....	2,010	0'730		
Total Personal Offices.....			7,527	2'73
<b>Class V.—Domestic.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1— Domestic Duties, Children at Home, &c.....	49,453	17'947		
SUB-CLASS 2— Independent Means .....	1,916	0'695		
SUB-CLASS 3— Scholars—At Home .....	8,243	2'992		
At School .....	38,926	14'127		
Total Domestic.....	47,169	17'119	98,538	35'76
<b>Class VI.—Land.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1—AGRICULTURAL—				
1. Farm Proprietors or Tenants .....	20,363	7'390		
2. Assisting on Farms, (not hired servants) .....	13,477	4'891		
3. Hired Farm Servants .....	8,629	3'132		
Total .....	42,469	15'413		
SUB-CLASS 2—PASTORAL—				
Sheep—				
1. Sheep-farmers, Proprietors or Tenants .....	1,242	0'451		
2. Assisting on Sheep-farms (not hired servants) .....	1,451	0'526		
3. Shepherds, Hutkeepers, &c. ....	10,205	3'704		
Total .....	12,898	4'681		
CATTLE AND HORSES—				
1. Stockholders, &c., Proprietors or Tenants .....	588	0'213		
2. Persons assisting on Cattle Stations (not hired servants).....	376	0'137		
3. Hired Stockmen, &c. ....	3,307	1'200		
Total .....	4,271	1'550		
SUB-CLASS 3—HORTICULTURAL—				
1. Gardeners, Nurserymen, &c. ....	870	0'316		
2. Labouring Gardeners, &c.....	2,092	0'759		
Total .....	2,962	1'075		
SUB-CLASS 4—WINE-GROWING—				
1. Vineyard Proprietors or Tenants.....	73	0'027		
2. Vinedressers, &c. ....	171	0'062		
Total .....	244	0'089		
SUB-CLASS 5—SUGAR-GROWING—				
1. Sugar Plantations, Proprietors or Tenants.....	30	0'011		
2. Labourers on Sugar Plantations .....	28	0'010		
Total .....	58	0'021		
Total Land .....			62,902	22'83
<b>Class VII.—Mining.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1—MINERS IN GOLD .....	16,261	5'902		
SUB-CLASS 2—MINERS IN OTHER METALS .....	118	0'043		
SUB-CLASS 3—MINERS IN COAL .....	2,150	0'780		
Total Mining .....			18,529	6'73

Occupations.	Sub-Classes.		Classes.	
	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. of Male Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. of Male Population.
<b>Class VIII.—Skilled Workers and Artificers.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1—IN THE SUPERIOR ARTS—				
1. Watchmakers, Jewellers, Lithographers, Opticians, Photographers, Printers, &c. ....	306	0'111		
2. Hired workmen and apprentices .....	913	0'332		
	1,219	0'443		
SUB-CLASS 2—IN THE METALS—				
1. Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths, Cutlers, Farriers, Locksmiths, Ship-smiths, &c. ....	819	0'297		
2. Hired workmen and apprentices .....	3,425	1'243		
	4,244	1'540		
SUB-CLASS 3—IN WOOD—				
1. Boatbuilders, Carpenters, Joiners, Shipbuilders, Shipwrights, Wheelwrights, &c. ....	1,017	0'369		
2. Hired workmen and apprentices .....	5,250	1'905		
	6,267	2'274		
SUB-CLASS 4—IN STONE AND EARTH—				
1. Builders, Bricklayers, Brickmakers, Masons, Potters, &c. ....	859	0'312		
2. Hired workmen and apprentices .....	2,742	0'995		
	3,601	1'307		
SUB-CLASS 5—IN LEATHER AND SKINS—				
1. Bootmakers, Shoemakers, Curriers, Saddlers, Tanners, &c. ....	1,082	0'393		
2. Hired workmen and apprentices .....	4,106	1'490		
	5,188	1'883		
SUB-CLASS 6—MISCELLANEOUS—				
1. Barbers, Bookbinders, Hairdressers, Shirtmakers, Tailors, Upholsterers, &c. ....	679	0'246		
2. Hired workmen and apprentices .....	2,813	1'021		
	3,492	1'267		
Total Skilled Workers and Artificers .....			24,011	8'72
<b>Class IX.—Unskilled Labour.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1—HIRED DOMESTIC SERVANTS .....				
2—UNSKILLED WORKMEN, LABOURERS, &c. ....	6,711	2'436		
	19,030	6'906		
Total Unskilled Labour .....			25,741	9'34
<b>Class X.—Mariners.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1—				
Officers, Masters, Pilots, &c. ....	688	0'250		
SUB-CLASS 2—				
Seamen, &c. ....	3,590	1'303		
SUB-CLASS 3—				
Ballastmen, Divers, Lightermen, Lumpers, Stevedores, &c. ....	242	0'088		
Total Mariners .....			4,520	1'64
Class XI.—Persons in Asylums, in Gaols, &c. ....	3,198	1'157	3,198	1'16
Class XII.—Miscellaneous Occupations .....	8,638	3'135	8,638	3'13
Class XIII.—Occupations not stated .....	4,411	1'601	4,411	1'60

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—SUMMARY TABLES.

LXXIII

## No. 49.

OCCUPATIONS.—Return showing, for the Female Population, the Numbers under the various heads of Occupation, and the Proportion per cent. of the same to the Total Female Population, at the Census of 1871.

Occupations.	Sub-Classes.		Classes.	
	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. of Female Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. of Female Population.
Total Females .....	228,430	100'00	228,430	100'00
<b>Class I.—Learned and Educated Professions.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 4—LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, AND SCIENCES—				
1. Artists, Authors, &c. ....	69	0'030		
2. Teachers, &c. ....	1,841	0'806		
Total Learned and Educated Professions.....			1,910	0'84
<b>Class II.—Government Service.</b>				
SUPERINTENDENTS AND SUBORDINATES IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, POSTMISTRESSES, &c. ....				
	165	0'072	165	0'07
<b>Class III.—Commercial.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 2—				
Shop and Storekeepers, &c. ....	630	0'276		
SUB-CLASS 3—				
Assistants in Shops, Saleswomen, &c. ....	630	0'276		
Total Commercial .....			1,260	0'55
<b>Class IV.—Personal Offices.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1—				
Engaged in the Production of Food and Drink .....	133	0'058		
SUB-CLASS 2—				
Engaged in the Distribution of Food and Drink.....	334	0'146		
SUB-CLASS 3—				
Engaged in providing Food and Drink with Accommodation .....	486	0'213		
Total Personal Offices.....			953	0'42
<b>Class V.—Domestic.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1—				
Domestic Duties, Children at Home, &c.....	150,070	65'696		
SUB-CLASS 2—				
Of Independent Means .....	1,165	0'510		
SUB-CLASS 3—				
Scholars under Tuition—				
1. At Home.....	9,559	4'185		
2. At School .....	36,150	15'825		
	45,709	20'010		
Total Domestic .....			196,944	86'22
<b>Class VI.—Land.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1—AGRICULTURAL—				
1. Farm Proprietors or Tenants .....	631	0'277		
2. Assisting on Farms (not hired servants).....	488	0'214		
3. Hired Farm Servants .....	217	0'095		
	1,336	0'586		
SUB-CLASS 2—PASTORAL—				
SHEEP—				
1. Sheep Farmers, Proprietors or Tenants .....	61	0'027		
2. Assisting on Sheep Farms (not hired servants).....	20	0'009		
3. Shepherds, Hutkeepers, &c. ....	523	0'229		
	604	0'265		
CATTLE AND HORSES—				
1. Stockholders, &c., Proprietors or Tenants .....	54	0'024		
2. Assisting on Cattle Stations (not hired servants) .....	7	0'003		
3. Hired Servants .....	1	0'000		
	62	0'027		
SUB-CLASS 3—HORTICULTURAL—				
1. Florists, Market Gardeners, &c. ....	13	0'005		
2. Hired for Garden work.....	9	0'004		
	22	0'009		

Occupations.	Sub-Classes.		Classes.	
	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. of Female Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. of Female Population.
<b>Class VI.—Land—continued.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 4—WINE-GROWING—				
1. Vineyard Proprietor .....	1	0'000		
2. Employed in a Vineyard .....	1	0'000		
	2	0'001		
SUB-CLASS 5—SUGAR-GROWING—				
1. Employed on a Sugar Plantation .....	1	0'000		
Total Land .....			2,027	0'89
<b>Class VIII.—Skilled Workers and Artificers.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 6—MISCELLANEOUS—				
3. Needlewomen .....	4,235	1'854		
Total Skilled Workers .....			4,235	1'85
<b>Class IX.—Unskilled Labour.</b>				
SUB-CLASS 1—HIRED DOMESTIC SERVANTS.....				
Total Unskilled Labour .....	16,021	7'014		
			16,021	7'01
Class XI.—In Asylums, in Gaols, &c. ....	1,075	0'471	1,075	0'47
Class XII.—Miscellaneous Occupations .....	2,637	1'155	2,637	1'15
Class XIII.—Occupations not stated.....	1,203	0'525	1,203	0'53

## APPENDICES.

## A.

## CENSUS ACT OF 1871.

## No. XII.

An Act to make provision for taking the Census and for obtaining certain Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics in 1871.  
[Assented to, 4th May, 1870.]

- WHEREAS it is expedient that an account of the Population be taken in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and to obtain information as to the Live Stock and Agricultural Produce of New South Wales Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows :—
1. In the construction of this Act the word "dwelling" shall include all buildings and tenements or other erections whether permanent or temporary of which the whole or any part shall be used for the purpose of human habitation. Provided that in the case of pastoral establishments the employers or superintendents shall be deemed "occupiers" for the purpose of filling up the Schedules herein mentioned for their whole respective establishments and for all other purposes and subject to all other provisions of this Act Provided also that each such pastoral establishment shall in the construction of this Act be deemed one "dwelling" And the word "Census" shall mean an account of the Population of New South Wales.
2. A Census shall be taken in manner hereinafter directed of all persons in the Colony on the night of Sunday the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
3. For the taking of such Census and for obtaining information as to the Live Stock and Agricultural Produce the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council shall appoint Enumerators and define the Districts for which they shall respectively act and determine the number of Collectors to be appointed and employed by such Enumerators respectively and such appointments and other particulars shall be notified in the *Gazette*.
4. The Enumerators shall subject to approval by the Governor with the like advice appoint in like manner the Collectors to be employed by them respectively and assign Sub-districts to such Collectors.
5. The Colonial Secretary shall have the care of superintending the taking of such Census and the collection of returns of such Live Stock and Agricultural Produce and shall cause to be prepared and printed for the use of the persons to be employed in taking the same Forms and such Instructions as he shall deem necessary And the Registrar General shall under the directions of such Colonial Secretary issue all such Forms and Instructions to the persons for whose use they shall be intended.
6. The Colonial Secretary shall cause to be prepared such Schedules Forms Declarations and Circulars as may be necessary for obtaining information as to the Name and Surname Relation to Head of Family Condition Sex Age Rank Profession or Occupation Birth-place Religion and Education of every person living in New South Wales on the night of the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and also whether any such persons were at the said date Blind or Deaf and Dumb and of all Houseless persons persons travelling or on shipboard And the said Colonial Secretary shall also cause to be prepared such Schedules Forms and Declarations as may be necessary for obtaining full and true particulars of the Agricultural Produce and Live Stock of New South Wales at the aforesaid date And the Enumerators shall in the course of the week ending on Saturday the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one leave or cause to be left at every dwelling within their respective districts one or more of such Schedules for the Occupier or Occupiers thereof or of any part thereof and upon every such Schedule shall be plainly expressed that it is to be filled up by the Occupier of such dwelling (or where such dwelling is let in different stories or apartments and occupied distinctly by different persons or families then by the Occupier of each such distinct story or apartment) and that the Enumerator or Collector will collect all such Schedules on the Monday then next following And every Occupier of any dwelling or of any distinct story or apartment in any dwelling with or for whom any such Schedule shall have been left as aforesaid shall fill up the said Schedule to the best of his or her knowledge and belief so far as relates to all persons abiding in the dwelling story or apartment occupied by him or her and where required shall furnish full and true particulars of all Agricultural Produce and Live Stock according to the form contained in the Produce and Live Stock Schedule left at such Occupier's dwelling and shall sign his or her name thereunto and shall deliver the Schedules so filled up or cause the same to be delivered to the Enumerator or Collector when required so to do.
7. The Colonial Secretary shall obtain by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose Returns of the Particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons and all persons who during the said night of Sunday the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one were travelling or on shipboard or for any other reason were not abiding in any dwelling of which account is to be taken by the Enumerators and such returns shall be included in the Abstracts to be made as hereinafter enacted.
8. Every Collector shall on Monday the third day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one or as soon thereafter as practicable demand and receive the said Schedules at all dwellings within his Sub-district and shall satisfy himself by inspection of the same that such Schedules are correctly filled up or if not so in any particular shall himself by information derived from the Occupier make the same complete and correct and in either such case shall then and there countersign the said Schedules with his own name.
9. Every Collector shall within seven days after all the Schedules within his Sub-district shall have been completed and received by him deliver them to his Enumerator together with a declaration made and subscribed by himself in the form of the Schedule hereto marked A And any Enumerator may in the case of any defect or deficiency in any Schedule so delivered require the Collector delivering the same to make further inquiries and to correct such defect or supply such deficiency at his own cost.
10. Every Enumerator shall within fourteen days after receipt from his Collectors of all such Schedules make out therefrom one collective return of all the several particulars therein respectively contained and shall sign and transmit the same to the Registrar General for the use of the Colonial Secretary together with all the said Schedules and the declarations aforesaid as received from the several Collectors and together also with a declaration made and subscribed by himself in the form of the Schedule hereto marked B.
11. The Colonial Secretary shall with all convenient speed prepare or cause to be prepared Abstracts of the said Returns in form as nearly resembling the Census of Great Britain for 1861 as circumstances will admit And such Abstracts shall be printed and laid before both Houses of Parliament.
12. The Inspector General of Police—all Municipal Councils—Justices of the Peace—Clerks of Petty Sessions—Gold Commissioners—District Registrars of Births Marriages and Deaths and Inspectors of Sheep within the Colony shall on every request in writing from the Registrar General supply him for the use of the Colonial Secretary with all information in their power respecting fit persons to be appointed Enumerators or Collectors as aforesaid together with such advice and assistance upon any and every other point tending to the effectual carrying out of the provisions of this Act as may be in their power.
13. Any occupier or person in charge of any dwelling or distinct part of a dwelling who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to fill up to the best of his knowledge or information and belief the Schedules so left as aforesaid or to sign and deliver the same or shall refuse or wilfully neglect to answer or untruly answer any necessary inquiry made by a Collector or wilfully make sign or deliver or cause to be made signed or delivered any false return or statement of any particular in such Schedule or shall obstruct any person in the performance of any duty under this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Preamble.

Interpretation.

Census to be taken on 2nd April 1871. Enumerators to be appointed.

Collectors to be employed.

Forms and Instructions to be issued.

Schedules to be prepared and left at dwellings and filled up by occupiers.

Account of houseless poor and of travellers.

Collectors personally to receive the Schedules and see to their correctness.

Collectors to deliver all Schedules &amp;c. to Enumerator.

Enumerators to make collective Returns for use of Colonial Secretary.

Completion of Census by Colonial Secretary.

Authorities to aid in carrying Act into effect.

Penalty for non-compliance with Act.

Penalty for wilful default of Collector.

How declaration to be made and if false how punished.

Penalty for failing to act after accepting office.

Recovery of penalties.  
Short title.

14. Any Collector who shall fail to return to his Enumerator all the Schedules which shall have been received by him or shall wilfully sign or deliver any untrue Schedule or alter any Schedule except as aforesaid or shall otherwise wilfully violate any provision of this Act shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

15. Every declaration under this Act may be made and subscribed before any Justice of the Peace or Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking affidavits And any person wilfully making and subscribing a false declaration shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

16. Any person accepting the office of Enumerator or Collector under this Act and afterwards refusing or neglecting to do anything lawfully required of him in virtue of such office unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause (in which case the Governor with the advice aforesaid may forthwith appoint another Enumerator or the Enumerator may appoint another Collector approved as aforesaid) shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

17. All penalties under this Act may be recovered summarily before any two Justices of the Peace.

18. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as "The Census Act for 1871."

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## SCHEDULES.

### SCHEDULE A.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ a Collector appointed under the "Census Act for 1871" do solemnly declare that the Schedules numbered from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ inclusive contained in the sealed packet to which this Declaration is attached are all the Schedules under the said Act which have been completed and received by me within the Sub-District to which I was appointed and that the whole contents of all the said Schedules are true to the best of my knowledge information and belief.

[Signature.]

Made and subscribed before me at \_\_\_\_\_ }  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 187 . }

Justice of the Peace  
Or Commissioner of Supreme Court for taking Affidavits.

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### SCHEDULE B.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ an Enumerator appointed for the District of \_\_\_\_\_ under the "Census Act for 1871" do solemnly declare that the sealed packet addressed to the Registrar General to which this Declaration is attached contains all the Schedules and Declarations transmitted to me by the [state here the number of Collectors for his District] Collectors appointed by me and also one Collective Return made out by me from the said Schedules and that the said Collective Return contains the full true and correct results of all the particulars contained in all the said Schedules to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Signature.]

Made and subscribed before me at \_\_\_\_\_ }  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 187 . }

Justice of the Peace  
Or Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits.

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B.

\* HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

This Schedule is to be filled up by the Occupier or Person in charge of the Dwelling.—If let or sub-let to different persons or families, in separate stories or apartments, each such story or apartment must be treated as a separate Dwelling, and the Occupier or Person in charge of each must make a separate Return upon a separate form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE COLUMN HEADED "RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION."

Officers in the Army and Navy to add, after their rank, whether in actual service, on half-pay, or retired; and in the latter case, if engaged in any occupation, to be particular in stating it.

Persons in the Civil Service to state, after their title or rank, the Department to which they are attached, and also whether they are engaged in any other and what besides their official occupation.

Clergymen to state the Denomination of which they are ministers, and the place of worship in which they officiate. They are requested not to employ the indefinite term "Clerk." Local or occasional preachers to return their ordinary occupations.

Members of the Legal Profession to state whether or not in actual practice; and if holding any office, to give its title. Lawyers admitted elsewhere, but not on the Rolls here, to state the grade and country. Persons employed by Barristers or in Solicitors' Offices, to distinguish whether they are articled or other clerks.

Members of the Medical Profession to state whether they are Physicians, Surgeons, or General Practitioners, and to return themselves as practising or not practising; and if otherwise employed, to state the occupation.

Teachers, Authors, Public Writers, and Artists, to state the particular branch of science, literature, or art which they cultivate. Engineers to state whether civil engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, &c. Surveyors to state whether land, mining, or marine surveyor.

Persons engaged in Trade or Commerce, as Merchants, Manufacturers, Storekeepers, Retailers, Brokers, Agents, Auctioneers, Clerks, &c., to state the particular business in which they are engaged, or the staple in which they deal. The ordinary and most commonly understood terms should be employed. Commercial Travellers should not omit the word commercial.

The terms Farmer and Gardener to be applied to all persons actually in occupation of land and tilling, whether proprietors or tenants. The number of hands employed should be returned thus—"Farmer or gardener employing \_\_\_\_\_ men." The word landowner is too vague. Proprietorship may be expressed by inserting ("Prop.") after "Farmer." Sons and daughters, brothers, or other relatives helping on farms or stations, may be returned as "Son assisting," "Daughter assisting," as the case may be.

Gold-miners to specify whether engaged in puddling, sluicing, quartz-mining, crushing, &c., or alluvial mining. When a gold-miner employs others to assist him, he should return himself "Gold-miner, employing \_\_\_\_\_ men." A gold-miner working for another should return himself as "Gold-miner," not as a labourer.

Artisans and Mechanics should always mention whether they are Masters or Journeymen, whether they keep a shop, store, &c., and the number of persons in their employment. The materials on which mechanics work, and the particular branch of their trade, are always to be distinctly expressed; thus—"Ship Carpenter," "House Carpenter," "Shingler," "Coachsmith," "Locksmith," "Horse-shoer."

A person engaged in more than one pursuit should state his occupations in the order of their importance to himself.

Carters, Carriers, Labourers, Servants, &c., to describe themselves by the name of their usual employment; "Drayman on Wharf," "Carter to the Diggings," "Labourer, making roads," "Omnibus Driver," "Cabman," "Porter," "Messenger," &c.

Persons not following any profession, trade, or calling, and not holding any public office, but possessed of independent means, may designate themselves "Proprietor of Land," "Proprietor of Houses," "Annuitant," as the case may be. The word "Householder," should not be used in place of "proprietor of houses," nor the word "gentleman," or "lady" in place of "no occupation." Persons who have ceased to follow one pursuit and have not commenced another, should enter "no occupation at present." Persons out of work should enter "unemployed" after their ordinary calling.

WOMEN.—The occupation of women not coming under the foregoing instructions, and who are employed in any but domestic duties, should be distinctly recorded. But they should not be entered as engaged in the occupations of their husbands or fathers, &c., unless they regularly assist them. When only in the capacity of wife, mother, daughter, sister, &c., write "Domestic Duties."

CHILDREN.—If children are regularly pursuing or assisting in any occupation it should be stated. If daily attending a Public or Private School, or receiving tuition under a master or governess at home, it should be specified by writing against the name—"attending school under the Board of Education," "attending Private School," "Scholar at home," as the case may be. When only in the relation of son, daughter, or other relative, write "Domestic Duties, as in the case of women."

PERSONS IN HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, GAOLS, ETC.—Care should be taken to describe their position as inmates; thus—"Prisoner," "Patient," "Gaoler," "Nurse." Previous occupation of prisoners, patients, &c., should be inserted, as well as their present occupation in the Hospitals, Asylums, Gaols, etc.

The Occupation which each person is following and deriving income from at the time of the Census should in all cases be stated.

\*\* Every answer should be written in full. The use of dots (,) or ditto (do.) leads to numerous mistakes, and cannot be admitted by the Collectors.

EXAMPLE OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE RETURN.

	Name and Surname.	Relation to Head of Family.	Condition.	Sex.	Age last Birth-day.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Health, &c.	Where born.	Religion.	Education.	Description of Dwelling.
1	James Robinson	Head of Family	Married	M.	57	Farmer employing six men	Sick	England	Church of England	Read and write	Wooden cottage, four rooms.
2	Maria Robinson	Wife	Married	F.	53	Domestic duties		Scotland	Presbyterian	Read and write	
3	John Robinson	Son	Unmarried	M.	30	Son, assisting on farm	Deaf & Dumb	United States, British subject by parentage	Wesleyan Methodist	Read and write	
4	Henry Robinson	Nephew	Unmarried	M.	13	Attending private school		Victoria	Independent	Read only	
5	Françoise Laval	Lodger	Widow	F.	34	Domestic servant		Mauritius	Roman Catholic	Cannot read	
6	Thomas Wood	Servant	Unmarried	M.	21	Farm servant		At sea, British subject	Unitarian	Read and write	
7	Sydney Green	Caller	Unmarried	M.	24	Farm labourer (unemployed)		Tasmania	No religion	Cannot read	
1	John Charles Hadley	Head of Family	Widower	M.	40	Hotelkeeper		Upper Canada	Congregationalist	Read and write	Stone house, six rooms.
2	Jane Emma Hadley	Daughter	Unmarried	F.	8	Scholar at Home		Victoria	Congregationalist	Read and write	
3	Mary Butler	In my employment	Unmarried	F.	25	Governess		Wales	Roman Catholic	Read and write	
4	Wilhelm Herman	Servant	Unmarried	M.	23	Barman		Germany, British subject by naturalization	Lutheran	Read and write	
5	Anne Campbell	Servant	Widow	F.	31	Cook and Laundress		New South Wales	Presbyterian	Cannot read	
6	Edward O'Neil	Lodger	Married	M.	23	Labourer (unemployed)		Ireland	Church of England	Read only	
7	Lewis Joseph	Lodger	Unmarried	M.	37	Gold-miner, quartz-crushing, employing ten men		Cape of Good Hope	Hebrew	Read and write	

\* The corresponding part for the Ship Return is identical with this, with the exception of the top line (Ship Return), instead of "Householder's Schedule."



## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

CAUTION.—Any person who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to fill up, to the best of his or her knowledge, information, or belief, this form, or to sign and deliver the same, or shall refuse or wilfully neglect to answer, or shall untruly answer, any inquiry made by a Collector, or wilfully make, sign, or deliver, or cause to be made, signed, or delivered, any false return or statement of any particular in this form, is liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds.

Officers, Enumerators, and Collectors, are strictly forbidden to divulge any of the contents of this form, except as required by the Census Act.

List of the Members of the Household or Family, Visitors, Servants, and others, who slept or abode in this Dwelling on the Night of Sunday, the 2nd day of April, 1871.

Name and Surname.	Relation to Head of Family.	Condition.	Sex.	Age last Birthday.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Health.	Where Born.	Religion.	Education.	Description of Dwelling.	
										State whether built of Stone, Brick, Wood, Linen, &c.	Number of Rooms.
<i>No person absent on the Night of Sunday, the 2nd April, to be entered.</i> Write after the names of the Head of the Family the names of his Wife, Children, and other relatives. Then Visitors, Lodgers, Servants, &c.	State whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other relative, Visitor, Lodger, or Servant.	Write "Married," "Widower," or "Unmarried," against the names of all persons, except young Children.	Write "M" against Males, and "F" against Females.	The ages of infants under One Year to be stated in Months.	[Before filling in this column you are requested to read the instructions on the other side.]	If unable to follow usual occupation by reason of illness or accident, write "Sick," or "Accident," or if afflicted by an incurable infirmity, write "Deaf and Dumb," "Blind," "Lunatic," "Idiot," as the case may be.	State the Country, not the Town or Parish; if born in Foreign Parts, or at Sea, add whether a British Subject by Parentage, or Naturalization; if in Australia, state which Colony.  ["Q" for Chinese, "Ab" for Aboriginal, to be inserted after the words "China," or "New South Wales," if the person referred to is a member of either race.]	State the name of the Religion or Sect.  Do not use general terms that represent more than one Religious Body, as "Protestant" or "Catholic."  If of no denomination, or if the Religion cannot be ascertained from the occupier or person in charge, state so.  Write against the names of Children, however young, the Religion in which it is intended they are to be brought up. [Any person objecting to fill up this column will insert therein the word "object."]	Insert degree of Education, that is, "Cannot Read," "Read only," or "Read and Write," as the case may be; and state if a Member of any University.  [Chinese to be set down as "unable to read and write" unless they can read and write English]	State whether built of Stone, Brick, Wood, Linen, &c.	Number of Rooms.
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The foregoing is a true Return concerning all Persons in this Dwelling. Witness my hand

Signature of Occupier or Person in Charge or of the Collector.

N.B.—In the case of Pastoral Establishments, the Employer or Superintendent must fill in the Returns for his entire Establishment, which, under the Act, is deemed one Dwelling; but the number and description of out-stations or huts in which shepherds, stockmen, or other distinct family or person may reside, must be specified in the last column, in addition to the number of buildings occupied on the head station; and if any out-station is in a separate Collector's District from that of the home station, the required information will be obtained by the Collector of that District.

CENSUS OF THE POPULATION OF NEW  
SOUTH WALES.—1871.

No.

County or Pastoral District.	
Registry District.	
Electoral District.	
Police District.	
Parish or Collector's Sub-District.	
Municipality, Town, Village, or Locality.	
Ward.	
Street or Road.	
Name or Number of Dwelling.	

TO THE OCCUPANT OR PERSON IN CHARGE.

You are requested to insert the particulars specified in the form of Return respecting all the persons who slept or abode in your Dwelling on the night of the 2nd April, 1871.

This paper will be called for on Monday, the day of (or as soon after as practicable) by the Collector; and it will save trouble if, as the Act requires, you have the answers written in the proper columns by that day. It is the Collector's duty to verify the facts, and (if you have omitted to comply with the above instructions) to record them at your residence.

This Return is required to show the actual number of the population; their distribution over the country, in counties, electoral, police, registry, districts, municipalities, villages, towns, parishes, gold fields, &c.; their religions, occupations, ages, state of health, birth-places, civil condition, education, &c.

*\*\* The Collectors are strictly ordered not to divulge any information given in this paper.*

C.

SCHEDULE B.—SHIP RETURN

No.

LIST of the Crew, Passengers, and others on Board of the\*

of the Port of

on the Night of Sunday, the 2nd April, 1871.

Name and Surname.	Rank or Quality.		Condition.	Sex.	Age (last Birthday).	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Where Born.	Religion.	Education.	Health.
	Number of Master's or Mate's Certificate, if any, and number of Register Ticket.	If the person is one of the Crew, write "C"; if a Passenger or Visitor, write "P" or "V."						State the Name of the Religion or Sect. Do not use general terms which represent more than one Religious Body, as "Protestant" or "Catholic," &c. If of no Denomination, or if the Religion cannot be ascertained from the occupier or person in charge, state so. Write against the names of Children, however young, the Religion in which it is intended they are to be brought up.	Insert degree of Education, that is "Cannot read," "Read only," or "Read and write," as the case may be; and state if a Member or Graduate of any University.	If unable to follow usual occupation by reason of illness or Accident, write "Sick" or "Accident," or if afflicted by any incurable infirmity, write "Deaf and Dumb," "Blind," "Lunatic" "Idiot," as the case may be.
Write after the name of the Master the names of the Officers, Seamen, Apprentices, and Boys, and then the names of Passengers and others on board.			Write "Married," "Widow," or "Unmarried," against the names of all Persons, except young Children.	Write "M" against Males, and "F" against Females.	The ages of infants under One Year to be stated in Months.	State here the Rank of the Officers, and the rating of the Men and Boys of the Crew.  The Rank, Profession, and Occupation of the Passengers should be stated as fully and clearly as possible.	State the Country or Colony, not the Town or Parish; if born in Foreign Parts, or at Sea, add whether a British Subject by Parentage or Naturalization; if in Australia, state which Colony.			
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The Number of the Crew on the Night of Sunday, the 2nd April, 1871, absent from the Vessel on Shore, and therefore not included in the above Return, was

The foregoing is a true Return concerning all Persons on this Vessel—Witness my hand

Signature of Master or Officer in Charge, or of a Collector.

\* Here insert Name, and state whether Steamer, Ship, Barque, &c., &c.

CENSUS OF THE POPULATION OF NEW  
SOUTH WALES.—1871.

No.

County.	
Police District.	
Electoral District.	
Registry District.	
Collector's Sub-District.	
Town or Locality.	
Name of Vessel.	

TO THE MASTER OR OFFICER IN CHARGE.

You are requested to insert the particulars specified in the form of Return respecting all the Persons who were on Board your Vessel on the night of *Sunday, the 2nd April, 1871.*

This Paper will be called for on

by the appointed Officer; and it will save trouble if, as the Act requires, you have the answers written in the proper columns by that time. It is the Collector's duty to verify the facts, and (if you have omitted to comply with the above instructions) to record them on Board the Vessel on that day.

This Return is required to show the actual numbers of the Population; their distribution over the Country, in Towns, Electoral Districts, &c.; their Religion, Occupation, Birth-place, &c.

*\*\* The Collectors are strictly ordered not to divulge any information given in this Paper.*

## D.

*Form of Circular forwarded to certain persons in every Census District, to ascertain their willingness and ability to undertake the duties of Enumerator at the Census of 1871.*

(Circular No. 1.)

Census Office,  
Sydney, 13 August, 1870.

Sir,

As the time has arrived when preparations for taking the Census of 1871, and for obtaining information as to the Live Stock and Agricultural Produce, must be entered upon,—I should be glad to be informed whether you are willing and able to undertake the duties of Enumerator for the District of

2. The duties of the Enumerator will be to superintend the collection of the Census in his District, also of the Live Stock and Agricultural Returns required.

3. The amount of remuneration will vary from £10 to £25, according to the extent and population of the District.

4. The Enumerator, when appointed, will propose for consideration the names of persons competent and willing to undertake the collection of the Census, also of the Live Stock and Agricultural Returns; he himself undertaking that the duties are faithfully and duly carried out.

5. The Census will be taken by "Registry" Districts, distinguishing *separately* each portion of a "County," "Police," or "Electoral" District, as well as of such minor subdivisions as may hereafter be indicated. The returns will therefore require to be so arranged as to enable the Compiler to distinguish the amount of population in each "Registry District" separately, in each "County" separately, in each "Police District" separately, and in each "Electoral District" separately.

6. A memorandum of the limits of each District, and of the requisite subdivisions, will be furnished in due course, together with a map of the District, accompanied by further instructions.

7. Your reply at earliest convenience is requested, addressed to "The Registrar General," Census, 1871, Sydney.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

## E.

*Form of Circular forwarded to the Bench of Magistrates at the principal town in certain Census Districts, where no satisfactory reply was received to Circular No. 1.*

(Circular No. 2.)

Census Office,  
Sydney, 24 August, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to request you will be good enough to furnish me with the names of two or more persons, for the approval of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, who may be willing and competent to perform the duties of the office of Enumerator of the Census of 1871.

2. The particular duties of such office will be to superintend the collection of the Census in your District, also of the Live Stock and Agricultural Returns required.

3. The amount of remuneration will vary from £10 to £25, according to the extent and population of the District.

4. The Enumerator, when appointed, will propose for consideration the names of persons competent and willing to undertake the collection of the Census, also of the Live Stock, and Agricultural Returns,—he himself being responsible that the duties of the Collector are faithfully and duly carried out.

5. The Returns furnished by the Enumerator will be prepared in such a manner that the Compiler may be enabled to distinguish the amount of population in each separate sub-division of the District.

6. Proper forms, with a map of the District, and instructions in detail, will be furnished to the Enumerator when appointed.

7. The Enumerator should be a man of sobriety and intelligence; he should be above twenty-one years of age, and under sixty years, and especially it is required that he should conduct himself with strict propriety and courtesy in the discharge of his duty; it is also essential that he should be well acquainted with the District.

8. As arrangements for taking the Census must shortly be determined, a reply, at your earliest convenience, will much oblige, addressed to "The Registrar General, Sydney," Census, 1871.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

## F.

*Form of Circular forwarded to the Enumerators of the several Census Districts, informing them of their appointment, and giving preliminary instructions.*

(Circular No. 3.)

Census Office,  
Sydney, 15 December, 1870.

Sir,

With reference to my former Circular, under date of the honor to inform you that you have been appointed Enumerator of the Census to be taken on the 2nd April, 1871, for the District of

2. A Circular will be prepared, minutely defining your duties, and laying down such special instructions as may be deemed necessary to guide you and the Collectors in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

3. In the meantime I enclose revised description of the boundaries of your District, as proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* of 20th October. They have been so altered as to agree with the boundaries of the Police Districts, so that in no case do they now overlap one another. You will see that the subdivisions occasioned by the intersection and non-coincidence of Registry and Electoral Districts, of Counties within the Settled Districts, and of Pastoral Districts in the Unsettled Districts, of Towns and Villages throughout the Colony, of Parishes in Cumberland, and of Wards in Municipalities, are carefully regarded.

4. I also enclose tracings of your district, with a list of the subdivisions absolutely necessary. The duplicate tracing you will please return, after having marked on it any further subdivisions that you may think convenient for collection.

5. You will be good enough to inform me of the number of Collectors it will be necessary for you to employ, whether on foot or on horseback; and of the number of days they are likely to be employed. The duty should be performed within the shortest possible period, and, except in extreme cases—the circumstances connected with which must be specially reported,—within the week preceding and that succeeding the 2nd of April.

6. The rates at which Collectors are to be paid have been fixed at *Ten Shillings* per diem for persons employed on foot, and at not more than *Twenty Shillings* per diem for those on horseback. No higher rates will be allowed, except under very special circumstances, to be reported to the Registrar General for his decision. The Collectors will, of course, be paid only for the days during which they are actually employed.

7.

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—APPENDICES.

LXXXIII

7. Your special attention is drawn to the following copy of clause 16 of the Census Act for 1871,—“ Any person accepting the office of Enumerator or Collector under this Act, and afterwards refusing or neglecting to do anything lawfully required of him in virtue of such office, unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause (in which case the Governor with the advice aforesaid may forthwith appoint another Enumerator, or the Enumerator may appoint another Collector, approved as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds.” 33<sup>o</sup> Vict., No. 12.

8. Enclosed you will find, for your guidance, the form of Householder's Schedule to be used, and also the form of acceptance of office, which every Collector will have to sign.

9. I shall be glad to hear from you, as early as possible, how many Householder's Schedules you estimate may be required for the enumeration of the entire population of your District.

I have, &c.,  
E. G. WARD,  
Registrar General.

## G.

*Further instructions issued to Enumerators.*

(Circular No. 4.)

Census Office, Sydney,

SIR,

With reference to Circular No. 3, accompanying maps and descriptions of your district, I will endeavour to point out as clearly as possible what will be your duties and those of the Collectors under you. If, however, any of these instructions should not be quite understood, you will not hesitate to communicate with me, when I shall be happy to give you any further explanation that you may require.

2. I have to draw your attention to the “ Census Act of 1871,” 33 Victoria, No. 12—copy of which is sent under separate cover. Clause 16, which has already been pointed out to you, will be strictly adhered to. The names of the Collectors appointed agreeably to the 4th section, will be submitted for approval of the Governor as early as possible. Should you be deprived of the services of either one of the Collectors after acceptance of office within too short a time before the taking of the Census to enable you to engage a fit person in his place, you will either act yourself, or devolve the duty on one or more of the other Collectors; and you will report the circumstances of the case to me, for the information of the Government.

3. It is not deemed advisable to issue from this office separate instructions for the use of the Collectors, but it is expected that you will extract from this Circular such instructions as may be necessary for their information, supplementing them as you may think fit, and giving them at the same time a copy of those clauses in the Census Act which have more direct reference to them.

4. If you see any chance of a misunderstanding between any of your Collectors and those of the surrounding Registry Districts, you should communicate with the Enumerator of such District, in order to avoid confusion.

5. Presuming that you have now so divided your District that the number of Collectors selected will be able to perform the work as nearly as possible within the prescribed time, it will be necessary for them to commence the distribution of the Schedules on or before the 27th March, taking the remote and rural parts first, so that if it should be necessary for you to apply to me for a further supply of Schedules, these may be used for the Villages or more densely peopled places where the least time is required for distributing them.

6. It is provided that in remote Districts the heads of establishments shall include in their returns the names of all persons employed on or about their respective establishments; but in all such cases, and also in towns, great vigilance should be exercised by the Collectors, otherwise the heads of such establishments may from misapprehension, include the names of persons employed by them during the day, who will again be returned in respect of the premises where they will sleep or reside on the night of Sunday, the 2nd April. The proper course to follow in every case is to return those persons only who *slept or abode on the premises during the night between the 2nd and 3rd April.*

7. With regard to large pastoral establishments, you will give particular instructions to your Collectors to obtain a correct return of the number and description of occupied huts or other dwellings. It should be pointed out to employers or superintendents in charge, that not only should the dwelling on the head station be given, but also all *occupied residences* on the establishment, wherever situated, and the inmates of each should be distinctly given. For all such one return will be sufficient. If however any out-station belonging to an establishment within your district is situated in the district of another Enumerator, or in another subdivision of your own district, such return will of course be given only by the Collector of that district.

8. When the Collector calls for the returns he should carefully peruse and examine each paper, in order that he may be enabled to see that all the information required by the Act has been inserted by the householder, or if not, that he may ask any necessary question or supply any deficiency before leaving the house or establishment. The Collector should be provided with spare Schedules and supplemental sheets, to substitute for any that may be injured or lost.

9. In the case of persons who cannot write, the Schedule may be filled up by any competent person, but it must be signed by the householder by mark, to be witnessed by the Collector, who should in such case read aloud to the householder the contents of the Schedule.

10. The attention of the Collector should be particularly directed to the endorsement of the Householder's Schedules, which must be very carefully filled up.

11. To avoid any difficulty in taking the Census of the Chinese population, should there be any in your district, Chinese Interpreters may be engaged if necessary, to accompany the Collectors to the camps or settlements of the Chinese, and to assist them in filling up the Schedules. These Interpreters will be paid at the same rate as Collectors; but before they are appointed the Enumerator should communicate with me, giving all particulars as to their names, the time they are likely to be employed, &c.

12. If the locality in which the Census is taken is a Gold Field, it should be stated in the endorsement of the Schedule.

13. For large Institutions, such as Hospitals, Asylums, Gaols, etc., the Householder's Schedule and Supplemental Sheets should be used, leaving blank such columns as the Managers may be unable to fill up. For the heads of these establishments, however, as well as for any officers or assistants sleeping on the premises, the usual information must be supplied.

14. By the 7th section of the Act, an account is required of houseless persons and travellers. The Collectors should be directed to give their attention in the first place early on the morning of 3rd April, to those places to which travellers and others camping out usually resort, so that an accurate account of them may be obtained before they begin to move. In some districts it may be desirable to employ a Special Collector for this object. The Aborigines, who lead a roving life, are not included under the denomination of houseless persons and travellers; but you will endeavour to obtain, if not accurate information (which may be impossible), an approximate estimate of the numbers and sexes of the wild tribes in your district. Any civilized blacks employed in a house or establishment will be inserted in the ordinary manner in the Householder's Schedule. No Special Schedule has been printed for houseless persons; the Householder's Schedule should be used for them, leaving blank those columns having no reference to them.

15. The Schedules, when duly filled up, should be numbered and delivered to you by each Collector on or before the 30th April; the Collector will then be required to make before a Magistrate a solemn declaration of their accuracy, in the form annexed to the Act. The Schedules should then be arranged by you in regular series for each County, Parish, Municipality, Town, &c., having regard to the necessary subdivisions already communicated to you. As soon as conveniently may be, after the receipt of the Returns from the Collectors, you will appoint a day for their examination, requiring at the same time the attendance of the Collectors, to afford any information touching the accuracy of the Return; it will then rest with you to supply or correct, as far as possible, any defect or inaccuracy which your local knowledge may enable you to discover.

16. Your duty, after you have examined these Returns, and supplied any deficiency in the information, will be to see that they are accurately brought to account, according to the several territorial divisions of your district, as already explained, and to transmit the whole to this Office, duly numbered in regular series, attaching at the same time the Certificate required by the Act (Schedule B), and a Collective Return in the form enclosed (marked C), which, if properly filled up, will be held

to

to be a sufficient compliance with the requirement of the 10th section of the Act; the total of such Collective Return will of course agree with the totals of the several divisions given by you. As a precaution against possible loss of the original Returns, a duplicate of the latter statement should be sent separately by the next post.

17. With reference to the last column in the Householder's Schedule, it will be necessary that the Collectors should take down the number and description (as far as possible) of all houses untenanted or in course of erection in his sub-district.

18. It is suggested that, for that purpose, as well as for collecting such information regarding Aborigines, &c., as cannot be included in the Householder's Schedule, the Collectors should provide themselves with Memorandum Books; the information contained therein to be carefully collated by yourself and forwarded to this Office, together with all other papers. They should also have waterproof bags to carry the Schedules in.

19. Collectors will be paid for such Sundays on which they may be actually on the road, and a certificate to this effect should be given by you.

20. You will see by section 12 of the Act, that all public persons are required to give their co-operation and advice in this national work. A circular has been addressed to the several Benches of Magistrates, Municipal Councils, Gold Commissioners, &c., asking their assistance and advice in any case in which you may have to apply to them.

21. Copies of a public notice which has reference to the Census will be forwarded to you under separate cover; and I have to request that you will, on or before the 15th March, cause the same to be affixed to the several Court Houses, Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, and such other conspicuous places as you may think proper throughout your district.

22. I forward, under separate cover, forms of declaration of acceptance of office, to be signed by each Collector, after you have inserted, in the space left for that purpose, a full description of that portion of your district allotted to him. These forms are to be returned to me as soon as completed.

23. Forms of vouchers for payment of the sums due for collection and for any necessary disbursements, by way of postages or otherwise, as well as the Householder's Schedules and other papers, will be forwarded to you shortly.

24. It is of course well understood that the collection of the Agricultural and Live Stock Returns is to be made simultaneously with that of the Census, and that no additional emolument is attached thereto.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

## H.

*Circular forwarded to Benches of Magistrates and to certain Officers in the Government Service, in the several Census Districts soliciting their assistance and advice to the Enumerators and Collectors employed at the Census of 1871.*

### CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.

(Circular No. 5.)

Census Office,

Sydney, 8 March, 1871.

With reference to the Census of the Colony to be taken on the 2nd April next, I do myself the honor to draw your attention to the subjoined section of the Act 33 Victoria, No. XII, section 12, and to solicit, on behalf of the Enumerators and Collectors appointed, such advice and assistance as, in the execution of the important duties devolving upon them, they may require at your hands, and you may be able to afford.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

To

#### 33 VICTORIA, No. 12.

Authorities to aid in carrying Act into effect.

12. The Inspector General of Police, all Municipal Councils, Justices of the Peace, Clerks of Petty Sessions, Gold Commissioners, District Registrars of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, and Inspectors of Sheep within the Colony, shall, on every request in writing from the Registrar General, supply him, for the use of the Colonial Secretary, with all information in their power respecting fit persons to be appointed Enumerators or Collectors as aforesaid, together with such advice and assistance upon any and every other point tending to the effectual carrying out of the provisions of this Act as may be in their power.

## I.

*Instructions issued by the Registrar General, as Enumerator for the Sydney Registry District, to the Collectors appointed to take the Census of the said district.*

Census Office,

Sydney, 16 March, 1871.

*Instructions issued to the Collectors appointed to take the Census of the District of Sydney.*

THE Census of the city of Sydney will be taken by wards, each ward having been divided into a certain number of parts or sub-districts.

2. Each collector will receive a plan and description of the sub-district allotted to him, but as some of the lanes or alleys may have been left out, it will be the duty of the collector to visit every dwelling in his division.

3. The collectors will carry with them these instructions, as well as the notification of their appointment, which they will exhibit in case their right to act as collectors should be questioned.

4. The object being to take a Census of all persons in the Colony on the night of Sunday, the 2nd day of April, 1871, no other names are to be inserted in the schedule but those of the members of the household or family, visitors, servants, and others, either sleeping or abiding in the dwelling on that night.

5. The word dwelling is intended by the Act to include all buildings and tenements, or other erections, whether permanent or temporary, of which the whole or any part shall be used as an habitation; therefore, outhouses, porters' lodges, &c., are not to be returned as separate dwellings, but as part of the household they respectively belong to.

6. A household, however, is not intended in every case to include all persons in the same house. Whenever two or more families are living separately, although under the same roof, each family should be taken as a separate household, and receive a separate schedule to fill up. This does not apply to lodgers or visitors, who are looked upon as members of the household. The collector will therefore be very careful, when leaving the schedules, to ascertain how many families are residing in the house, so that he may leave a separate schedule for each family, if possible, with the head of such family.

7. He will also inquire whether the household is composed of more than fifteen persons, when one or more supplemental sheets should be left.

8. When distributing the schedules, the collector should give notice that he will call for them on Monday, the 3rd of April, or as soon after as practicable, as shown on the endorsement.

9. The duties of the collector will commence in the course of the last week in March; and all the schedules must be delivered before the evening of Saturday, the 1st of April.

10. Early on the morning of Monday, the 3rd of April, the collection of the schedules will commence; and in taking them from the hands of the householder, occupier, or person in charge, the greatest care should be exercised by the collector, who will satisfy himself that all the columns have been filled up in accordance with the headings, and any errors are to be there and then corrected, or any omissions supplied under his direction. He will also see, by referring to his memorandum book, that he receives all the schedules left by him in each house.

## CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871.—APPENDICES.

LXXXV

11. In the case of persons who cannot write, the schedule may be filled up by any competent person, or in the absence of such by the collector himself, but it must be signed by the householder or occupier by mark, to be witnessed by the collector, who will read aloud the contents of the schedule, so as to make sure that the person signing is aware of them. He will also and in all cases sign his name at the foot of every schedule when completed.

12. The greatest courtesy should be shown by the collector in the execution of his duties, and all explanations required of him should be given with the utmost willingness. If, however, it happens that any householder or occupier of a dwelling should deliberately refuse or wilfully neglect to fill up, to the best of his knowledge, any one of the columns of the schedule, the collector will point out to him that, under clause 13 of the Census Act, 33<sup>o</sup> Vict., No. 12 (a copy of which is hereunder given), he lays himself open by so doing to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

13. Large institutions, such as hospitals, asylums, gaols, &c., are to be returned as one household, and it should be ascertained by the collector how many supplemental sheets are required. It will be left to the head or manager of such establishment to give as much information as he can as to the patients, inmates, &c., under his charge. But with regard to himself and family, or to any officer or assistant on the premises during the night of the 2nd April, the usual information should be supplied.

14. Collectors having in their subdivisions any of the quays, wharfs, warehouses, &c., lining the harbour, should bear in mind that they have nothing to do with the shipping, and be careful in the case of seamen, &c., to satisfy themselves that their names have not been already taken down on board the ships, &c., to which they belong. The same in hotels, &c., where the landlord should be cautioned against entering the names of any travellers or others having arrived during the night, unless he is certain that they have not already been taken down before landing, or whilst travelling on the road.

15. All travellers, lodgers, servants, &c., residing in hotels, or inns, are to be included in the same schedule.

16. An exact estimate being required of the number of houses in Sydney, whether occupied or not, it will be necessary for the collector to insert in his memorandum book, a description of every uninhabited house in his sub-district.

17. The schedules when completed are to be numbered by each collector, and delivered each day as may be directed; and no payment will be made in any case until such schedules have been examined, and it has been ascertained that the duties have been satisfactorily performed.

18. *Agriculture.*—An occupier's schedule should be left with all holders of land exceeding one acre.

*Live Stock.*—The collector will insert in the forms furnished him for that purpose the necessary information with regard to any live stock belonging to individual owners.

19. It now only remains to call attention to the different clauses of the Census Act, extracted for the information of the collectors, and more especially to clause 14, having reference to the penalty they render themselves liable to for wilful default.

## CENSUS ACT OF 1871.

33 Victoria, No. 12.

## CLAUSES REFERRED TO IN FOREGOING INSTRUCTIONS.

*Collectors to be employed.*

4. The enumerators shall subject to approval by the Governor with the like advice appoint in like manner the collectors to be employed by them respectively and assign sub-districts to such collectors.

*Forms and Instructions to be issued.*

5. The Colonial Secretary shall have the care of superintending the taking of such Census and the collection of returns of such live stock and agricultural produce and shall cause to be prepared and printed for the use of the persons to be employed in taking the same forms and such instructions as he shall deem necessary. And the Registrar General shall under the directions of such Colonial Secretary issue all such forms and instructions to the persons for whose use they shall be intended.

*Schedules to be prepared and left at dwellings and filled up by Occupiers.*

6. The Colonial Secretary shall cause to be prepared such schedules forms declarations and circulars as may be necessary for obtaining information as to the name and surname relation to head of family condition sex age rank profession or occupation birth-place religion and education of every person living in New South Wales on the night of the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and also whether any such persons were at the said date blind or deaf and dumb and of all houseless persons persons travelling or on shipboard. And the said Colonial Secretary shall also cause to be prepared such schedules forms and declarations as may be necessary for obtaining full and true particulars of the agricultural produce and live stock of New South Wales at the aforesaid date. And the enumerators shall in the course of the week ending on Saturday the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one leave or cause to be left at every dwelling within their respective districts one or more of such schedules for the occupier or occupiers thereof or of any part thereof and upon every such schedule shall be plainly expressed that it is to be filled up by the occupier of such dwelling (or where such dwelling is let in different stories or apartments and occupied distinctly by different persons or families then by the occupier of each such distinct story or apartment) and that the enumerator or collector will collect all such schedules on the Monday then next following. And every occupier of any dwelling or of any distinct story or apartment in any dwelling with or for whom any such schedule shall have been left as aforesaid shall fill up the said schedule to the best of his or her knowledge and belief so far as relates to all persons abiding in the dwelling story or apartment occupied by him or her and where required shall furnish full and true particulars of all agricultural produce and live stock according to the form contained in the produce and live stock schedule left at such occupier's dwelling and shall sign his or her name thereunto and shall deliver the schedules so filled up or or cause the same to be delivered to the enumerator or collector when required so to do.

*Account of houseless poor and of travellers.*

7. The Colonial Secretary shall obtain by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons and all persons who during the said night of Sunday the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one were travelling or on shipboard or for any other reason were not abiding in any dwelling of which account is to be taken by the enumerators and such returns shall be included in the abstracts to be made as hereinafter enacted.

*Collectors personally to receive the Schedules and see to their correctness.*

8. Every collector shall on Monday the third day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one or as soon thereafter as practicable demand and receive the said schedules at all dwellings within his sub-district and shall satisfy himself by inspection of the same that such schedules are correctly filled up or if not so in any particular shall himself by information derived from the occupier make the same complete and correct and in either such case shall then and there countersign the said schedules with his own name.

*Collectors to deliver all Schedules, &c., to Enumerator.*

9. Every collector shall within seven days after all the schedules within his sub-district shall have been completed and received by him deliver them to his enumerator together with a declaration made and subscribed by himself in the form of the schedule hereto marked A. And any enumerator may in the case of any defect or deficiency in any schedule so delivered require the collector delivering the same to make further inquiries and to correct such defect or supply such deficiency at his own cost.



*Authorities to aid in carrying Act into effect.*

12. The Inspector General of Police—all Municipal Councils—Justices of the Peace—Clerks of Petty Sessions—Gold Commissioners—District Registrars of Births Marriages and Deaths—and Inspectors of Sheep within the Colony—shall on every request in writing from the Registrar General supply him for the use of the Colonial Secretary with all information in their power respecting fit persons to be appointed Enumerators or Collectors as aforesaid together with such advice and assistance upon any and every other point tending to the effectual carrying out of the provisions of this Act as may be in their power.

*Penalty for non-compliance with Act.*

13. Any occupier or person in charge of any dwelling or distinct part of a dwelling who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to fill up to the best of his knowledge or information and belief the Schedule so left as aforesaid or to sign and deliver the same or shall refuse or wilfully neglect to answer or untruly answer any necessary inquiry made by a Collector or wilfully make sign or deliver or cause to be made signed or delivered any false return or statement of any particular in such Schedule or shall obstruct any person in the performance of any duty under this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

*Penalty for wilful default of Collector.*

14. Any Collector who shall fail to return to his Enumerator all the Schedules which shall have been received by him or shall wilfully sign or deliver any untrue Schedule or alter any Schedule except as aforesaid or shall otherwise wilfully violate any provision of this Act shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

*How declaration to be made and if false how punished.*

15. Every declaration under this Act may be made and subscribed before any Justice of the Peace or Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits And any person wilfully making and subscribing a false declaration shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

## SCHEDULE A.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ a Collector appointed under the "Census Act for 1871," do solemnly declare that the Schedules numbered from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ inclusive contained in the sealed packet to which this Declaration is attached are all the Schedules under the said Act which have been completed and received by me within the Sub-District to which I was appointed and that the whole contents of all the said Schedules are true to the best of my knowledge information and belief.

[Signature.]

Made and subscribed before me at  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

187 . }

Justice of the Peace  
or Commissioner of Supreme Court for taking Affidavits.

1873.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# VITAL STATISTICS.

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## SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

### THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, ON VITAL STATISTICS.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

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SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1873.



1873.

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**VITAL STATISTICS.**


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THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

TRANSMITTING ABSTRACTS OF

**MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,**

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

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Registrar General's Department,  
Sydney, 14 July, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Abstracts of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, registered in my department during the year 1872.

I now proceed to offer a few observations on the most noteworthy facts which these Returns disclose.

The progress which registration has made during the year, by the addition to names to the Registers, Progress of registration. is shown by the fact that the increase amounts to 35,568, making the total number of 499,824 names on the records.

Of the new names obtained during the year we find that the Marriage Registers contribute 7,850, which is less than the year 1871 by 56.

The number of Births registered was 20,250, which is an increase of 107 on the previous year; and the Deaths recorded numbered 7,468, which is an increase of 1,061 on the previous year.

The total estimated population on 31st December, 1872, was 539,190 souls, consisting of 295,680 Population. males, and 243,510 females, being a difference in favour of the males of 52,170. The increase to the population during the year was 20,027 persons, or 3·85 per cent. The proportion of males to every 1,000 was 548, and of the females 452.

The arrivals by sea for the year numbered 24,107, and of departures by the same means 16,881, Immigration and emigration. leaving a balance in favour of the Colony of 7,226 persons.

According to the estimated population on 30 June, 1872, it is seen that the percentage of Marriages Marriage, birth and death rate. was 0·74, of Births 3·83, and of Deaths 1·41; both Marriages and Births showing a slight decrease as compared with the previous year, while Deaths have increased 0·16 per cent.

The

The following Table will be found to contain a general statement of the number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered during each quarter of the year in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country Districts respectively.

(A.)

TABLE showing the number of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Year 1872.

Quarter ended—	Marriages.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Sydney—</b>							
21st March.....	305	336	364	700	259	218	477
30th June .....	256	378	351	729	218	180	398
30th September.....	264	392	335	727	233	205	438
31st December .....	230	381	342	723	292	205	497
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>1,810</b>
<b>Suburbs—</b>							
31st March.....	73	292	288	580	139	105	244
30th June .....	71	325	287	612	96	88	184
30th September.....	65	338	321	659	101	91	192
31st December .....	77	271	314	585	163	132	295
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>915</b>
<b>Country Districts—</b>							
31st March.....	679	1,868	1,819	3,687	872	546	1,418
30th June .....	648	1,807	1,817	3,624	691	443	1,134
30th September.....	613	2,012	1,929	3,941	707	403	1,110
31st December .....	644	1,876	1,807	3,683	671	410	1,081
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>7,563</b>	<b>7,372</b>	<b>14,935</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>4,743</b>
<b>New South Wales—</b>							
31st March.....	1,057	2,496	2,471	4,967	1,270	869	2,139
30th June .....	975	2,510	2,455	4,965	1,005	711	1,716
30th September.....	942	2,742	2,585	5,327	1,041	699	1,740
31st December .....	951	2,528	2,463	4,991	1,126	747	1,873
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>10,276</b>	<b>9,974</b>	<b>20,250</b>	<b>4,442</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>7,468</b>

From this return it appears that the number of Marriages for the year was 3,925, which is a decrease on the previous year of 28.

The average of the preceding five years was 3,752, so that the number of Marriages celebrated in 1872 was in excess of this average by 173. The number of Marriages for the year in each of the following divisions was as follows :—

Sydney .....	1,055	or	26·88
Suburbs .....	286	„	7·29
Country .....	2,584	„	65·83
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>„</b>	<b>100·00</b>

As compared with the previous year, Marriages in Sydney have fallen away by 3·88 per cent., while the Suburbs and Country Districts show an increase of 1·87 per cent. and 2·01 per cent. respectively.

In proportion to population, Marriages in Sydney were 1·32 per cent., Suburbs 0·45 per cent., and Country 0·67 per cent.

The rate per 1,000 of Marriages to the population of the Colony was 7·44. By the following figures it will be seen that the Marriage rate has been gradually decreasing for the last five years :—

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
8·18	7·98	7·79	7·76	7·44

The

Proportional  
per centage.

Ratio of  
Marriages.

The next table which comes under consideration is that which distinguishes the number of Marriages celebrated by each religious denomination and the various Registrars of the Colony, for the last ten years :—

(B.)

DENOMINATION.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Church of England .....	842	868	886	856	832	1,024	1,018	1,159	1,232	1,381
Roman Catholic .....	836	945	934	873	881	912	901	908	885	836
Presbyterian .....	966	945	935	856	767	698	663	548	648	827
Wesleyan .....	234	278	349	349	303	333	313	363	364	397
Primitive Methodist .....	55	60	54	49	49	51	58	70	60	73
Congregationalist .....	100	95	97	90	100	96	106	82	99	148
Baptist .....	41	28	34	49	38	21	25	37	30	51
Christian Israelite .....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unitarian .....	4	1	4	1	2	2	4	3	4	3
Hebrew .....	14	10	11	13	9	13	13	4	10	6
Latter Day Saints .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Church of England... ..	.....	5	21	45	186	350	446	451	395	.....
German Evangelical .....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	2	7	4	9
Christians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	3	3
Free Gospel Church .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Registrars' Offices .....	220	245	252	278	256	233	243	215	219	191
TOTAL .....	3,314	3,480	3,578	3,462	3,426	3,736	3,799	3,848	3,953	3,925

A Statement of the number of Marriages celebrated by each religious denomination during the year as compared with the preceding year is now given :—

	1871.	1872.	1871. Per cent.	1872. Per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Church of England .....	1,232	1,381	31'16	35'18	4'02	.....
Roman Catholic .....	885	836	22'39	21'29	.....	1'10
Presbyterian .....	648	827	16'39	21'07	4'68	.....
Wesleyan .....	364	397	9'20	10'12	0'92	.....
Congregationalist .....	99	148	2'54	3'77	1'23	.....
Primitive Methodists .....	60	73	1'51	1'86	0'35	.....
Baptist .....	30	51	0'76	1'30	0'54	.....
Hebrew .....	10	6	0'24	0'16	.....	0'08
Free Church of England .....	395	.....	9'99	.....	.....	9'99
Unitarians, German Evangelical, Christians, &c. ....	11	15	0'28	0'38	0'10	.....
Registrars' Offices .....	219	191	5'54	4'87	.....	0'67
	3,953	3,925	100'00	100'00	11'84	11'84

The number of Marriages celebrated by Registrars was for Sydney 2, Suburbs 7, and Country 182.

The next Table discloses the number of each denomination who signed their names, or affixed their marks to the Marriage Register :—

	No. of Marriages.	Full Signatures.	Marks.	Marks per cent.
Church of England .....	1,381	2,446	316	11'44
Roman Catholic .....	836	1,328	344	20'57
Presbyterian .....	827	1,460	194	11'73
Wesleyan .....	397	717	77	9'69
Primitive Methodist .....	73	128	18	12'32
Congregationalist .....	148	265	31	10'47
Baptist .....	51	91	11	10'78
Hebrew .....	6	11	1	8'33
Unitarian, German Evangelical, and Christians .....	15	30	.....	.....
Registrars' Offices .....	191	305	77	20'15
TOTAL .....	3,925	6,781	1,069	13'62

It will be seen that of the total number of persons who were married during the year, 13'62 per cent. were not able to sign their names. The ratio of those who signed their names was 3'34 per cent. higher than the previous year. The figures which now follow show those who signed their names or affixed their marks in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country Districts respectively, distinguishing males from females :—

	No. of Marriages.	Full Signatures.			Marks.			Marks per cent.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Sydney .....	1,055	972	896	1,868	83	159	242	11'49
Suburbs .....	286	268	257	525	18	29	47	8'23
Country .....	2,584	2,221	2,167	4,388	363	417	780	15'09
TOTAL .....	3,925	3,461	3,320	6,781	464	605	1,069	13'62

The

The number of BACHELORS and SPINSTERS, WIDOWERS and WIDOWS, who were united in Marriage during the year was as follows :—

	No. of Marriages.	Bachelors.	Spinsters.	Widowers.	Widows.
Sydney .....	1,055	933	937	122	118
Suburbs .....	286	243	255	43	31
Country .....	2,584	2,382	2,277	202	307
Total .....	3,925	3,558	3,469	367	456

The table which comes next sets out the number of Marriages celebrated in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country Districts respectively, for the last ten years, together with the ratio per 1,000.

(C.)

TABLE showing the number of MARRIAGES registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1863 to 1872.

	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year.	31 March.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.	
Sydney .....	1863	57,997	251	267	282	265	1,065	18.36
	1864	60,299	277	279	263	278	1,097	18.19
	1865	62,841	272	295	274	256	1,097	17.45
	1866	65,580	269	277	254	242	1,042	15.88
	1867	68,587	294	277	260	246	1,077	15.70
	1868	71,310	304	321	281	286	1,192	16.71
	1869	74,310	332	330	299	314	1,275	17.15
	1870	77,131	297	313	323	302	1,235	16.01
	1871	79,540	320	325	316	255	1,216	15.28
	1872	79,745	305	256	264	230	1,055	13.23
			2,921	2,940	2,816	2,674	11,351	
Suburbs .....	1863	40,106	54	38	37	46	175	4.36
	1864	41,698	50	48	49	47	194	4.65
	1865	43,456	68	47	51	63	229	5.27
	1866	45,350	46	55	55	56	212	4.67
	1867	47,429	61	50	71	75	257	5.42
	1868	49,313	68	72	61	52	253	5.13
	1869	51,387	91	52	64	74	281	5.46
	1870	53,338	72	59	60	52	243	4.55
	1871	55,004	46	47	60	61	214	3.88
	1872	63,160	73	71	65	77	286	4.52
			629	539	573	603	2,344	
Country Districts .....	1863	273,057	475	519	547	533	2,074	7.59
	1864	283,896	579	542	527	541	2,189	7.71
	1865	295,865	609	547	567	529	2,252	7.61
	1866	308,765	555	538	573	542	2,208	7.15
	1867	322,927	505	466	552	509	2,092	6.47
	1868	335,749	582	544	602	563	2,291	6.82
	1869	349,877	574	546	572	551	2,243	6.41
	1870	363,162	646	539	576	609	2,370	6.52
	1871	374,504	657	661	630	575	2,523	6.73
	1872	384,777	679	648	613	644	2,584	6.71
			5,921	5,550	5,759	5,596	22,826	
New South Wales .....	1863	371,160	780	824	866	844	3,314	8.92
	1864	385,893	906	869	839	866	3,480	9.02
	1865	402,163	949	889	892	848	3,578	8.90
	1866	419,695	870	870	882	840	3,462	8.25
	1867	438,943	920	793	883	830	3,426	7.80
	1868	456,372	954	937	944	901	3,736	8.18
	1869	475,574	997	928	935	939	3,799	7.98
	1870	493,631	1,015	911	959	963	3,848	7.79
	1871	509,048	1,023	1,033	1,006	891	3,953	7.76
	1872	527,682	1,057	975	942	951	3,925	7.44
			9,471	9,029	9,148	8,873	36,521	

On looking through this return it will be noticed that Marriages celebrated in Sydney have, in proportion to population, been decreasing year by year, with one exception only, for the last ten years. In the Suburbs the proportion appears to be more even. The Country Districts show a higher proportion for the first four years of the decade than the last six years. Taking the Colony as a whole, the ratio of the first five years was 3.74 higher than the remainder of the decade.

BIRTHS.

## BIRTHS.

The total number of Births registered in the Colony during the year amounted to 20,250, consisting of 10,276 males, and 9,974 females, the former being 302 in excess of the latter. As compared with the previous year, there is a decrease of 50 males, and an increase of 157 females, or a total increase of 107.

The proportion which the number of Births of both sexes bear to each other in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country Districts, is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males Per cent.	Females Per cent.
Sydney .....	1,487	1,392	2,879 =	7·34	6·87
Suburbs .....	1,286	1,210	2,436 =	6·05	5·98
Country Districts .....	7,563	7,372	14,935 =	37·35	36·41
	<u>10,276</u>	<u>9,974</u>	<u>20,250 =</u>	<u>50·74</u>	<u>49·26</u>

The male Births were therefore only 1·48 per cent. in excess of the female, which is a reduction of a little more than 2 per cent. on the year 1871.

The proportion of the Births of males and females in each of the above divisions was—

	Males.	Females.
Sydney .....	51·71	48·35
Suburbs .....	50·33	49·67
Country .....	50·64	49·36

The number of Births compared with those of the year 1871 is seen by the following figures:—

	1871.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.	Comparison with 1871.
Sydney .....	2,980	2,879	.....	101	
Suburbs .....	2,601	2,436	.....	165	
Country .....	14,562	14,935	373	.....	
Total.....	<u>20,143</u>	<u>20,250</u>	.....	.....	

The ratio of Births to every 1,000 of the population for the past six years, according to the estimated population at the middle of each year, is as follows:—

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
41·73	40·50	40·46	39·80	39·57	38·37

There has therefore been a gradual decrease of Births for each year during the period abovenamed, and the Births registered in 1872 were below the mean of the preceding five years by 2·04.

The next table is that which gives a Decennial Return of the Births registered in each quarter of the year in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country, with the proportion per 1,000 of population.

(D.)

TABLE showing the number of BIRTHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each quarter of the years 1863 to 1872.

	Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 March.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.	
Sydney .....	1863	57,997	591	614	655	501	2,361	40·70
	1864	60,299	610	585	653	584	2,432	40·33
	1865	62,841	575	663	692	599	2,529	40·24
	1866	65,580	620	595	643	620	2,478	37·78
	1867	68,587	591	632	709	676	2,608	38·02
	1868	71,310	650	680	678	585	2,593	36·36
	1869	74,310	637	762	782	664	2,845	38·28
	1870	77,131	685	757	773	694	2,909	37·71
	1871	79,540	724	752	802	702	2,980	37·48
	1872	79,745	700	729	727	723	2,879	36·09
		<u>6,383</u>	<u>6,769</u>	<u>7,114</u>	<u>6,348</u>	<u>26,614</u>		
Suburbs .....	1863	40,100	458	456	500	458	1,872	46·67
	1864	41,698	446	510	496	541	1,993	47·80
	1865	43,456	491	510	514	545	2,060	47·40
	1866	45,350	465	527	553	534	2,079	45·84
	1867	47,429	534	557	600	598	2,289	48·26
	1868	49,313	532	557	631	557	2,277	46·17
	1869	51,387	581	679	615	644	2,519	49·02
	1870	53,338	596	679	654	617	2,546	47·73
	1871	55,004	632	652	666	651	2,601	47·28
	1872	63,160	580	612	659	585	2,436	38·56
		<u>5,315</u>	<u>5,739</u>	<u>5,888</u>	<u>5,730</u>	<u>22,672</u>		



(D)—continued.

		Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 March.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.
Country Districts .....	1863	273,057	2,717	2,764	3,083	2,882	11,446	41'91
	1864	283,896	2,841	3,139	3,292	3,184	12,456	43'87
	1865	295,865	3,032	2,965	3,448	3,249	12,694	42'90
	1866	308,765	3,026	3,047	3,276	3,044	12,393	40'13
	1867	322,927	3,079	3,079	3,725	3,537	13,420	41'55
	1868	335,749	3,364	3,399	3,594	3,258	13,615	40'55
	1869	349,877	3,298	3,430	3,679	3,472	13,879	39'66
	1870	363,162	3,234	3,493	3,892	3,574	14,193	39'08
	1871	374,504	3,521	3,537	3,903	3,601	14,562	38'88
	1872	384,777	3,687	3,624	3,941	3,683	14,935	38'81
			31,799	32,477	35,833	33,484	133,593	
New South Wales .....	1863	371,160	3,760	3,834	4,238	3,841	15,679	42'24
	1864	385,893	3,897	4,234	4,441	4,309	16,881	43'74
	1865	402,163	4,098	4,138	4,654	4,393	17,283	42'97
	1866	419,695	4,111	4,169	4,472	4,198	16,950	40'38
	1867	438,943	4,204	4,268	5,034	4,811	18,317	41'73
	1868	456,372	4,546	4,636	4,903	4,400	18,485	40'50
	1869	475,574	4,516	4,871	5,076	4,780	19,243	40'46
	1870	493,631	4,515	4,929	5,319	4,885	19,648	39'80
	1871	509,048	4,877	4,941	5,371	4,954	20,143	39'57
	1872	527,682	4,967	4,965	5,327	4,991	20,250	38'37
			43,497	44,985	48,835	45,562	182,879	

Ratio of births.

The proportion of births to every 1,000 of the population in the year 1872 was—

In Sydney.....	36'10
Suburbs .....	38'57
Country .....	38'81

Illegitimates.

The usual decennial return of illegitimate births, registered in each of the three divisions of the Colony, is now given.

(E.)

TABLE showing the number of CHILDREN born out of WEDLOCK in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1872.

Year.	Sydney.			Suburban.			Country Districts.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1863.....	62	67	129	22	22	44	176	156	332	260	245	505
1864.....	64	56	120	32	23	55	202	202	404	298	281	579
1865.....	66	71	137	16	26	42	213	225	438	295	322	617
1866.....	79	78	157	21	30	51	203	215	418	303	323	626
1867.....	65	77	142	32	33	65	232	231	463	329	341	670
1868.....	67	82	149	30	28	58	253	239	492	350	349	699
1869.....	106	78	184	29	28	57	274	228	502	409	334	743
1870.....	90	95	185	52	38	90	250	230	480	392	363	755
1871.....	105	101	206	30	31	61	259	256	515	394	388	782
1872.....	94	88	182	34	32	66	287	281	568	415	401	816
	798	793	1,591	298	291	589	2,349	2,263	4,612	3,445	3,347	6,792

It will be seen that the number of these births was 816 for the year, being 415 males and 401 females, which is an increase of 34 on the previous year.

The ratio to total registered births is a little over 4 per cent., and the proportion per 1,000 of population is 1'52.

The last return on this portion of my Report is that which shows the number of Triplets and Twins which have been registered from the year 1863 to the close of the year 1872.

(F.)

9

(F.)

TABLE showing the number of TRIPLETS and TWINS born in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1872.

Year.	Triplets.				Twins.			
	No. of Cases.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Cases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1863 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	134	110	244
1864 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	142	138	280
1865 .....	3	5	4	9	164	144	182	326*
1866 .....	2	2	4	6	151	141	155	296†
1867 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	148	166	314*
1868 .....	3	7	2	9	162	174	150	324
1869 .....	4	6	6	12	165	161	169	330
1870 .....	2	1	5	6	188	189	187	376
1871 .....	1	2	1	3	194	198	190	388
1872 .....	5	7	8	15	179	173	183	356*
	20	30	30	60	1,623	1,604	1,630	3,234

\* Two still-born in each year, not registered.

† Six still-born, not registered.

## DEATHS.

The number of Deaths recorded during the year was 7,468, of which 4,442 were males and 3,026 females, showing a large balance in favour of the latter; and even after deducting the excess of male and female Births, still gives the difference of 1,114 to the females. Increase of mortality.

The rate per cent. on estimated population which in 1871 was 1.25, increased in 1872 to 1.41; so that the mortality of the year was 0.16 per cent. in excess of the previous year.

The number of Births recorded in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country Districts respectively, with the rate per cent., was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per centage to total Deaths.
Sydney.....	1,002	808	1,810	24.23
Suburbs .....	499	416	915	12.25
Country .....	2,941	1,802	4,743	63.52
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,442</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>7,468</b>	<b>100.00</b>

In each of the above divisions, the Deaths of the year as compared with 1871, were as follows:— Comparison with 1871.

	1871.	1872.	Increase.
Sydney .....	1,583	1,810	227
Suburbs .....	883	915	32
Country .....	3,941	4,743	802
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>7,468</b>	<b>1,061</b>

The proportion of Deaths to total deaths in every 1,000 for the last six years will be—

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
19.66	15.83	14.06	13.28	12.58	14.15

The Death rate therefore, which gradually decreased year by year from 1867, was in 1872 a little higher than that recorded in the year 1869.

The proportion of 1872 was 1.57 higher than in 1871, and 0.93 lower than the mean of the five previous years.

The rate per 1,000 for the year 1872 was for Sydney 22.69, Suburbs 14.48, and Country Districts 12.32.

The mortality in the City was therefore higher than the Suburbs and Country by 8.21 and 10.37 respectively, while the Country was lower than the Suburbs by 2.16. As compared with 1871, these rates are higher both in Sydney and Country Districts, but lower in the Suburbs.

The Table which now follows is a Decennial Return of Deaths recorded in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country respectively.

(G.)

TABLE showing the number of DEATHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1863 to 1872.

	Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 Mar.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.	
Sydney .....	1863	57,997	475	360	363	440	1,638	28.24
	1864	60,299	436	435	384	474	1,729	28.67
	1865	62,841	340	345	339	398	1,422	22.63
	1866	65,580	389	412	347	454	1,602	24.42
	1867	68,587	583	797	330	441	2,151	31.36
	1868	71,310	413	410	349	427	1,599	22.42
	1869	74,310	371	354	377	409	1,511	20.33
	1870	77,131	386	355	337	414	1,492	19.34
	1871	79,540	332	362	439	450	1,583	19.90
	1872	79,745	477	398	438	497	1,810	22.69
		4,202	4,228	3,756	4,404			
Suburbs .....	1863	40,106	254	182	150	252	838	20.89
	1864	41,698	237	197	176	211	821	19.68
	1865	43,456	201	185	145	258	789	18.15
	1866	45,350	220	256	174	316	966	21.31
	1867	47,429	292	551	243	300	1,386	29.22
	1868	49,313	216	247	215	278	956	19.59
	1869	51,387	240	226	220	245	931	18.11
	1870	53,338	200	193	187	210	790	14.81
	1871	55,004	182	169	247	285	883	16.05
	1872	63,160	244	184	192	295	915	14.48
		2,286	2,390	1,949	2,650	9,275		
Country Districts .....	1863	273,057	1,356	1,044	932	845	4,177	15.29
	1864	283,896	1,025	1,067	921	882	3,895	13.72
	1865	295,865	1,074	1,102	1,019	1,190	4,385	14.82
	1866	308,765	1,467	1,351	993	982	4,793	15.52
	1867	322,927	1,312	1,226	1,346	1,210	5,094	15.77
	1868	335,749	1,335	1,273	1,027	1,035	4,670	13.90
	1869	349,877	1,216	1,141	940	952	4,249	12.14
	1870	363,162	1,216	1,122	994	944	4,276	11.77
	1871	374,504	988	949	969	1,035	3,941	10.52
	1872	384,777	1,418	1,134	1,110	1,081	4,743	12.32
		12,407	11,409	10,251	10,156	44,223		
New South Wales .....	1863	371,100	2,085	1,580	1,445	1,537	6,653	17.92
	1864	385,893	1,698	1,699	1,481	1,567	6,445	16.70
	1865	402,163	1,615	1,632	1,503	1,846	6,596	16.40
	1866	419,695	2,076	2,019	1,514	1,752	7,361	17.53
	1867	438,943	2,187	2,574	1,919	1,951	8,631	19.66
	1868	456,372	1,964	1,930	1,591	1,740	7,225	15.83
	1869	475,574	1,827	1,721	1,537	1,606	6,691	14.06
	1870	493,631	1,802	1,670	1,518	1,568	6,558	13.28
	1871	509,048	1,502	1,480	1,655	1,770	6,407	12.58
	1872	527,682	2,139	1,716	1,740	1,873	7,468	14.15
		18,895	18,027	15,903	17,210	70,035		

The Decennial Return which now follows, exhibits the number of deaths of children under 5 years of age, and the proportion which these deaths bear to the total number of deaths in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country Districts. Infantile mortality.

In 1871 the proportion of mortality among infants was 42·21 to total deaths ; in 1872 it was 42·91.

As compared with 1871, the percentage of these deaths was lower in the City and Suburbs by 1·91 and 0·18 respectively, and higher in the Country Districts by 2·32.

The mean of deaths under 5 years for the decade was in Sydney 46·82, Suburbs 57·06, and Country 40·99.

The mean for the Colony was 44·56.

(H.)

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Year.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Total Deaths under 5 years.	Percentage of total Deaths under 5 years to Deaths of the year	Sydney.			Suburbs.			Country Districts.		
				Total Deaths of Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Percentage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths.	Total Deaths of Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Percentage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths.	Total Deaths of Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Percentage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths.
1863.....	6,653	2,942	44·22	1,638	787	48·04	838	482	57·51	4,177	1,673	40·05
1864.....	6,445	2,839	44·04	1,729	819	47·37	821	442	53·83	3,895	1,578	40·51
1865.....	6,596	2,879	43·65	1,422	612	43·04	789	447	56·65	4,385	1,820	41·73
1866.....	7,361	3,292	44·72	1,602	717	44·75	966	535	55·38	4,793	2,040	42·56
1867.....	8,631	4,574	52·99	2,151	1,262	58·67	1,386	925	66·73	5,094	2,387	46·85
1868.....	7,225	3,105	42·97	1,599	748	46·77	956	512	53·55	4,670	1,845	39·50
1869.....	6,691	2,973	44·43	1,511	712	47·12	931	553	59·39	4,249	1,708	40·19
1870.....	6,558	2,803	42·74	1,492	673	45·10	790	411	52·02	4,276	1,719	40·20
1871.....	6,407	2,705	42·21	1,583	743	46·93	883	487	55·15	3,941	1,475	37·42
1872.....	7,468	3,203	42·91	1,810	815	45·02	915	503	54·97	4,743	1,885	39·74
	70,035	31,315		16,837	7,888		9,275	5,297		44,223	18,130	
Mean of 10 years	7,003	3,131	44·56	1,683	788	46·82	927	529	57·06	4,422	1,813	40·99

The Tables marked I and J, which immediately succeed, show the percentage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths in each Ward of the City, and in each of the Suburbs, since the year 1864 ; also, deaths under 5 years to total births, total deaths to births, and total deaths in proportion to population. Percentage of deaths in city wards and suburban districts.

(I.)

(I.)

Ward.	Percentage of—																																			
	Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths in each Ward.								Deaths under 5 years to Births in each Ward.								Total Deaths to Births in each Ward.								Total Deaths to Population in each Ward. (Census 1861 and 1871.)											
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
1. Gipps .....	55'55	48'83	54'43	62'80	57'79	53'75	51'53	57'05	48'48	35'92	24'70	26'13	50'99	25'79	22'16	19'30	22'82	22'47	64'67	50'58	48'01	81'16	44'64	41'23	37'46	40'00	46'34	2'99	2'38	2'34	3'94	2'13	2'21	1'81	1'75	1'84
*2. Bourke .....	15'63	13'48	18'23	21'71	17'84	13'62	11'41	13'01	13'53	23'87	17'20	33'68	43'65	28'69	25'78	26'62	35'07	40'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6'58	6'19	6'78	7'68	7'17	5'84	6'28	6'86	6'88	
3. Brisbane .....	50'00	49'24	52'12	69'30	55'77	55'40	50'72	58'82	47'91	33'20	26'00	35'36	55'12	34'52	26'79	24'47	27'30	23'09	66'46	52'88	67'07	59'52	61'90	48'36	48'25	46'41	48'16	2'76	2'09	2'61	3'20	2'47	2'34	2'18	1'87	1'98
4. Macquarie .....	47'74	46'99	48'30	67'24	45'26	55'26	46'96	53'02	51'87	43'09	26'70	24'74	47'85	25'74	28'00	16'48	21'16	25'27	90'24	56'85	57'05	71'17	56'88	50'66	35'10	39'78	48'71	2'46	1'83	2'14	2'57	2'10	1'68	1'46	1'37	1'67
5. Cook .....	58'85	48'29	55'8	67'77	58'29	55'15	63'72	57'14	55'62	32'49	20'38	31'32	43'50	30'52	21'61	22'49	18'93	27'51	55'16	42'20	56'60	64'16	52'37	39'19	35'30	33'12	49'45	2'65	2'12	2'38	2'92	2'40	2'34	2'60	1'48	2'18
6. Fitz Roy .....	51'25	51'43	47'15	61'54	54'62	54'61	49'66	52'57	42'75	29'12	22'95	24'18	40'13	28'41	25'62	25'21	31'56	27'00	56'83	44'62	51'28	65'21	52'02	40'92	50'77	60'04	63'15	2'92	2'23	2'72	3'55	3'05	2'57	2'70	2'26	2'30
7. Phillip .....	66'29	64'10	59'44	71'20	55'81	54'44	59'37	65'62	57'47	52'40	38'46	32'07	62'24	29'26	30'43	26'76	29'34	27'47	78'60	60'00	53'95	87'41	52'44	55'90	45'07	44'56	47'80	3'06	2'63	2'41	4'34	2'18	3'04	2'70	1'96	2'13
8. Denison .....	55'00	50'36	53'03	73'00	57'14	60'00	54'60	56'27	64'41	30'79	22'08	29'63	51'33	27'96	24'05	22'13	22'98	39'89	55'95	43'84	53'86	70'32	48'93	40'09	40'54	40'75	61'94	2'10	1'72	2'24	3'26	1'99	2'11	2'02	1'69	2'33

\* The Infirmary is situated in Bourke Ward.

(J.)

District.	Percentage of—																																					
	Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths in each District.								Deaths under 5 years to Births in each District.								Total Deaths to Births in each District.								Total Deaths to Population in each District.													
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.		
1. Sydney .....	47'37	43'04	44'75	58'67	46'77	47'12	45'10	46'93	45'02	33'67	24'20	28'93	48'39	28'84	25'02	23'13	24'93	28'30	71'09	56'22	64'65	82'18	61'66	53'11	51'28	53'12	62'86	3'04	2'50	2'82	3'78	2'81	2'65	1'93	2'07	2'37		
2. Balmain .....	51'66	55'21	52'52	69'23	52'08	62'88	52'94	58'06	61'54	13'71	24'88	22'51	35'04	20'74	19'74	18'30	17'76	22'00	26'54	45'07	42'85	51'18	39'83	31'39	34'57	30'60	35'73	1'52	2'43	2'51	3'29	2'43	2'46	2'58	1'35	1'52		
3. Glebe .....	55'34	44'70	54'13	64'89	56'52	65'67	60'16	52'87	53'93	26'38	16'89	29'75	51'96	30'11	27'93	24'58	16'91	17'84	47'68	37'77	54'96	80'07	53'28	42'54	40'86	31'98	33'08	2'77	2'29	3'58	6'06	3'71	3'61	3'31	1'52	1'55		
4. Newtown .....	49'42	64'00	46'06	66'11	51'16	54'02	41'77	53'12	47'36	22'63	28'23	19'90	39'21	22'33	20'43	12'17	19'10	18'15	45'78	44'12	43'20	59'31	43'65	37'82	29'15	35'95	38'32	2'05	1'77	2'10	2'85	2'03	2'05	1'86	1'45	1'67		
5. Redfern .....	62'39	69'56	61'86	76'00	58'51	68'16	63'15	66'40	65'51	28'35	25'57	26'54	45'24	24'49	25'49	19'41	23'38	24'35	45'43	36'76	42'91	59'52	41'80	37'40	30'73	35'21	37'17	3'49	3'08	3'52	5'60	4'03	3'65	3'11	1'98	1'79		
*6. Waterloo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66'94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'91	...	
7. Paddington .....	51'36	53'90	57'31	57'34	48'76	53'48	45'37	54'60	52'72	22'36	21'47	30'53	41'80	21'29	22'44	13'00	20'75	24'57	44'40	39'83	53'27	72'95	43'66	41'95	28'64	38'00	46'61	2'04	2'07	2'51	3'93	2'38	2'53	1'58	1'33	1'44		
* Randwick .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Concord .....	47'27	34'54	52'63	54'54	39'13	52'17	36'73	43'90	44'67	19'84	15'32	25'00	23'62	15'12	18'90	12'94	12'58	16'28	41'98	44'35	47'50	43'30	38'65	36'22	35'25	28'67	37'20	2'33	2'33	2'46	2'33	1'95	1'95	2'07	1'16	1'33		
9. St. George .....	42'70	55'40	51'22	64'96	56'36	50'49	55'40	39'80	53'35	16'46	15'89	26'25	32'84	23'56	16'45	13'89	12'19	15'58	38'55	28'68	51'25	50'55	42'58	32'58	25'08	30'62	22'72	1'70	1'31	2'17	2'43	1'94	1'79	1'31	1'16	0'84		
10. St. Leonards .....	59'57	41'07	56'89	68'42	47'91	46'94	34'78	45'45	32'72	18'30	15'03	19'52	33'33	12'63	14'11	8'51	16'21	9'27	30'72	36'60	34'32	48'72	26'37	30'06	24'46	35'67	28'35	1'36	1'62	1'67	2'20	1'39	1'42	1'33	1'28	1'07		

\* Waterloo was not created a separate Registry District till January, 1872; and Randwick a Sub-district of Paddington in September, 1872.

The mortality of each of the Wards of Sydney under and over 5 years of age, for the year 1872, with the proportion per cent. to population, was as follows:—

Mortality in  
Municipal Dis-  
tricts of the City.

Wards.	Population— Census 1871.	Deaths.			Percentage of Population.
		Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	
Gipps .....	8,969	80	85	165	1'84
Bourke .....	5,257	49	313	362	6'88
Brisbane .....	7,269	69	75	144	1'98
Macquarie .....	7,945	69	64	133	1'67
Cook .....	14,694	178	142	320	2'18
Fitz Roy .....	12,000	118	158	276	2'30
Phillip .....	8,154	100	74	174	2'13
Denison .....	10,135	152	84	236	2'33
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>*74,423</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>2'43</b>

\* Exclusive of the Islands in Port Jackson.

It must be remembered that the high percentage of mortality in Bourke Ward is accounted for by the fact that the Infirmary is situate in this ward. Deducting the deaths which occurred in this establishment, the percentage will be 2'73. Comparing the total deaths in the City, we find that the percentage was 2'43, as against 2'12 in 1871, both being calculated on the Census of 1871. Taking the estimated population of Sydney for 1872, there is a slight difference in the percentage in favour of 1871.

The following figures will show the population of the City and Suburbs, also the number of births registered for the year 1872, with the deaths under 5 years of age, and the total deaths:—

	Population, Census 1871.	Births.	Deaths under 5.	Total Deaths.
1. Sydney ... ..	76,159	2,879	815	1,810
2. Balmain ... ..	6,886	291	64	104
3. Glebe ... ..	5,721	269	48	89
4. Newtown ... ..	7,922	347	63	133
5. Redfern ... ..	8,092	390	95	145
6. Waterloo ... ..	6,306	297	81	121
7. Paddington ... ..	11,411	365	89	176
8. Concord ... ..	3,520	129	21	47
9. St. George ... ..	5,340	154	24	45
10. St. Leonards ... ..	5,126	194	18	55

Nosological  
arrangement.

The classification of diseases which have terminated fatally is contained in the following table (K), which gives the average percentage which each class and order of disease bore to the aggregate mean mortality of the last ten years:—

(K.)

	1863. Per- centage.	1864. Per- centage.	1865. Per- centage.	1866. Per- centage.	1867. Per- centage.	1868. Per- centage.	1869. Per- centage.	1870. Per- centage.	1871. Per- centage.	1872. Per- centage.
<b>CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>										
Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, Measles, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c. ...	24'74	24'56	25'59	26'27	33'19	22'85	20'41	17'37	16'58	19'09
2.—Enthetic Diseases—Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c. ....	0'50	0'28	0'38	0'46	0'24	0'47	0'19	0'26	0'28	0'36
3.—Dietic Diseases—Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c. ....	1'74	1'54	1'77	1'85	1'19	1'77	1'60	0'98	1'16	1'29
4.—Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, Worms, &c. ....	0'58	0'62	0'44	0'54	0'45	0'40	0'30	0'34	0'36	0'29
	27'56	27'00	28'18	29'12	35'07	25'49	22'50	18'95	18'38	21'03
<b>CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.</b>										
Order 1.—Diathetic Diseases—Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c. ....	2'48	2'62	2'73	2'93	2'66	3'34	3'62	3'52	4'03	4'09
2.—Tubercular Diseases—Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c. ....	7'91	8'55	7'69	7'85	6'91	7'70	7'53	9'01	9'24	9'52
	10'39	11'17	10'42	10'78	9'57	11'04	11'15	12'53	13'27	13'61
<b>CLASS III.—LOCAL.</b>										
Order 1.—Nervous—Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Convulsions, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c. ....	13'02	13'27	12'46	12'30	11'88	14'16	14'09	14'44	15'36	15'33
2.—Circulation—Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease, &c. ....	3'58	3'82	4'35	4'24	3'62	4'04	5'16	6'08	5'85	5'01
3.—Respiratory—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c. ....	7'74	8'49	7'54	7'32	8'49	9'23	10'12	9'64	10'47	9'35
4.—Digestive—Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c. ....	6'15	6'97	6'81	6'43	5'93	6'08	6'83	6'67	7'10	6'81
5.—Urinary—Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c. ....	0'83	0'81	1'21	0'76	0'71	0'97	1'27	1'18	1'64	1'42
6.—Generation—Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c. ....	0'15	0'20	0'24	0'31	0'27	0'43	0'46	0'24	0'34	0'47
7.—Joints—Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c. ....	0'19	0'20	0'30	0'27	0'16	0'15	0'15	0'12	0'14	0'12
8.—Integumentary—Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c. ....	0'21	0'43	0'61	0'46	0'28	0'26	0'33	0'21	0'19	0'23
	31'87	34'19	33'52	32'09	31'34	35'32	38'41	38'58	41'09	38'44
<b>CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.</b>										
Order 1.—Children—Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c. ....	4'70	4'53	4'93	5'45	4'63	5'15	5'47	5'46	4'62	5'06
2.—Adults—Paramenia, Childbirth, &c. ....	0'65	0'68	0'67	0'63	0'03	0'49	0'69	0'70	0'80	0'49
3.—Old People—Old Age, &c. ....	3'59	3'06	3'67	3'07	2'49	5'23	4'95	5'32	5'26	5'54
4.—Nutrition—Atrophy, Debility ....	7'61	6'46	7'61	9'08	7'38	6'98	7'13	7'37	6'54	6'25
	16'55	14'73	16'88	18'23	14'53	17'85	18'24	18'85	17'22	17'34
<b>CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.</b>										
Order 1.—Accident or Negligence—Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c. ....	8'97	9'75	8'26	7'25	6'98	7'71	7'67	9'68	8'67	7'91
2.—Wounds in Battle—Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Homicide—Murder and Manslaughter...	0'27	0'23	0'27	0'29	0'13	0'26	0'21	0'13	0'34	0'27
4.—Suicide—Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c. ....	0'60	0'68	0'42	0'34	0'46	0'55	0'57	0'53	0'44	0'55
5.—Execution—Hanging.....	0'09	0'03	0'05	0'08	0'05	0'06	...	...	0'03	0'07
Unclassified.....	0'76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10'69	10'69	9'00	7'96	7'62	8'58	8'45	10'34	9'48	8'80
Unspecified.....	2'94	2'22	2'00	1'82	1'87	1'72	1'25	0'75	0'56	0'78

Under the first class, Zymotic diseases, it will be seen that the percentage to total deaths is 2'65 higher than the preceding year. The principal increase is to be observed under Order 1—Miasmatic Diseases, which rose from 16'58 to 19'09. Constitutional and Developmental show but a slight difference on the year 1871, while there is a decrease of 2'65 under the class called Local.

There is also a difference in deaths from violence, from 9'48 to 8'80.

The percentage of deaths registered from Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c., to the total number of Deaths in each of the divisions of City, Suburbs, and Country, was 19'06, 21'64, and 18'59 respectively.

These complaints therefore, were more fatal in the Suburbs than either the City or Country.

The

The next table (L) shows the mean number of Deaths in Sydney, in each month, for the last ten years, and is also a Meteorological Abstract for the same period.

(L.)

Period.	No. of Deaths.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Rain.		Mean amount of Ozone.
				Depth.	Days.	
January.....	146	71.3	29.900	4.24	13	4.3
February.....	129	70.7	29.956	5.51	14	4.2
March.....	144	68.7	30.070	7.13	15	4.6
April.....	142	64.8	30.115	6.07	12	4.9
May.....	148	58.5	30.116	5.25	15	4.4
June.....	131	54.8	30.101	5.99	12	5.0
July.....	132	52.6	30.084	3.00	9	4.6
August.....	122	54.2	30.085	2.38	9	4.5
September.....	114	58.6	30.049	1.65	9	4.9
October.....	126	63.3	29.950	2.80	12	5.2
November.....	141	66.5	29.942	3.05	11	4.8
December.....	172	69.6	29.887	2.32	11	4.2
Mean of Twelve Months.....	137	62.7	30.021	4.11	11	4.6

Having now briefly alluded to the most important facts elicited from the foregoing Returns,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.



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## APPENDIX.

## A.

TABLE showing the Number of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st December, 1872.

	Marriages.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney .....	1,055	1,487	1,392	2,879	1,002	808	1,810
Suburban Districts .....	286	1,226	1,210	2,436	499	416	915
Metropolitan .....	1,341	2,713	2,602	5,315	1,501	1,224	2,725
Country Districts .....	2,584	7,563	7,372	14,935	2,941	1,802	4,743
	3,925	10,276	9,974	20,250	4,442	3,026	7,468

## B.

TABLE showing the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, registered in each District of the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st December, 1872.

Districts.	Popula- tion— Census 1871.	Mar- riages.	Total.		Births.				Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.
			Births.	Deaths.	Including Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births.		M.	F.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—NORTH-EASTERN.											
1. Richmond River .....	4,528	36	202	42	97	105	1	1	26	16	160
2. Tweed River .....	449	2	14	2	5	9	.....	.....	1	1	12
3. Grafton .....	8,965	65	394	77	193	201	1	1	46	31	317
MacLean .....		2	60	16	30	30	.....	.....	10	6	44
4. Macleay River .....	4,975	32	247	47	109	138	1	3	25	22	200
5. Port Macquarie .....	2,131	14	94	23	44	50	2	.....	12	11	71
6. Manning River .....	5,171	31	214	30	114	100	2	3	21	9	184
7. Port Stephens .....	2,659	12	110	19	50	60	4	2	7	12	91
8. Dungog .....	1,950	11	98	23	51	47	2	2	16	7	75
9. Clarence Town .....	1,000	4	36	4	22	14	1	.....	2	2	32
10. Paterson .....	2,561	8	94	24	39	55	1	2	12	12	70
11. Raymond Terrace .....	3,015	17	101	24	46	55	1	1	13	11	77
12. Maitland .....	13,670	99	513	174	267	246	13	3	103	71	339
13. Morpeth .....	3,289	14	153	41	84	69	2	3	19	22	112
14. Patrick's Plains .....	6,699	58	295	55	148	147	6	5	35	20	240
15. Muswellbrook .....	3,616	26	140	32	81	59	4	4	16	16	108
16. Scone .....	3,793	18	156	38	82	74	1	2	27	11	118
17. Murrurundi .....	4,143	25	193	43	104	89	.....	2	30	13	150
TOTAL .....	.....	474	3,114	714	1,566	1,548	42	34	421	293	2,400

B—continued.

Districts.	Popula- tion— Census 1871.	Mar- riages.	Total		Births.				Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.
			Births.	Deaths.	Including Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births.		M.	F.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.			
<b>II.—NORTH-MIDLAND.</b>											
1. Tenterfield .....	2,349	20	90	37	48	42	2	1	22	15	53
2. Wellingrove .....	2,648	21	96	20	47	49	2	1	13	7	76
3. Inverell .....	2,366	30	107	28	63	44	2	1	19	9	79
4. Armidale .....	9,760	93	420	72	235	185	4	7	41	31	348
TOTAL .....	.....	164	713	157	393	320	10	10	95	62	556
<b>III.—NORTH-WESTERN.</b>											
1. Tamworth .....	6,806	53	275	91	147	128	6	9	63	28	184
2. Nundle .....	2,068	7	61	21	24	37	1	2	9	12	40
3. Warialda .....	3,656	13	127	39	66	61	4	5	31	8	88
4. Cassilis .....	2,838	11	94	12	48	46	2	2	7	5	82
5. Dubbo .....	4,289	29	152	51	66	86	2	4	30	21	101
6. Coonabarabran .....	2,219	8	119	35	60	59	3	5	23	12	74
7. Molong .....	3,167	12	104	17	54	50	2	4	10	7	87
8. Forbes .....	6,799	36	145	76	82	63	5	5	50	26	79
9. Walgett .....	1,445	3	33	12	14	19	2	...	4	8	21
10. Narrabri .....	1,699	15	67	32	38	29	4	1	17	15	25
TOTAL .....	.....	187	1,177	386	599	578	31	37	244	142	791
<b>IV.—METROPOLITAN.</b>											
1. City of Sydney .....	76,159	1,055	2,879	1,810	1,487	1,392	94	88	1,002	808	1,069
2. Balmain .....	6,886	29	291	104	157	134	3	4	56	48	187
3. Glebe .....	5,721	14	269	89	138	131	5	5	48	41	180
4. Newtown .....	7,922	55	347	133	179	168	4	7	71	62	214
5. Redfern .....	8,092	14	390	145	201	189	4	4	71	74	245
6. Waterloo .....	6,306	38	297	121	137	160	5	2	66	55	176
7. Paddington .....	11,411	78	354	165	183	171	6	5	92	73	189
Randwick .....		1	11	11	7	4	...	...	4	7	...
8. Concord .....	3,520	23	129	47	68	61	3	1	29	18	82
9. St. George .....	5,340	14	154	45	70	84	1	3	30	15	109
10. St. Leonards .....	5,126	20	194	55	86	108	3	1	32	23	139
TOTAL .....	.....	1,341	5,315	2,725	2,713	2,602	128	120	1,501	1,224	2,590
<b>V.—EAST-MIDLAND.</b>											
1. Newcastle .....	18,667	151	880	294	466	414	7	13	173	121	586
2. Wollombi .....	1,952	12	81	18	38	43	1	3	10	8	63
3. McDonald River .....	625	4	28	1	15	13	1	1	...	...	27
4. Brisbane Water .....	2,607	7	105	18	53	52	1	4	11	7	87
5. Windsor .....	4,963	40	189	79	93	96	7	7	47	32	110
6. Richmond .....	3,083	17	124	28	57	67	6	2	16	12	96
7. Penrith .....	5,321	22	180	68	89	91	8	9	40	28	112
*8. Parramatta .....	11,551	57	361	245	176	185	12	10	159	86	116
†9. Ryde .....	2,886	19	97	75	49	48	1	1	50	25	22
†10. Liverpool .....	3,493	10	94	182	53	41	3	1	167	15	.....
11. Campbelltown .....	1,870	14	65	28	34	31	1	2	16	12	37
12. Camden .....	4,032	21	166	55	92	74	...	2	23	32	111
13. Picton .....	2,208	11	78	21	35	43	3	3	13	8	57
TOTAL .....	.....	385	2,448	1,112	1,250	1,198	51	58	726	386	1,424
<b>VI.—WEST-MIDLAND.</b>											
1. Carcoar .....	6,411	35	303	100	147	156	10	7	62	38	203
2. Cowra .....	1,391	7	72	14	39	33	3	1	9	5	58
3. Hartley .....	5,165	25	199	41	96	103	3	...	14	27	158
4. Bathurst .....	16,860	136	650	253	347	303	8	13	149	104	397
5. Sofala .....	2,821	21	90	38	41	49	2	1	26	12	52
6. Orange .....	7,586	69	354	94	191	163	7	4	61	33	260
7. Wellington .....	3,354	19	134	40	52	82	4	9	24	16	94
8. Tambaroora .....	3,265	19	96	48	36	60	...	5	27	21	48
Hill End .....		38	156	78	80	76	1	3	41	37	78
9. Mudgee .....	11,901	85	325	129	176	149	5	7	80	49	196
Gulgong .....		62	263	209	133	130	10	9	126	83	54
10. Rylstone .....	2,133	5	78	33	36	42	1	...	21	12	45
TOTAL .....	.....	521	2,720	1,077	1,374	1,346	54	59	640	437	1,643
<b>VII.—SOUTH-EASTERN.</b>											
1. Wollongong .....	5,699	24	201	46	109	92	2	4	27	19	153
2. Kiama .....	5,750	29	225	39	107	118	2	1	20	19	186
3. Berrima .....	4,529	26	190	41	93	97	4	4	26	15	149
4. Shoalhaven .....	4,724	20	178	48	93	85	4	1	26	22	130
5. Ulladulla .....	1,652	10	82	22	44	38	...	...	12	10	60
6. Broulee .....	3,739	14	144	26	69	75	1	2	15	11	118
7. Eden .....	1,212	8	55	12	31	24	1	1	7	5	43
8. Bega .....	2,651	20	146	25	64	82	3	1	14	11	121
TOTAL .....	.....	151	1,221	259	610	611	17	14	147	112	962

B—continued.

Districts.	Popula- tion— Census 1871.	Mar- riages.	Total.		Births.				Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.
			Births.	Deaths.	Including Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births.		M.	F.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.			
<b>VIII.—SOUTH-MIDLAND.</b>											
1. Braidwood.....	11,422	68	380	84	186	194	12	4	58	26	296
2. Cooma.....	4,383	32	211	42	104	107	4	2	19	23	169
3. Bombala.....	2,854	20	130	28	66	64	3	7	15	13	102
4. Goulburn.....	13,756	117	565	149	281	284	12	17	83	66	416
5. Albury.....	9,190	63	379	124	185	194	6	8	83	41	255
6. Gundagai.....	4,699	37	166	45	86	80	11	2	33	12	121
Adelong.....		8	29	7	13	16	...	...	4	3	22
7. Tumut.....	3,321	21	123	19	65	58	...	2	12	7	104
8. Yass.....	6,600	34	271	76	145	126	8	6	48	28	195
9. Queanbeyan.....	4,675	37	176	46	91	85	...	4	25	21	130
10. Burrowa.....	3,865	25	166	45	90	76	7	5	29	16	121
Grenfell.....		32	138	53	74	64	6	3	37	16	85
11. Young.....	5,924	49	228	81	92	136	3	3	47	34	147
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	.....	543	2,962	799	1,478	1,484	72	63	493	306	2,163
<b>IX.—SOUTH-WESTERN.</b>											
1. Deniliquin.....	2,714	25	65	24	32	33	...	...	17	7	41
2. Moama.....	901	7	34	13	23	11	...	...	11	2	21
3. Moulamein.....	557	3	10	2	6	4	...	...	2	...	8
4. Balranald.....	591	8	18	7	9	9	...	...	5	2	11
5. Bourke.....	1,508	14	42	29	19	23	3	1	23	6	13
6. Hay.....	3,455	23	102	49	48	54	2	2	32	17	53
7. Wentworth.....	1,200	18	47	15	17	30	...	...	7	8	32
8. Menindie.....	1,210	9	31	24	15	16	...	1	23	1	7
9. Wagga Wagga.....	5,993	52	231	76	124	107	5	2	55	21	155
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	.....	159	580	239	293	287	10	6	175	64	341
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.....</b>	503,981	3,925	20,250	7,468	10,276	9,974	415	401	4,442	3,026	12,870

The deaths in the District of Liverpool show an excess of 88 over the births, which will reduce the excess of births over deaths to 12,782.

\* The Government Lunatic Asylum and Hospital is situated in this District.

† The Asylum for the Insane is situated in this District.

‡ The Government Benevolent Asylum is situated in this District.

C.

MARRIAGES—1872.

Denomination.	Sydney.				Suburban Districts.				Country Districts.				Total.			
	Mar- riages.	Marks.			Mar- riages.	Marks.			Mar- riages.	Marks.			Mar- riages.	Marks.		
		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Church of England.....	290	11	24	35	98	5	6	11	993	132	138	270	1,381	148	168	316
Roman Catholic.....	210	28	48	76	61	9	16	25	565	110	133	243	836	147	197	344
Presbyterian.....	440	36	78	114	31	1	...	1	356	35	44	79	827	72	122	194
Wesleyan.....	25	...	1	1	33	...	1	1	339	36	39	75	397	36	41	77
Primitive Methodist.....	11	1	...	1	7	...	2	2	55	7	8	15	73	8	10	18
Congregationalist.....	47	6	6	12	41	2	3	5	60	8	6	14	148	16	15	31
Baptist.....	19	...	2	2	7	1	1	2	25	5	2	7	51	6	5	11
Unitarian.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Hebrew.....	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1
German Evangelical.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Christian.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Registrars' Offices.....	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	182	30	47	77	191	30	47	77
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	1,055	82	159	242	286	18	29	47	2,584	363	417	780	3,925	464	605	1,069

D 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Percentage on total Male Deaths of the Year.
	<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	240	111	46	26	19	442	46	18	24	24	23	21	8	19	19	18	16	18	15	17	7	1	736	16.57
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.) .....	6	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	21	0.48
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.) .....	20	1	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	1	2	4	5	5	3	6	4	7	5	1	1	1	67	1.51
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	5	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.16
Total .....	271	113	47	26	19	476	48	18	24	25	28	26	15	26	24	25	21	26	21	18	8	2	831	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.).....	3	6	1	1	1	12	2	1	...	5	5	8	6	12	12	26	18	28	12	21	12	...	180	4.05
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.).....	64	30	16	6	3	119	5	2	11	24	32	40	30	37	37	39	12	20	6	1	1	1	417	9.39
Total .....	67	36	17	7	4	131	7	3	11	29	37	48	36	49	49	65	30	48	18	22	13	1	597	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis).....	264	56	20	10	6	356	17	9	7	5	12	25	17	35	23	42	23	26	22	21	22	...	662	14.90
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	4	6	22	24	36	21	21	19	27	15	25	9	...	243	5.47
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)....	107	29	11	6	5	158	13	5	10	6	14	15	20	23	21	25	19	35	22	19	6	2	413	9.22
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.) .....	41	18	2	4	4	69	10	7	5	6	8	14	25	16	19	18	17	21	22	14	7	1	279	6.28
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.) .....	2	1	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	6	7	2	5	4	11	11	12	5	...	73	1.62
6. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.14
7. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.).....	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	11	0.25
Total .....	416	105	34	21	16	592	44	26	27	24	41	81	94	118	86	113	82	120	94	92	50	3	1687	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.).....	175	43	1	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	4.94
2. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	34	77	142	...	283	6.38
3. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility) .....	222	20	4	1	1	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	5.62
Total .....	397	63	5	1	1	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	30	34	77	142	...	751	
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.).....	9	13	12	7	13	54	36	24	29	27	42	47	52	34	33	37	18	27	5	5	10	3	483	10.88
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	16	0.37
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	7	3	6	4	2	2	...	...	1	1	33	0.75
5. Execution—(Hanging).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	0.12
Total .....	10	13	12	7	13	55	36	24	30	28	47	56	63	38	39	42	22	32	5	5	11	4	537	
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	6	5	6	1	1	3	...	2	10	39	0.90
Totals from all Causes.....	1161	330	115	62	53	1721	135	72	93	107	153	212	210	237	203	251	156	257	175	214	226	20	4442	100.00

D 2.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Percentage on total Female Deaths of the Year.	
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	200	106	58	28	17	409	54	30	31	30	26	26	17	19	7	7	8	7	6	8	4	689	22'77	
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.)	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0'20	
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	30	1'00	
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	10	1	...	1	1	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1'50	
Total	236	107	58	29	18	448	56	30	31	30	28	27	17	19	8	12	8	8	6	8	4	740		
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	2	2	4	1	...	9	2	1	...	3	4	5	10	12	8	17	11	16	13	9	5	125	4'13	
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	43	34	4	1	...	82	4	5	19	28	29	32	36	22	11	11	6	4	3	2	...	294	9'72	
Total	45	36	8	2	...	91	6	6	19	31	33	37	46	34	19	28	17	20	16	11	5	419		
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	214	50	24	9	2	299	11	5	8	5	11	7	12	22	16	22	15	15	14	12	6	483	15'96	
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	4	...	...	...	1	5	3	5	6	4	8	10	13	12	11	13	12	9	5	10	4	131	4'33	
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	95	25	16	6	3	145	10	7	4	7	5	9	14	10	16	12	18	6	5	8	...	285	9'42	
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	43	20	3	4	1	71	9	5	6	5	13	11	13	27	16	24	5	9	7	6	2	230	7'60	
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	1	1	1	2	...	5	1	...	...	1	1	5	2	3	2	5	3	3	2	...	...	33	1'09	
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	13	0'43	
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	0'10	
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	0'17	
Total	358	96	45	21	7	527	35	22	24	22	40	46	50	80	57	82	49	56	34	34	20	1183		
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	116	39	2	...	...	157	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	5'22	
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	4	10	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1'23	
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	37	68	...	131	4'33	
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	191	18	2	...	1	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	218	7'21	
Total	307	57	4	...	1	369	...	2	2	4	4	10	9	10	...	3	...	14	13	37	68	545		
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	8	10	13	10	5	46	15	7	8	5	5	3	2	1	4	5	...	5	...	...	2	108	3'57	
2. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	0'13	
3. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	8	0'26	
4. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	9	10	13	10	5	47	16	7	8	7	5	4	3	3	4	5	...	8	1	...	2	120		
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	19	0'63	
Totals from all Causes	955	306	128	62	31	1482	113	67	84	96	111	125	126	147	88	130	77	106	70	90	99	15	3026	100'00

D 3.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Percentage on total Deaths of the Year.	
	<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	440	217	104	54	36	851	100	48	55	54	49	47	25	38	26	25	24	25	21	25	11	1	1425	19'09	
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.) .....	12	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	27	0'36	
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.) .....	40	1	...	...	...	41	1	...	...	1	4	5	5	5	4	11	4	8	5	1	1	1	97	1'29	
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	15	2	1	1	1	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0'29	
Total .....	507	220	105	55	37	924	104	48	55	55	56	53	32	45	32	37	29	34	27	26	12	2	1571		
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.).....	5	8	5	2	1	21	4	2	...	8	9	13	16	24	20	43	29	44	25	30	17	...	305	4'09	
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.).....	107	64	20	7	3	201	9	7	30	52	61	72	66	59	48	50	18	24	9	3	1	1	711	9'52	
Total .....	112	72	25	9	4	222	13	9	30	60	70	85	82	83	68	93	47	68	34	33	18	1	1016		
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis) .....	478	106	44	19	8	655	28	14	15	10	23	32	29	57	39	64	38	41	36	33	28	3	1145	15'33	
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	4	1	...	...	2	7	6	9	11	8	14	32	37	48	32	34	31	36	20	35	13	1	374	5'01	
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)...	202	54	27	12	8	303	23	12	14	13	19	24	29	37	31	41	31	53	28	24	14	2	698	9'35	
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.) .....	84	38	5	8	5	140	19	12	11	11	21	25	38	43	35	42	22	30	29	20	9	2	509	6'81	
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.).....	3	2	2	2	...	9	2	1	...	3	1	7	8	10	4	10	7	14	13	12	5	...	106	1'42	
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	0'17	
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	0'12	
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.).....	3	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	2	1	...	...	16	0'23	
Total .....	774	201	79	42	23	1119	79	48	51	46	81	127	144	108	143	195	131	176	128	126	70	8	2870		
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.) .....	291	82	3	...	...	376	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	5'06	
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	10	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	0'49	
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	47	114	210	...	414	5'54	
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility) .....	413	38	6	1	2	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	467	6'25	
Total .....	704	120	9	1	2	836	...	2	2	4	4	10	10	10	...	3	...	44	47	114	210	...	1296		
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																									
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.) .....	17	23	25	17	18	100	51	31	37	32	47	50	54	35	37	42	18	32	5	5	12	3	591	7'91	
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	3	5	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	20	0'27	
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	6	7	5	6	4	2	4	1	...	...	1	1	41	0'55	
5. Execution—(Hanging).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	0'07	
Total .....	19	23	25	17	18	102	52	31	38	35	52	60	66	41	43	47	22	40	6	5	13	4	657		
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	2	7	5	6	4	1	3	...	2	20	58	0'78	
Totals from all Causes .....	2116	636	243	124	84	3203	248	139	177	203	264	337	336	384	291	381	233	363	245	304	325	35	7468	100'00	

E 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Percentage on total Male Deaths—Sydney.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	48	40	12	6	3	109	8	2	2	4	5	2	2	1	5	7	6	7	4	2	1	...	167	16'67
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.)	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	1'20
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	14	1	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	23	2'29
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'20
Total	67	41	12	6	3	129	8	2	2	5	9	3	4	1	8	9	6	9	6	2	1	...	204	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	3	3	8	1	5	1	1	1	...	34	3'39
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	19	10	6	2	1	38	3	1	4	7	11	13	9	11	13	8	2	2	2	1	1	...	126	12'57
Total	20	11	6	2	1	40	3	1	4	8	13	16	12	14	16	16	3	7	3	2	2	...	160	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	66	22	6	4	2	100	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	5	5	5	6	3	3	3	...	154	15'37
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	6	7	9	9	6	4	8	4	4	2	3	...	65	6'49
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	34	7	3	1	2	47	2	2	2	2	5	5	2	4	6	3	6	6	9	1	1	...	103	10'28
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	14	5	...	...	...	19	2	3	1	2	1	4	8	6	8	7	3	4	...	5	...	1	74	7'38
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	5	4	1	...	21	2'10
6. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	0'70
Total	115	35	9	6	4	169	9	9	7	8	11	19	22	26	28	23	18	28	22	16	8	1	424	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	40	19	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	5'89
2. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	10	...	22	2'19
3. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	40	8	2	...	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	5'19
Total	80	27	2	...	1	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	6	10	...	133		
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	1	...	...	1	2	4	2	1	3	5	3	7	9	5	5	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	52	5'19
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	0'50
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	8	0'80
5. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0'30
Total	2	...	...	1	2	5	2	1	4	6	4	10	12	5	5	2	3	8	...	...	1	...	68	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	13	1'30
Totals from all Causes	284	114	29	15	11	453	22	13	18	28	37	49	51	48	59	51	31	55	36	26	24	1	1002	100'00

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E 2.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF FEMALES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Percentage on total Female Deaths—Sydney.	
	<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	54	21	19	12	3	109	7	3	7	8	8	8	6	8	1	3	2	3	1	4	...	178	22'03	
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.) .....	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0'37	
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.) .....	17	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	2'72	
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	3	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0'50	
Total.....	77	21	19	12	3	132	8	3	7	8	9	9	6	8	2	4	2	4	1	4	...	207		
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.) .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	6	3	4	2	4	1	3	...	31	3'84
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.) .....	10	9	1	1	...	21	1	...	7	7	11	12	9	9	7	3	3	...	1	1	...	92	11'39	
Total.....	10	9	2	1	...	22	1	...	7	7	12	12	12	12	13	6	7	2	5	2	3	...	123	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis) .....	50	17	6	2	...	75	7	2	2	1	2	3	6	6	6	8	7	7	5	3	3	...	143	17'70
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	2	4	1	7	4	1	2	1	4	2	...	36	4'46
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)...	19	7	5	1	...	32	1	...	...	1	1	2	3	4	5	8	5	10	3	1	5	...	81	10'02
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.) .....	9	7	1	...	17	2	1	...	1	...	5	2	5	12	8	2	3	1	5	2	1	...	67	8'29
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.) .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	11	1'36	
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	0'37	
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0'12	
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	0'25	
Total.....	79	31	12	4	...	126	11	4	5	3	11	10	20	26	27	24	18	22	15	11	11	...	344	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.) .....	21	14	1	...	...	36	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	4'70	
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	15	...	28	3'47
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility) .....	36	5	1	...	1	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	49	6'06	
Total.....	57	19	2	...	1	79	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	4	9	15	...	115	
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.) .....	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	11	1'36
2. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'12	
3. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Execution—(Hanging).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	12	
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	0'87
Totals from all Causes.....	223	81	36	18	4	362	21	9	19	20	33	32	40	50	42	37	30	32	25	26	30	...	808	100'00

E 3.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES, registered in Sydney, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Percentage on total Deaths—Sydney.	
	<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	102	61	31	18	6	318	15	5	9	12	13	10	8	9	6	10	8	10	5	6	1	...	345	19'06
2. Euthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.) .....	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	0'83
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.) .....	31	1	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	45	2'49
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	5	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0'33
Total .....	144	62	31	18	6	261	16	5	9	13	18	12	10	9	10	13	8	13	7	6	1	...	411	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.).....	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	6	6	9	11	5	7	5	2	4	...	65	3'59
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.) .....	29	19	7	3	1	59	4	1	11	14	22	25	18	20	20	11	5	2	3	2	1	...	218	12'04
Total .....	30	20	8	3	1	62	4	1	11	15	25	28	24	26	29	22	10	9	8	4	5	...	283	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis) .....	116	39	12	6	2	175	10	4	4	3	5	6	9	12	11	13	12	13	8	6	6	...	297	16'41
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	1	4	8	11	10	16	10	5	10	5	6	5	...	101	5'58
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.).....	53	14	8	2	2	79	3	2	2	3	6	7	5	8	11	11	11	16	12	2	6	...	184	10'17
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.).....	23	12	1	...	...	36	4	4	2	2	6	6	13	18	16	9	6	5	5	7	1	1	141	7'79
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.).....	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	3	4	...	2	1	5	6	4	1	...	32	1'77
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	0'17
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	0'05
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.).....	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	9	0'50
Total .....	194	66	21	10	4	295	20	13	12	11	22	29	42	52	55	47	36	50	37	27	19	1	768	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.).....	61	33	1	...	...	95	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	5'36
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	15	25	...	...	50	2'76
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility).....	76	13	3	...	2	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	101	5'58
Total .....	137	46	4	...	2	189	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	4	7	15	25	...	248	
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.) .....	1	1	1	2	2	7	3	1	3	6	4	7	9	6	5	1	2	8	...	...	1	...	63	3'48
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	0'33
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	0'44
5. Execution—(Hanging).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0'17
Total .....	2	1	1	2	2	8	3	1	4	7	5	10	13	6	5	2	3	11	...	...	2	...	80	
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	3	2	1	4	...	2	...	2	...	20	1'10
Totals from all Causes.....	507	195	65	33	15	815	43	22	37	48	70	81	91	98	101	88	61	87	61	52	54	1	1810	100'00

26—D

25

541

F 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in the SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Percentage on total Male Deaths—Suburban Districts.
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.).....	46	16	5	3	2	72	6	2	4	2	2	2	1	4	3	1	1	3	1	...	...	104	20'84
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.) .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'20
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.) .....	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1'60
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	53	16	5	3	2	79	6	2	4	2	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	...	113	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																							
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.) .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	10	2'00
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.).....	12	10	5	2	1	30	1	...	1	2	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	3	...	...	...	67	13'43
Total .....	12	10	6	2	1	31	1	...	1	3	6	4	3	6	5	4	6	4	2	1	...	77	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																							
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis).....	31	8	5	2	...	46	7	1	1	...	2	2	2	4	...	2	...	5	1	1	...	74	14'83
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	...	16	3'21
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.) .....	23	5	2	3	...	33	3	...	1	1	3	...	1	2	2	1	...	2	...	3	...	52	10'43
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.) .....	3	4	...	...	...	7	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	5	1	3	...	28	5'61
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	1	1	1	...	12	2'40
6. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	57	17	7	5	...	86	12	3	3	3	4	2	9	9	8	3	11	11	8	9	1	182	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																							
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.) .....	26	5	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	6'21
2. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	8	19	3'81
3. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility).....	47	3	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	10'02
Total .....	73	8	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	8	100	
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																							
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.) .....	2	1	...	...	...	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	25	5'01
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'20
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution—(Hanging).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	2	1	...	...	...	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	26	
Unspecified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'20
Totals from all Causes.....	197	52	18	10	3	280	23	7	11	9	14	9	15	20	16	10	21	25	14	15	10	499	100'00

F. 2.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS of FEMALES registered in the SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Percentage on total Female Deaths—Suburban Districts.	
	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			21
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	27	26	7	2	3	65	7	4	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	1	4	1	1	...	2	...	94	22'60
2. Ethetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.)	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'48
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1'20
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'24
Total	32	26	7	2	3	70	8	4	1	1	4	2	1	1	...	2	4	1	1	...	2	...	102	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	2	...	2	2	...	...	18	4'33
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	10	9	...	...	...	19	2	1	2	1	5	5	9	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	50	12'02
Total	11	10	...	1	...	22	3	1	2	1	5	6	10	2	2	5	4	1	2	2	...	...	68	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	22	12	3	1	1	39	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	2	1	...	4	1	...	...	66	15'86
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	14	3'37
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	16	3	3	1	1	24	2	1	2	...	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	45	10'82
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	2	3	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	5'05
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	1'44
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'48
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'48
Total	45	15	7	2	2	71	5	3	7	4	7	4	8	11	8	8	5	5	8	1	1	...	156	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	14	2	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3'84
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1'44
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	11	...	24	5'77
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	39	4	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	10'34
Total	53	6	...	...	...	59	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	10	11	...	89		
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'24
3. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals from all Causes	142	57	14	5	5	223	16	8	10	7	18	12	21	15	10	15	13	9	12	13	14	...	416	100'00

F 3.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES, registered in the Suburban Districts, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Percentage on total Deaths, Suburban Districts.
	<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	73	42	12	5	5	137	13	6	5	3	5	4	2	5	3	1	5	2	4	1	2	...	198	21'64
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.)	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0'32
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1'42
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'11
Total	85	42	12	5	5	149	14	6	5	3	6	4	3	5	3	3	5	2	4	1	2	...	215	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	1	1	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	4	1	4	3	...	...	28	3'06
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	22	19	5	2	1	49	3	1	3	3	10	9	12	6	6	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	117	12'78
Total	23	20	6	3	1	53	4	1	3	4	11	10	13	8	7	9	10	5	4	3	...	...	145	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	53	20	8	3	1	85	9	3	2	1	2	3	5	6	7	2	3	...	9	2	1	...	140	15'30
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	5	4	1	1	4	5	3	1	...	...	30	3'28
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	39	8	5	4	1	57	5	1	3	1	5	1	3	4	5	2	1	4	1	3	1	...	97	10'60
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	9	4	...	...	...	13	2	2	2	3	4	...	3	3	3	2	2	5	2	3	...	...	49	5'36
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	6	2	1	1	...	...	18	1'96
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'22
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'22
Total	102	32	14	7	2	157	17	6	10	7	11	6	17	20	16	11	16	16	16	10	2	...	338	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	40	7	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	5'13
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0'66
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	14	19	...	43	4'71
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	86	7	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	10'16
Total	126	14	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	8	2	14	19	...	...	189	
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	2	1	...	...	...	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	...	25	2'74
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'22
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	1	...	...	...	4	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	...	27	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'11
Totals from all Causes	339	109	32	15	8	503	39	15	21	16	32	21	36	35	26	25	34	34	26	28	24	...	915	100'00

G 1.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF MALES registered in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.																	Total of all Ages	Percentage on total Male Deaths—Country Districts.						
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.			60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards		
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																									
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	146	55	29	17	14	261	32	14	18	18	16	17	5	14	11	11	9	10	8	14	6	1	465	15.81	
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.)	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	0.27	
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	3	5	2	4	4	6	3	1	1	1	36	1.22	
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	3	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.17	
Total	151	56	30	17	14	268	34	14	18	18	17	21	9	21	13	15	14	16	12	15	7	2	514		
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	2	5	...	1	1	9	2	1	...	3	2	5	3	8	9	18	15	22	9	19	11	...	136	4.63	
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	33	10	5	2	1	51	1	1	6	15	16	23	18	21	19	27	6	15	4	...	...	1	224	7.61	
Total	35	15	5	3	2	60	3	2	6	18	18	28	21	29	28	45	21	37	13	19	11	1	360		
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	167	26	9	4	4	210	7	6	4	3	9	20	12	27	14	37	16	20	14	17	18	...	434	14.76	
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	3	5	16	14	25	11	14	12	16	10	22	6	...	162	5.50	
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	50	17	6	2	3	78	8	3	7	3	6	10	17	17	13	21	13	27	13	15	5	2	258	8.77	
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	24	9	2	4	4	43	6	2	4	3	6	10	15	9	10	11	12	12	21	6	7	...	177	6.02	
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	4	...	6	5	7	4	...	40	1.36
6. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	0.21	
7. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.14	
Total	244	53	18	10	12	337	23	14	17	13	26	60	63	83	50	87	53	81	64	67	41	2	1081		
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	109	19	1	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	4.39	
2. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	30	67	124	...	242	8.23	
3. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	135	9	2	1	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	5.00	
Total	244	28	3	1	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	30	67	124	...	518		
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																									
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	6	12	12	6	11	47	30	21	23	21	38	39	42	28	28	35	13	19	5	5	9	3	406	13.80	
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0.34
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	0.85
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	3	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	0.07
5. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	12	12	6	11	47	30	21	23	21	41	45	50	32	34	39	16	21	5	5	9	4	443		
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	10	25	0.85	
Totals from all Causes	680	164	68	37	39	988	90	52	64	70	102	154	144	169	128	190	104	177	125	173	192	19	2941	100.00	

SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on total Female Deaths—Country Districts.
	<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	119	59	32	14	11	235	40	23	23	21	15	16	10	10	6	3	2	3	4	4	2	...	417	23'14
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'05
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0'15
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	7	1	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0'56
Total	127	60	32	15	12	246	40	23	23	21	15	16	10	10	6	6	2	3	4	4	2	...	431	
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	1	1	3	...	...	5	1	1	...	3	3	4	6	8	1	10	5	14	7	6	2	...	76	4'23
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	23	16	3	...	...	42	1	4	10	20	13	15	18	12	3	7	1	3	2	1	...	...	152	8'43
Total	24	17	6	...	...	47	2	5	10	23	16	19	24	20	4	17	6	17	9	7	2	...	228	
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	142	21	15	6	1	185	2	1	5	3	7	3	3	12	7	12	7	8	5	8	3	3	274	15'21
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	2	3	5	8	7	9	4	9	10	5	2	6	2	1	81	4'49
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	60	15	8	4	2	89	7	6	2	6	2	6	4	8	2	7	6	6	2	4	2	...	159	8'83
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	28	13	2	4	1	48	7	4	3	3	5	9	7	13	6	20	2	8	1	4	1	1	142	7'89
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	1	1	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	16	0'89
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	0'44
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'11
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'05
Total	234	50	26	15	5	330	19	15	12	15	22	32	22	43	22	50	26	29	11	22	8	5	683	
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																								
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	81	23	1	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	5'82
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	10	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1'72
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	18	42	...	79	4'39
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	116	9	1	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	7'00
Total	197	32	2	...	...	231	...	...	2	3	2	10	7	7	...	...	...	11	1	18	42	...	341	
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																								
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	8	9	12	9	5	43	14	7	8	4	4	3	2	...	4	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	97	5'38
2. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	0'10
3. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	8	0'44
4. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	9	12	9	5	43	15	7	8	6	4	4	2	2	4	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	107	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	0'67
Totals from all Causes	590	168	78	39	22	897	76	50	55	69	60	81	65	82	36	78	34	65	33	51	55	15	1802	100'00

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all ages.	Percentage on total Deaths—Country Districts.	
	<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)	265	114	61	31	25	496	72	37	41	39	31	33	15	24	17	14	11	13	12	18	8	1	882	18.59	
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.)	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	0.20	
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	3	5	2	7	4	6	3	1	1	1	39	0.82	
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.)	10	2	1	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0.32	
Total	278	116	62	32	26	514	74	37	41	39	32	37	19	31	19	21	16	19	16	19	9	2	945		
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.)	3	6	3	1	1	14	3	2	...	6	5	9	9	16	10	28	20	36	16	25	13	...	212	4.47	
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.)	56	26	8	2	1	93	2	5	16	35	29	38	36	33	22	34	7	18	6	1	...	1	376	7.94	
Total	59	32	11	3	2	107	5	7	16	41	34	47	45	49	32	62	27	54	22	26	13	1	588		
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis)	309	47	24	10	5	395	9	7	9	6	16	23	15	39	21	49	23	28	19	25	21	3	708	14.93	
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease)	2	1	...	...	2	5	3	6	4	6	10	24	21	34	15	23	22	21	12	28	8	1	243	5.12	
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.)	110	32	14	6	5	167	15	9	9	8	16	21	21	25	15	28	19	33	15	19	7	2	417	8.79	
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.)	52	22	4	8	5	91	13	6	7	6	11	19	22	22	16	31	14	20	22	10	8	1	319	6.73	
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.)	3	1	2	1	...	7	1	1	...	...	1	5	4	4	4	5	...	7	6	7	4	...	56	1.18	
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	0.17	
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	0.17	
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.)	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	0.10	
Total	478	103	44	25	17	667	42	29	29	28	48	92	85	126	72	137	79	110	75	89	49	7	1764		
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																									
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.)	190	42	2	...	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	4.93	
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	10	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	0.65	
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	38	85	166	...	321	6.77	
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility)	251	18	3	1	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	5.75	
Total	441	60	5	1	...	507	...	...	2	3	2	10	7	7	...	...	...	32	38	85	166	...	859		
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																									
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.)	14	21	24	15	16	90	44	28	31	25	42	42	44	28	32	40	13	21	5	5	10	3	503	10.60	
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	0.25	
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	4	5	6	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	33	0.70	
5. Execution—(Hanging)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	0.04	
Total	14	21	24	15	16	90	45	28	31	27	45	49	52	34	38	44	16	26	6	5	10	4	550		
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	10	...	37	0.78	
Totals from all Causes	1270	332	146	76	61	1885	166	102	119	139	162	235	209	251	164	268	138	242	158	224	247	34	4743	100.00	



H.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, during each Month of the Year 1872, classified under the heads of the several Causes of Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		Grand Total.	Percentage on total Deaths of the Year.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
<b>I.—Zymotic Diseases.</b>																													
1. Miasmatic Diseases—(Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.)..	82	81	89	71	79	89	61	65	49	43	51	43	44	47	37	42	44	34	42	32	77	66	81	76	736	689	1425	19'09	
2. Enthetic Diseases—(Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.) .....	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	4	...	4	1	21	6	27	0'36	
3. Dietic Diseases—(Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.) .....	13	2	7	6	5	2	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	8	1	6	3	7	3	6	6	2	67	30	97	1'29		
4. Parasitic Diseases—(Thrush, Worms, &c.) .....	...	2	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	1	7	15	22	0'29	
Total .....	98	85	99	83	86	95	62	67	57	44	54	45	46	48	45	45	52	41	51	35	88	72	93	80	831	740	1571		
<b>II.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																													
1. Diathetic Diseases—(Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.) .....	19	14	11	10	18	8	14	14	18	13	14	7	12	7	20	13	6	13	19	7	19	9	10	10	180	125	305	4'09	
2. Tubercular Diseases—(Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.) .....	49	33	29	28	39	26	34	23	30	23	31	32	25	24	39	19	30	15	35	28	37	13	39	30	417	294	711	9'25	
Total .....	68	47	40	38	57	34	48	37	48	36	45	39	37	31	59	32	36	28	54	35	56	22	49	40	597	419	1016		
<b>III.—Local Diseases.</b>																													
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—(Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis) .....	102	59	66	36	55	46	48	51	44	26	39	42	53	45	55	40	46	35	47	32	56	30	51	41	662	483	1145	15'33	
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—(Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease) .....	21	10	15	3	16	12	22	10	15	8	18	15	28	17	25	11	32	13	16	9	18	12	17	11	243	131	374	5'01	
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—(Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.) .....	33	17	17	14	19	17	22	17	39	16	43	25	45	43	53	36	46	24	23	26	42	28	31	22	413	285	698	9'35	
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—(Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.) .....	24	22	26	20	22	17	30	21	21	18	27	14	21	17	20	15	15	22	15	23	26	20	32	21	279	230	509	6'81	
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—(Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.) .....	9	4	4	3	2	3	9	4	7	3	2	6	9	2	5	2	6	...	9	1	6	3	5	2	73	33	106	1'42	
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—(Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.) .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	13	13	26	0'17
7. Diseases of the Joints—(Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.) .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	3	9	0'12	
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—(Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.) .....	...	1	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	5	16	0'23	
Total .....	190	114	129	77	118	95	132	106	127	73	129	106	157	127	159	105	148	95	112	93	149	95	137	97	1687	1183	2870		
<b>IV.—Developmental Diseases.</b>																													
1. Diseases of Children—(Cyanosis, Teething, &c.) .....	24	14	29	21	25	18	17	17	19	12	12	14	9	7	10	9	7	7	14	10	19	9	34	21	219	159	378	5'06	
2. Diseases of Adults—(Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.) .....	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	...	37	37	0'49
3. Diseases of Old People—(Old Age, &c.) .....	37	14	20	5	16	10	21	10	16	10	31	14	23	11	44	9	26	14	21	9	18	13	10	12	283	131	414	5'54	
4. Diseases of Nutrition—(Atrophy, Debility) .....	24	24	31	19	20	29	22	18	16	15	15	10	28	14	17	18	16	10	6	12	25	25	29	24	249	218	467	6'25	
Total .....	85	54	80	46	61	61	60	48	51	41	58	42	60	36	71	39	49	36	41	33	62	50	73	59	751	545	1296		
<b>V.—Violence.</b>																													
1. Accident or Negligence—(Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.) .....	52	16	41	15	34	4	41	10	45	5	25	8	28	7	28	6	46	10	53	6	43	7	47	14	483	108	591	7'91	
2. Wounds in Battle—(Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide—(Murder and Manslaughter) .....	2	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	16	4	20	0'27	
4. Suicide—(Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.) .....	6	1	2	...	...	2	1	3	1	6	1	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	2	3	2	2	...	...	33	8	41	0'55	
5. Execution—(Hanging) .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	0'07	
Total .....	62	17	44	15	35	6	44	11	52	6	34	9	33	7	32	6	50	10	53	9	47	9	51	15	537	120	657		
Unspecified .....	9	...	9	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	5	4	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	6	1	39	19	58	0'78	
Totals from all Causes .....	512	317	401	261	358	291	348	269	335	200	322	241	334	254	370	230	337	215	312	206	404	250	409	292	4442	3026	7468	100'00	





I—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Gipps.			Bourke.			Brisbane.			Macquarie.			Cook.			Fitz Roy.			Phillip.			Denison.			Total Deaths from each cause in Sydney.																		
	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.										
<b>Class IV.—Order 1.</b>																																											
1. Premature Birth .....	4	...	4	2	...	2	3	...	3	6	...	6	7	...	7	8	...	8	4	...	4	3	...	3	37	40	32	32	33	23	23	20	30										
2. Cyanosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	4	...	4	1	1	2	3										
3. Spina Bifida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1									
4. Other Malformations .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	10	7	3	3	9	5	2										
5. Teething .....	2	...	2	4	...	4	2	...	2	2	...	2	13	...	13	9	...	9	9	...	9	12	...	12	53	47	37	52	39	56	51	59	56										
	7	...	7	6	...	6	5	...	5	9	...	9	20	...	20	20	...	20	14	...	14	16	...	16	97	101	89	91	79	83	84	87	92										
<b>Order 2.</b>																																											
1. Paramenia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...									
2. Childbirth (see Metria) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	3	8	5								
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	1	2	3	8	5										
<b>Order 3.</b>																																											
1. Old Age .....	4	...	4	19	...	19	1	...	1	3	...	3	11	...	11	8	...	8	2	...	2	2	...	2	50	41	52	35	46	33	33	37	33										
<b>Order 4.</b>																																											
1. Atrophy and Debility .....	12	...	12	5	...	5	10	...	10	1	...	1	11	...	11	18	...	18	15	...	15	16	...	16	101	89	119	120	122	123	126	81	98										
Total, Class IV .....	19	4	23	11	24	35	10	1	11	19	4	23	38	11	49	35	9	44	28	2	30	31	2	33	248	234	258	249	248	241	246	213	228										
<b>Class V.—Order 1.—</b>																																											
<b>Accident or Negligence.</b>																																											
1. Fractures and Contusions .....	4	...	4	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	36	25	20	16	30	23	32	27	31										
2. Wounds .....	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	6	6	3	13										
3. Burns and Scalds .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	8	8	12	8	11	11	9	12	14										
a. Sunstroke .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...										
4. Poison .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	2	2	2	1										
5. Drowning .....	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	13	21	16	14	18	22	22	16	20										
6. Suffocation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	5	2	2	4	2	1										
7. Otherwise .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	5	...	5	2	...	2	33	...	33	35	...	35	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	4	...	4	63	59	65	47	62	69	75	62	80										
<b>Order 2.—Violent Deaths in Battle.</b>																																											
1. Gunshot Wounds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
2. Sword and Bayonet Wounds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
3. Otherwise .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
<b>Order 3.—Homicide.</b>																																											
Murder and Manslaughter .....	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	9	2	6	1	1	3	...	3										
<b>Order 4.—Suicide.</b>																																											
1. Wounds { Gunshot .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	3										
{ Cut, Stab, &c. ....	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	2	4	1	1	4	3										
2. Poison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	2	3	1	7										
3. Drowning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
4. Hanging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2										
5. Otherwise .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	8	10	4	3	6	5	15										
<b>Order 5.—Execution.</b>																																											
1. Hanging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	1										
Violent Deaths (not classed) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Total, Class V .....	6	...	6	2	...	2	37	...	37	39	...	39	1	...	1	8	...	8	4	...	4	4	...	4	2	...	2	12	14	1	1	2	...	2	80	73	75	63	68	76	87	67	99
Sudden Deaths (cause unascertained) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes not specified, or ill-defined .....	2	...	2	9	...	9	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	20	18	18	25	60	54	56	58	48										
Total from all Causes .....	80	85	165	49	31	362	69	75	144	69	64	133	178	142	320	118	158	276	100	74	174	152	84	236	1810	1583	1492	1511	1599	2151	1602	1422	1729										

## J.

BIRTHS and DEATHS occurring at Sea, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

Where registered.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney .....	.....	.....	.....	44	5	49
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	51	5	56

## K.

RETURN of the REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, with the Names of the Persons holding the office of District Registrar.

District.	Name of Registrar.	Date of Appointment.	District.	Name of Registrar.	Date of Appointment.
1. Sydney .....	Edward Grant Ward, J.P., Registrar General.	15 Dec., 1870	46. Macleay River .....	Wm. H. Thornton, J.P. ...	29 June, 1857
2. Balmain .....	Wm. Parker, chemist .....	4 July, 1861	Boat Harbour .....	James F. McCarthy, P.M., Assistant D.R.	1 Feb., 1873
3. Concord .....	John Watts, schoolmaster .....	3 Sept., 1860	Nambucca .....	G. Robinson, schoolmaster, Assistant D.R.	4 Aug., 1873
4. The Glebe .....	John Thomas Morgan .....	1 April, 1868	47. Maitland .....	Daniel Carter .....	14 Aug., 1856
5. Newtown .....	Chas. Alfred Newman .....	9 April, 1857	48. Menindie .....	James Mair, P.M. ....	9 July, 1869
6. Paddington .....	Henry Gale .....	1 July, 1863	49. Moama .....	H. H. McLeod .....	1 Oct., 1868
Randwick .....	G. B. Gough, Council Clerk, Assistant D.R.	2 Sept., 1872	50. Molong .....	Thomas Finch, C.P.S. ....	10 Nov., 1871
7. Redfern .....	Christopher Warburton .....	30 Oct., 1865	51. Morpeth .....	John Keating .....	16 Sept., 1872
8. Waterloo .....	James Beuzeville .....	1 Jan., 1872	52. Moulamein .....	Thomas Linton .....	13 July, 1860
9. St. George .....	Theophilus H. Bolger .....	13 Oct., 1866	53. Mudgee .....	George Leary, C.P.S. ....	1 Jan., 1871
10. St. Leonards .....	Robert D. Ward, surgeon .....	28 Feb., 1856	Gulgong .....	Lester S. Donaldson, C.P.S., Assistant D.R.	2 Oct., 1871
11. Albury .....	James C. W. Crommelin .....	8 July, 1872	54. Murrurundi .....	George G. Brodie, C.P.S. ...	2 Aug., 1869
12. Armidale .....	Sydney Blythe, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869	55. Muswellbrook .....	Timothy Foley, C.P.S. ....	1 Dec., 1867
13. Balranald .....	Richard B. Mitchell, C.P.S.	7 Feb., 1867	56. Narrabri .....	C. E. Smith, P.M. ....	16 May, 1859
14. Bathurst .....	Frederick B. Hales, C.P.S. ....	1 Sept., 1869	57. Newcastle .....	John Burrowes, T.O. ....	28 Feb., 1856
15. Bega .....	John Davis, C.P.S. ....	1 Jan., 1871	58. Nundle .....	Thomas King, Acting D.R. ...	1 July, 1872
16. Berrima .....	F. R. Wilshire, P.M. ....	1 May, 1872	59. Orange .....	Wm. T. Evans, C.P.S. ....	20 Feb., 1856
17. Bombala .....	James Giles, C.P.S. ....	24 Jan., 1871	60. Parramatta .....	George Langley, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869
18. Bourke .....	Henry C. Bobart, C.P.S. ....	7 June, 1869	61. Paterson .....	B. Newbury, Surgeon .....	22 Mar., 1858
19. Braidwood .....	Ralph Clemenger, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869	62. Patrick's Plains .....	Frederick T. Robinson .....	1 Nov., 1872
20. Brisbane Water .....	Thomas C. Battley, C.P.S. ....	9 July, 1856	63. Penrith .....	John K. Cleere, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869
21. Broulee .....	W. Stewart Caswell, P.M. ....	28 Feb., 1856	64. Picton .....	Wm. R. Antill .....	30 Mar., 1857
22. Burrowa .....	William J. E. Wotton, C.P.S.	2 Aug., 1869	65. Port Macquarie .....	Robert J. Perrott, C.P.S. ....	1 Oct., 1873
Grenfell .....	William F. Parker, C.P.S. ....	17 Feb., 1870	66. Port Stephens .....	Thomas Laman, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869
23. Camden .....	John B. Martin, C.P.S. ....	14 Aug., 1856	67. Queanbeyan .....	F. B. Russell, P.M. ....	1 July, 1869
24. Campbelltown .....	H. A. Smith, C.P.S. ....	22 April, 1872	68. Raymond Terrace .....	William Gloag .....	28 Feb., 1856
25. Carcoar .....	Edward J. C. North, C.P.S.	1 May, 1865	69. Richmond .....	John Ducker .....	5 Feb., 1862
26. Cassilis .....	John Morris, C.P.S. ....	26 Mar., 1856	70. Richmond River .....	Henry E. Stratford, C.P.S. ...	18 Nov., 1870
27. Clarence Town .....	David Farquhar .....	30 Mar., 1857	71. Ryde .....	George M. Pope, C.P.S. ....	30 Mar., 1857
28. Cooma .....	Samuel Robinson, C.P.S. ....	1 June, 1872	72. Rylstone .....	W. W. Armstrong, C.P.S. ...	5 Mar., 1857
29. Coonabarabran .....	Fredk. W. Edwards, P.M. ....	25 Nov., 1863	73. Scone .....	James T. Wilshire, C.P.S. ...	1 May, 1872
30. Cowra .....	John Arkins, C.P.S. ....	14 Oct., 1870	74. Shoalhaven .....	Wm. Lovegrove, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869
31. Deniliquin .....	J. A. Broughton, C.P.S. ....	23 Jan., 1865	75. Sofala .....	Charles G. Smith .....	1 June, 1871
32. Dubbo .....	Luke McGuinn, C.P.S. ....	1 Aug., 1863	76. Tambaroora .....	James S. Willard .....	1 June, 1872
33. Dungog .....	Henry Gordon, C.P.S. ....	1 Nov., 1859	Hill End .....	William J. Slack, Assistant D.R.	1 July, 1872
34. Eden .....	C. D. Hays, C.P.S. ....	3 Aug., 1865	77. Tamworth .....	John McDonald, C.P.S. ....	9 May, 1859
35. Forbes .....	Stephen Freeman, C.P.S. ....	1 Sept., 1873	Gunnedah .....	T. K. Abbott, C.P.S., Assis- tant D.R.	1 Jan., 1873
36. Goulburn .....	Chas. S. Alexander, C.P.S. ....	31 Mar., 1862	78. Tenterfield .....	James B. Graham, C.P.S. ....	19 Dec., 1870
37. Grafton .....	Wm. H. H. Becke, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869	79. Tweed River .....	James Bray .....	14 Oct., 1866
Maclean .....	S. M'Naughton, Assistant D.R.	1 June, 1872	80. Tumut .....	Henry Hilton .....	15 Jan., 1870
38. Gundagai .....	A. S. Smith .....	1 Feb., 1872	81. Ulladulla .....	John V. Wareham, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869
Adelong .....	Wm. J. Shelley, Assistant D.R.	1 Aug., 1872	82. Wagga Wagga .....	Edwin H. Tompson, C.P.S. ...	2 Aug., 1869
39. Hartley .....	William P. Macdermott, auctioneer.	25 July, 1869	83. Walgett .....	Malcolm Mactaggart, P.M. ...	30 Jan., 1873
40. Hay .....	John F. Blake .....	13 June, 1870	84. Warialda .....	R. H. Fitzsimons, C.P.S. ....	22 Nov., 1867
41. Inverell .....	Thomas Betteridge, P.M. ....	23 Dec., 1872	85. Wellingrove .....	George Martin, C.P.S. ....	20 Oct., 1871
42. Kiama .....	Henry Connell, C.P.S. ....	5 June, 1863	86. Wellington .....	Frederick Marsh, C.P.S. ....	28 April, 1862
43. Liverpool .....	Wm. Long, schoolmaster .....	8 June, 1866	87. Wentworth .....	W. L. Richardson, P.M. ....	1 April, 1872
44. Manning River .....	Jasper Creagh, C.P.S. ....	15 May, 1856	88. Windsor .....	William H. Thomas, C.P.S. ...	17 Dec., 1870
45. M'Donald River .....	John Pescud .....	21 Feb., 1859	89. Wollombi .....	Thomas S. Townshend .....	31 Mar., 1862
			90. Wollongong .....	Alfred A. Turner, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869
			91. Yass .....	Leopold Yates, C.P.S. ....	17 June, 1870
			92. Young .....	J. R. Edwards, C.P.S. ....	2 Aug., 1869

1873-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**PATENTS.**  
(STATISTICS RESPECTING APPLICATIONS FOR.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 February, 1874.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16 January, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return, in tabular form, showing the names of all applicants, from the  
“ 1st January, 1872, to the 30th November, 1873, inclusive, for Patents,  
“ under the 16th Vic. No. 24; the parties to whom the applications were  
“ referred for report; whether refused or granted; the fees and other  
“ charges paid, and to whom, out of the deposits of the applicants;  
“ and the balance (if any) in each instance, returned to the applicant, or  
“ carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue.”

(*Mr. Burns.*)

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## PATENTS.

RETURN showing the Names of all Applicants, from the 1st January, 1872, to the 30th November, 1873, inclusive, for Patents under the 16 Vic., No. 24; the parties to whom the applications were referred for report; whether refused or granted; the fees and other charges paid, and to whom, out of the deposits of the applicants; and the balance (if any) in each instance returned to the applicant, or carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue.

Name of Applicant.	Names of Board to whom application referred for report.	Whether refused or granted.	Fees and other charges paid, and to whom, out of deposit of £20.	Amount of Balance of Deposit returned to applicant.	Amount of Balance of Deposit carried to credit of Consolidated Revenue.
					£ s. d.
William Reid Douglas ...	E. O. Moriarty .....	Granted ...		Nil	2 3 6
Alexander Young .....	Francis Hixson .....				
Thomas Thomson .....	G. K. Mann .....	Granted ...		Nil	2 3 6
John Imray .....	H. Broderick .....				
Thomas Frederick Henley	E. O. Moriarty .....	Granted ...		Nil	2 3 6
Alfred Fryer .....	Francis Hixson .....				
Thomas Forrest Cumming, assignee of author, Henry William Sharp..	G. K. Mann .....	Granted ...		Nil	2 3 6
Reginald Bright, assignee of author, Charles Henry Hodson .....	A. O. Moriarty .....				
Henry Francis .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted ...		Nil	2 3 6
John Jukes and Thomas Benjamin Schwabe .....	A. O. Moriarty .....				
Henry Hudson, Robert Hudson, William Hudson, and George Hudson, assignees of author, Michael Nowlan .....	G. K. Mann .....	Granted ...	Solicitor General ... £6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ... 5 10 6 £3 3s. to each member of Board ... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
James De Hirsch .....	James Barnet .....				
Alfred Nobel .....	G. K. Mann .....	Granted ...	In each case £17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
John Russell .....	Charles Watt .....				
Charles Hodgson .....	Henry Halloran .....	Granted ...		Nil	2 3 6
George Alfred Lloyd, on behalf of Egbert Judson	G. K. Mann .....				
Frederick Sacc .....	G. K. Mann .....	Refused ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board Solicitor General ... £6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ... 5 10 6 £3 3s. to each member of Board ... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
Frederick Beer .....	Charles Watt .....				
John Grantham .....	A. O. Moriarty .....	(Submitted to Executive Council.)	£3 3s. to each member of Board	Nil	2 3 6
James Alexander Read .....	John Whitton .....				
Heinrich Kuhlmann .....	G. K. Mann .....	Granted ...		Nil	2 3 6
John Musson, on behalf of Thomas Sterry Hunt and James Douglas, jun.	Charles Watt .....				
James Porter, on behalf of Henry Francis Howell..	G. K. Mann .....	Granted ...		Nil	2 3 6
James Porter, on behalf of Henry Francis Howell..	G. K. Mann .....				
Ebenezer Vickery and William Barton .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted ...	Solicitor General ... £6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ... 5 10 6 £3 3s. to each member of Board ... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
Edward O'Keefe, on behalf of William Baird, junior .....	G. K. Mann .....				
Jules Watteau .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted ...	In each case £17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
Richard Lloyd .....	A. O. Moriarty .....				
Kevin Izod O'Doherty .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted ...		Nil	2 3 6
Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, assignee of author, Henry Francis .....	G. K. Mann .....				
Eugene Roehn .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted ...		Nil	2 3 6
	A. O. Moriarty .....				

Balance of £13 14s. still in Treasury, for which application has not been made.

No other fees yet paid.

Name of Applicant.	Names of Board to whom application referred for report.	Whether refused or granted.	Fees and other charges paid, and to whom, out of deposit of £20.	Amount of Balance of Deposit returned to applicant.	Amount of Balance of Deposit carried to credit of Consolidated Revenue.
					£ s. d.
Richard Goulding.....	Charles Watt .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Edward Nucella Emmett	Charles Watt .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	E. O. Moriarty.....				
Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort.....	Charles Watt.....	Granted...	Solicitor General ...£6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ..... 5 10 6 £3 3s. to each mem- ber of Board..... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Charles Brook Long- bottom.....	Charles Watt .....	Granted...	In each case £17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Robert Tooth .....	G. K. Mann .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
Oprien Marie Tessie du Motay .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Edward Waters, on behalf of the Blake Sole Sewing Machine Company (Limited) ...	.....	Application not yet perfected.	No payments yet made.		
Christian Ludwig Quist and Stephen Thomas Leigh .....	E. O. Moriarty.....	Granted...	Solicitor General ...£6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ..... 5 10 6 £3 3s. to each mem- ber of Board..... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
John Russell.....	G. K. Mann .....	Granted...	In each case...£17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
Joseph Nicholson.....	G. K. Mann .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	A. O. Moriarty.....				
William Dunman and Albert Mulgoa Gagen	Charles Watt .....	Refused...	£3 3s. to each member of Board	13 14 0	Nil
	A. O. Moriarty.....				
Robert Andrew Lough- nan .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
John Bell Muschamp ...	John Smith, M.D. ...	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
William Willoughby, Joseph Willoughby, and Samuel Willoughby ...	John Smith, M.D. ...	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	E. C. Cracknell.....				
Theophilus Kitchen .....	John Smith, M.D. ...	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
Henry Perry.....	E. C. Cracknell.....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Joseph Justin Brenan and Cornelius Stanley M'Glew .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted...	Solicitor General ...£6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ..... 5 10 6 £3 3s. to each mem- ber of Board..... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Thomas Routledge .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted...	In each case £17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
	A. O. Moriarty.....				
Thomas Wearne, as- signee of author, Wil- liam Frederick Thomas	G. K. Mann .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	A. O. Moriarty.....				
Thomas Soutter Har- wood, Robert Harwood, and John Mitchell.....	John Smith, M.D. ...	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
George Bishop .....	G. K. Mann .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
Samuel House and Carl A. Stetefeldt .....	G. K. Mann .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
Nicholas Trengrouse ...	G. K. Mann .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	John Whitton .....				
Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, assignee of author, James Watts .....	G. K. Mann .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	E. O. Moriarty.....				
David Mackenzie Barry, Henry Rourke, and Jenkin Collier.....	Charles Watt .....	Refused...	£3 3s. to each member of Board	13 14 0	Nil
	A. O. Moriarty.....				
Alphonse Allain and Alfred Revière Dejean	Charles Watt .....	Granted...	Solicitor General ...£6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ..... 5 10 6 £3 3s. to each mem- ber of Board..... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Charles Sargeant .....	E. O. Moriarty.....	Granted...	In each case £17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
	John Smith, M.D. ...				
Henry Richard Hancock	John Whitton .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
John Melton Black, assignee of author, Jean Rodolphe Leschot	E. C. Cracknell.....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Joseph Marshall and Edwin Tatham .....	John Smith, M.D. ...	Refused...	£3 3s. to each member of Board	13 14 0	Nil.
	G. K. Mann .....				
William Malpas .....	John Smith, M.D. ...	Granted...	Solicitor General ..... £6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ..... 5 10 6 £3 3s. to each member of Board ..... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
Frederick Edward Blacket Beaumont and Charles James Appleby	E. O. Moriarty.....	Granted...	In each case £17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Henry Colton .....	G. K. Mann .....	Refused...	£3 3s. to each member of Board	13 14 0	Nil.
	A. O. Moriarty.....				
John Christian Lyons & Frederick John Chris- tain Lyons.....	John Smith, M.D. ...	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort .....	John Smith, M.D. ...	Granted...	Solicitor General ...£6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ... 5 10 6 £3 3s. to each mem- ber of Board ... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt.....				
Alexander Nicolaievitch Lodighin .....	John Smith, M.D. ...	Granted...	In each case £17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Thomas Denny .....	G. K. Mann .....	Granted...		Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				



Name of Applicant	Names of Board to whom application referred for report.	Whether refused or granted.	Fees and other charges paid, and to whom, out of deposit of £20.	Amount of Balance of Deposit returned to Applicant.	Amount of Balance of Deposit carried to credit of Consolidated Revenue.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ebenezer Lush .....	G. K. Mann .....	Refused ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board	13 14 0	Nil
	James Byrnes .....				
Allen Hollinshed and James Smith Norrie...	G. K. Mann .....	Granted ...	Solicitor General ...£6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ... 5 10 6	Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
Edward Reading .....	John Smith, M.D. ....	Granted ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board ... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
	A. O. Moriarty .....				
Thomas Brown .....	E. O. Moriarty .....	Granted ...	In each case £17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
John Thomas Stamp ...	A. O. Moriarty .....	Granted ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board	13 14 0	Nil
	G. K. Mann .....				
John Thompson Daley and Francis Macnab...	John Whitton .....	Granted ...	Solicitor General ...£6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ... 5 10 6	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Jacob Heberlein .....	John Smith, M.D. ....	Granted ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board ... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
	E. O. Moriarty .....				
Thomas Whitwell .....	John Smith, M.D. ....	Granted ...	In each case £17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
	James Barnet .....				
James Bishop Perrins ...	James Barnet .....	Favourably reported upon, but not yet submitted to Executive Council.	No fees yet paid.		
	G. K. Mann .....				
William Henry Cory and Edward Cory .....	E. C. Cracknell .....	Granted ...	Solicitor General ...£6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ... 5 10 6	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
George Rawle and William Nathaniel Evans.	John Smith, M.D. ....	Granted ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board ... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
John Phillips .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted ...	In each case £17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
	E. C. Cracknell .....				
Henry Hurtlebury Staitc, on behalf of George Gledhill .....	G. K. Mann .....	Granted ...	Solicitor General ...£6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ... 5 10 6	Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
William Frederick Bassett .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board ... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Theodore Frederic Sandbach Tinne, assignee of author, James Robertson .....	John Smith, M.D. ....	Granted ...	In each case £17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
	E. O. Moriarty .....				
John Phillips .....	John Smith, M.D. ....	Granted ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
James Moeller Robertson	John Smith, M.D. ....	Refused ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board	Balance of £13 14s. still in Treasury, for which application has not been made in either case.	
	James Barnet .....				
Jacob Charles Leony ...	Charles Watt .....	Refused ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
James Lawson & Thomas Jaffrey .....	John Smith, M.D. ....	Granted ...	Solicitor General ...£6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ... 5 10 6	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
James Harrison .....	John Smith, M.D. ....	Granted ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board ... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
			In each case £17 16 0		
Edwin Moorey .....	John Smith, M.D. ....	Refused ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board	Balance of £13 14s. still in Treasury, for which application has not been made.	
	G. K. Mann .....				
Hiram Codd .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted ...	Solicitor General ...£6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ... 5 10 6	Nil	2 3 6
	E. C. Cracknell .....				
Hiram Codd .....	Charles Watt .....	Granted ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board ... 6 6 0	Nil	2 3 6
	E. C. Cracknell .....				
Samuel Barclay, Martin and John M'Gough Beath .....	John Smith, M.D. ....	Granted ...	In each case £17 16 6	Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
Benjamin Rogers Brown.	John Smith, M.D. ....	Granted ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board	Nil	2 3 6
	G. K. Mann .....				
Jones, Scott, & Company, on behalf of John Adam Froitzheim.....	John Smith, M.D. ....	Refused ...	£3 3s. to each member of Board	Balance of £13 14s. still in Treasury, for which application has not been made.	
	Charles Watt .....				
Robert Henry Prendergast .....	John Smith, M.D. ....	Granted ...	Solicitor General ...£6 0 0 Crown Solicitor ... 5 10 6	Nil	2 3 6
	Charles Watt .....				
			£3 3s. to each member of Board ... 6 6 0		
			£17 16 6		

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 7 February, 1874.

1873-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

# LETTERS OF REGISTRATION OF INVENTIONS

UNDER

16 VICTORIA, No. 24.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
1 *April*, 1874.

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SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

---

1874.



1873-74.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## LETTERS OF REGISTRATION OF INVENTIONS.

(DESCRIPTIONS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c., ACCOMPANYING APPLICATIONS FOR.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 April, 1874.*

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RETURN (in part) to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10 May, 1861, A.M., praying that His Excellency the Administrator of the Government would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House (in addition to the Return already upon the Table),—

“ (1.) A copy of the Descriptions and Specifications accompanying any  
“ applications for Letters of Registration of Inventions under the Act of  
“ Council 16 Victoria, No. 24, together with the date of application for such  
“ Letters of Registration, and when granted; also, copies of the Plans or  
“ Sections annexed, and of the Report, in each case.

“ (2.) That His Excellency will cause similar Returns to be laid before  
“ Parliament annually.”

*(Mr. Hart.)*

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298	William Reid Douglas.....	4 January, 1872 .....	Improved apparatus for disengaging ships' boats.	9 February .....	7
299	Norman Selfe .....	7 December, 1871.....	Selfe's direct-acting stamper .....	9 February .....	9
300	Thomas Thomson.....	12 January, 1872 .....	Improvements in anchors .....	16 February .....	13
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[ 1 ]



No. 295.

[Assignment of No. 239. See page 61 of Return of 21 June, 1872.]

A.D. 1872, 19th January. No. 296.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN OMNIBUSES.****LETTERS OF REGISTRATION** to Henry Hoyt, for Improvements in Omnibuses.

[Registered on the 20th day of January, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SOMERSET RICHARD, EARL OF BELMORE, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS HENRY HOYT, of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, omnibus proprietor, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in Omnibuses," which is more particularly described in the specification and two sheets of drawings, marked A and B respectively, which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Henry Hoyt, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Henry Hoyt, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Henry Hoyt shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

BELMORE.

*Improvements in Omnibuses.*

## AMENDED SPECIFICATION.

THIS invention relates to the construction of vehicles for public conveyance of passengers, and the securing increased accommodation and comfort for passengers.

These results are obtained by the improvements shown in accompanying drawing, and described beneath.

The double curved roof gives strength as well as lightness of appearance, and permits passengers to pass from end to end of vehicle and stand erect inside.

The body of vehicle is attached to a fore-carriage and circle plate of the peculiar construction shown on drawings; it has also a spring bar or transom.

The hind carriage has a similar bar also, and the whole are fixed to the under side of floor of vehicle, thereby distributing the weight equally over both side springs, and preventing any swaying motion.

The break is attached to body by side springs acting against the lever, and, by the double bearings secured to front of body, as shown, an immense power is exercised by the lever. The wheels are relieved from the clogs by the action of the before-mentioned springs. The clogs are faced with iron.

I claim as my invention—

1st.—The use of double curved roof.

2nd.—The use of peculiarly constructed fore-carriage and circle plate, as shown on drawings.

3rd.—The use of peculiarly constructed hind-carriage and spring-bar, as shown on drawings.

4th.—The use of break, with springs, lever clogs, and attachments of the peculiar construction shown on drawings.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Henry Hoyt, this nineteenth day of January, 1872.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Electric Telegraphs, Chief Office,  
Sydney, 26 October, 1871.

SIR,

We have now the honor to return the Petition of Mr. Henry Hoyt, of Melbourne, Victoria, with the accompanying specifications and drawings descriptive of certain improvements in the construction of Omnibuses, of which he claims to be the author or designer, and of which he is desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration.

We have the honor to state that, having perused the said specifications, and examined the drawings illustrative thereof, and carefully considered the subject of the Petition, we are not aware of any objection to Letters of Registration being granted, as desired, in respect of the claims appended to the specifications, and numbered from 1 to 4 inclusive, as particularly shown in the accompanying drawings.

We do not feel at liberty to recommend that the Letters should be granted to include the remaining claims, numbered from 5 to 11 inclusive; the improvements indicated being of a character so trivial, or so closely allied to appliances in common use as not to be distinguished therefrom.

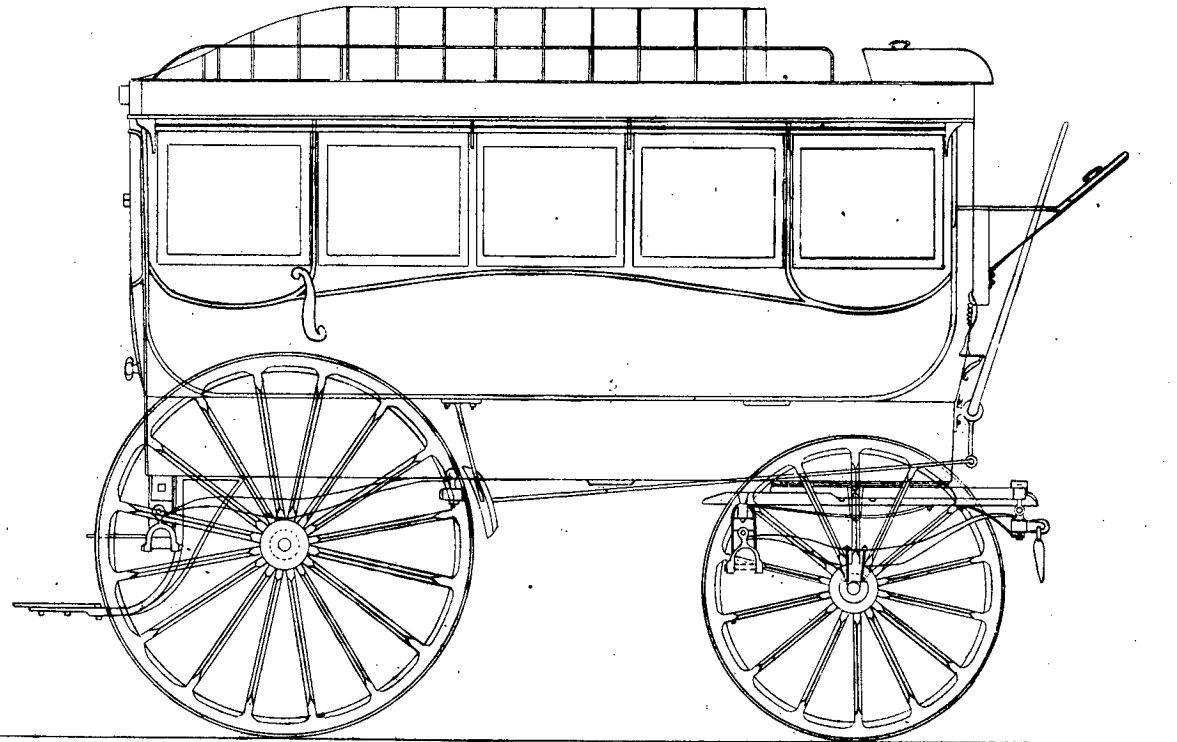
I have, &c.,  
E. C. CRACKNELL.  
A. O. MORIARTY.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

The applicant, in his amended specification, has confined himself to the claims to which, in our Report under date 26th October, 1871, we stated that, in our opinion, there was no objection. We have only, therefore, to repeat our recommendation for the issue of Letters of Registration as now applied for.

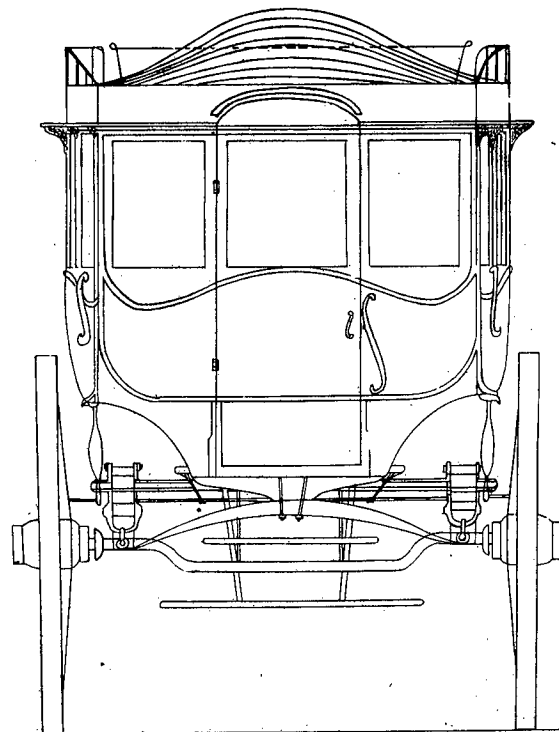
E. C. CRACKNELL.  
A. O. MORIARTY.  
B.C., 12 Decr., 1871.

[Drawings—two sheets.]

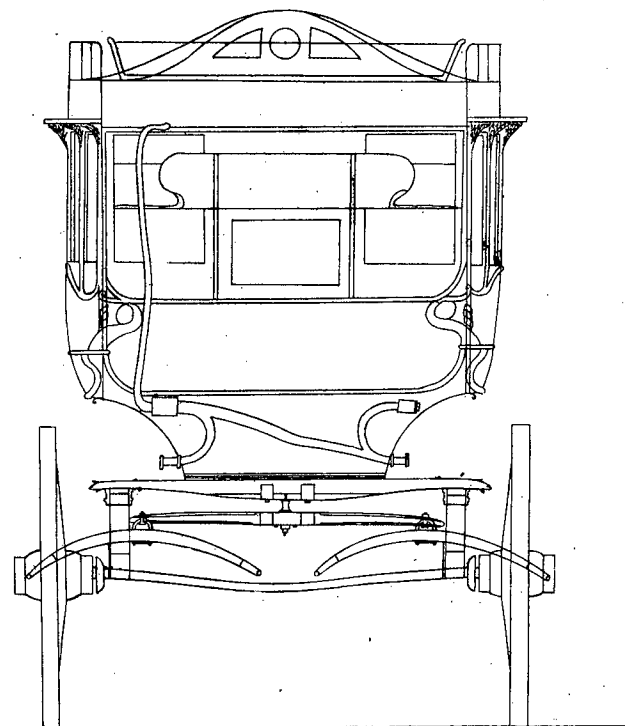


SIDE VIEW.

*This is the sheet of Drawings marked  
B. referred to in the annexed Letters of  
Registration granted to Henry Hoyt,  
this nineteenth day of January, 1872  
Belmore.*



BACK VIEW



FRONT VIEW

*This is the sheet of Drawings marked C.  
referred to in the annexed Letters of  
Registration granted to Henry Hoyt, this  
nineteenth day of January, 1872.  
Belmore.*

[ 3 ]



A.D. 1872, 9th February. No. 297.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE AND PURIFICATION OF GAS, &c.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to George Eveleigh, for Improvements in the manufacture and purification of Gas, &c.

[Registered on the 12th day of February, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SOMERSET RICHARD, EARL OF BELMORE, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS GEORGE EVELEIGH, of London, in the county of Middlesex, England, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "Improvements in the manufacture and purification of Gas, and in parts of the apparatus employed therein," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four, and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said George Eveleigh, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said George Eveleigh, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said George Eveleigh shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

BELMORE.

*Improvements in the manufacture and purification of Gas, &c.*

SPECIFICATION of GEORGE EVELEIGH, of London, in the county of Middlesex, England, for an invention entitled "Improvements in the manufacture and purification of Gas, and in parts of the apparatus employed therein."

My invention relates to the manufacture and purification of gas generated from coal, shale, bitumen, petroleum, turba, peat, oil, wood, and (in some cases) water, or other analogous substances. My process consists in distilling from these substances, at a comparatively low temperature, the best and richest portion of the gas, together with the oleaginous, tarry, and other vapourizable matters. The rich gas is then cooled, purified, and passed to the gas-holder for use. The oleaginous and other vapourizable matters condensed from the said rich gas are caused to flow gradually into a heated pan, where they are revapourized at a suitable temperature, and from whence the vapours, &c., so produced are passed through one or more heated redistillation retorts, charged with charcoal or certain other substances hereafter described. In these redistillation retorts, the said vapours are converted into permanent gas, which is then cooled, mixed with the rich gas first formed and purified along with it, or cooled and purified by itself, and then mixed with the other gas in the gas-holder or other vessel. Figure 1 is a sectional elevation on line *aa* of figure 2, showing an apparatus suitable for my process of manufacturing gas from coal. Figure 2, a plan of the same, partly in section. Figure 3, a half elevation and half vertical section of a bench of three retorts, but any suitable number may be employed. Figure 4, a vertical section on line *bb* of figure 1, through the redistillation retort. Figure 5, a vertical section on line *CC* of figure 1 through the revapourizing pan and its connections. *AA*, the iron retort in which the coal gas is distilled. They are set in the ordinary manner, and maintained at an equalized and uniform temperature of from 600° to 1,300° Fahrenheit (315 to 535 centigrade), according to the kind of coal employed. The charge should be subjected to this heat for about twelve hours. *BB*, necks or pipes of a conical shape, forming outlets for the gas and vapours. They are encased in brickwork, and so shielded from the heat of the furnace flues to prevent their becoming red hot, which would cause more or less of the carbon of the gas to be thrown down and the illuminating power thereby reduced. *CCC* and *DDD*, outlet pipes, conveying the gas and vapours downwards into *E*, the first cooling tank, which I prefer to the ordinary hydraulic main. *F*, level of water in cooling tank, into which dip pipes, *DDD*, from retorts enter. *G*, the outlet pipe, placed at opposite side of the tank so that the gas from the dip pipes has to traverse an extended surface of water before arriving at the outlet. It is thus more quickly cooled, whilst the larger proportion of the oily and tarry substances are condensed more quickly and certainly than in the ordinary hydraulic main and falls to the bottom of the tank. *H*, dip pipe for removing these substances from the tank. *I*, pipe to convey them to the tar well. *JK*, second cooler or condenser, which may be of the ordinary kind, but I prefer it as shown. *L*, inlet from first cooling tank for gas which has to pass over an extended surface before arriving at *M* pipe, leading to *NN* coil of pipe by which the condensation is completed. *O*, pipe for conveying gas to the purifiers in the ordinary manner. *P*, dip pipe to convey oily and tarry substances from condenser to tar well. The oily and tarry substances collected in the tar well from this and the first cooling tank are conveyed, by pumping or otherwise, into an elevated tank, not shown, from which they are caused to flow in a regulated quantity through *R* an inverted syphon, into *S*, a revapourizing pan, kept at a temperature of about 500° to 700° Fahrenheit (260 to 370 centigrade), in which the volatile constituents of the oily and tarry substances are revapourized, leaving the pitch deposited at the bottom. *S'*, pipe for drawing off the said pitch from time to time. *S''*, a receptacle to receive the said pitch. *T*, a redistilling retort of the following description:— It is a vertical cylindrical or other shaped vessel of cast or wrought iron, closed at bottom but open at top, and fitted with a cast iron cover. I prefer to make it about 3 or 4 feet high and about 2 feet diameter. *A* perforated false bottom is supported at a short distance above the bottom of the retort, and on this is placed a charge of charcoal in small lumps, or in some cases coke may be used, but for the most part I use charcoal only, and either of these may be mixed with pieces of chalk, lime, or similar substances, not too finely broken, as it would prevent the proper filtration of the gas. *U* is a pipe by which the vapours generated in the revapourizing pan are conveyed from it into *V*, an intermediate chamber heated to a temperature of about 700° to 900° Fahrenheit (370 to 480 centigrade), forming a trap in which any pitchy or mucilaginous substance if carried over with the vapour may be deposited. *W*, a pipe for conveying such substances back into the revapourizing pan *S*. *V'*, pipe to convey volatile vapours from intermediate chamber into upper end of redistillation retort *T*, which vapours pass down through the charcoal or other substances in the redistillation retort, and are thereby decomposed into permanent gas, which passes through the false bottom into the space beneath, escaping by *Y*, a pipe leading to the cooling tank *E'* (similar to *E* before described), wherein any vapours which have passed the redistillation retort undecomposed are partially or wholly recondensed. *H'* *I'*, pipes to convey such recondensed matters to the tar well, whence they are again withdrawn, along with those before explained, and repeatedly passed through the revapourizing pan and redistillation retort as long as any gas-yielding substance remains in them; or instead of going to the tar well, they may be used as drying oils for paints, varnishes, &c., for which they are found well adapted. *Z*, a pipe for conveying the oil gas to the condensers, where it mixes with the coal gas passing with it to the purifiers, or if preferred the oil gas may be passed through a separate condenser and purifiers before mixing with the coal gas. *X*, furnace for heating redistillation retort and its contents to a temperature of about 900° to 1,300° Fahrenheit (480 to 705 centigrade), according to the speed with which the oil or tar is admitted into the revapourizing pan *S*. *1*, *1*, flues by which intermediate chamber *V* is heated from furnace *X*. *2*, flue communicating with underside of arch *3*, *3*, by which the cover of revapourizing pan *S* is heated, the heat reverberated downwards therefrom on to the oil, evaporating it from the surface. *4*, *4*, *4*, air flues to keep the revapourizing pan cool below, to prevent ebullition, which might cause the oil or tar to be carried over to the redistillation retort in a fluid state. Any suitable number of redistillation retorts may receive the vapours produced in the revapourizing pan, or each may be arranged with a revapourizing pan and intermediate chamber, as shown in dotted lines, figure 2. The redistillation retort, with its charcoal or other contents, may be used to produce gas from any fluid material, such as the vegetable or mineral oils, or from liquifiable gas-yielding solids, and for this purpose such substances may be introduced direct into the redistillation retort on to the charcoal, but I prefer to introduce them first into the revapourizing pan, in order to retain the pitch and other mucilaginous or coagulating matters. In cases where a greater decomposing power is required than can be obtained with one cylinder, I employ







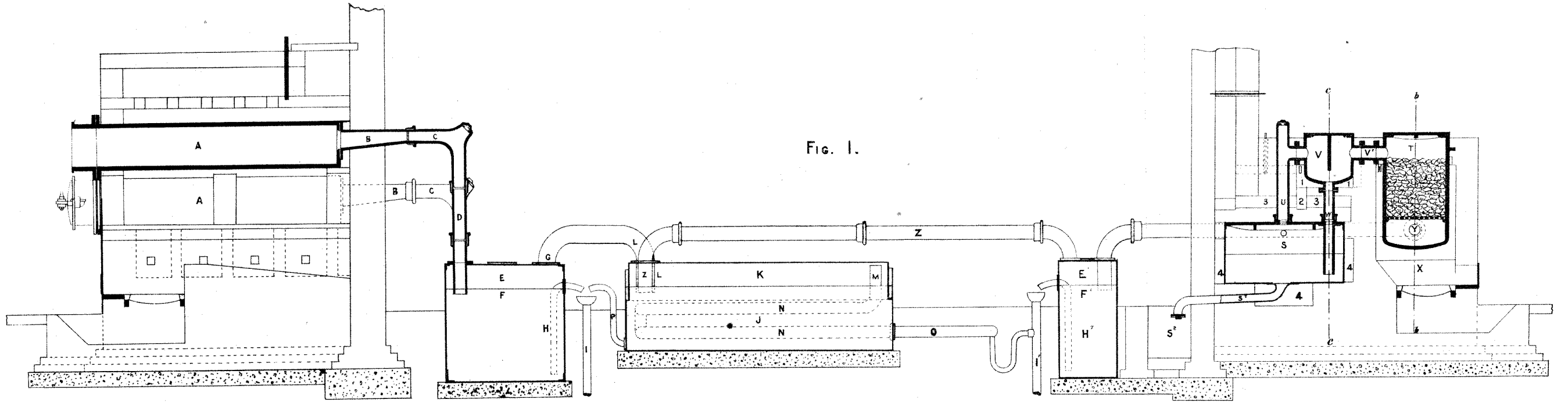


FIG. 1.

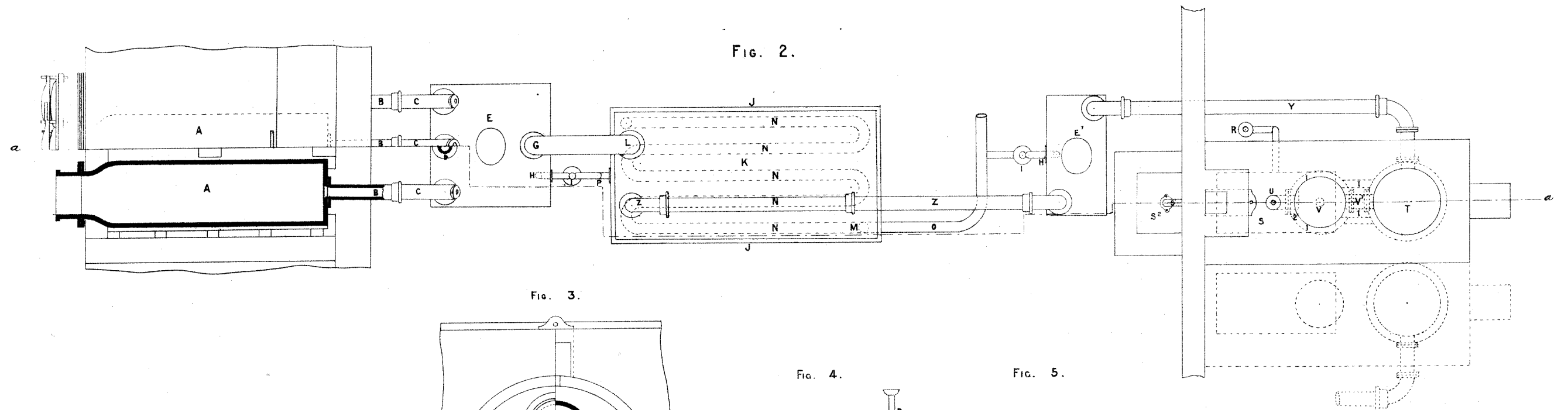


FIG. 2.

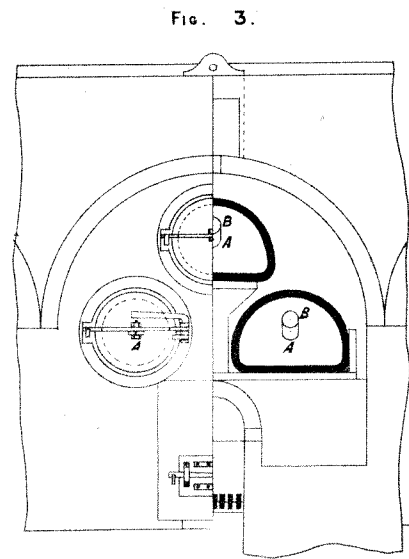


FIG. 3.

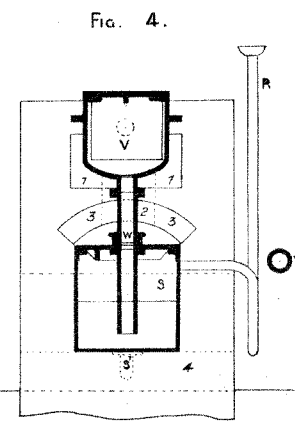


FIG. 4.

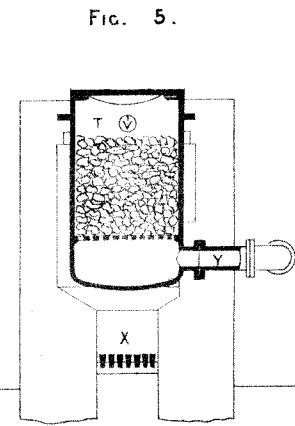


FIG. 5.

This is the Sheet of Drawings referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to George Eveleigh, this ninth day of February, 1872.

Belmore.

(Signed) George Eveleigh.  
 Witnesses { W.H. Beck, 139, Cannon St, London.  
 Amos Cook, Clerk, 139, Cannon St, London.

[7]



A.D. 1872, 9th February. No. 298.

**IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR DISENGAGING SHIPS' BOATS.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to William Reid Douglas, for an Improved Apparatus for disengaging Ships' Boats.

[Registered on the 12th day of February, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SOMERSET RICHARD, EARL OF BELMORE, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS WILLIAM REID DOUGLAS of Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand, engineer, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "An improved Apparatus for disengaging Ships' Boats," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said William Reid Douglas, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said William Reid Douglas, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said William Reid Douglas shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

BELMORE.

*Improved Apparatus for disengaging Ships' Boats.*

SPECIFICATION of WILLIAM REID DOUGLAS, of Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand, engineer, for an invention intituled "An improved Apparatus for disengaging Ships' Boats."

THIS invention consists of a very simple apparatus for instantly disengaging ships' boats with the utmost certainty. Its essence consists of making a male figure (attached to the davits) lock into a female figure (attached to the boat), by means of a lever catch which can be instantly thrown out of gear.

In order, however, that my invention may be more clearly understood, I will now refer to the drawings hereto attached, in which I have shown what I believe to be the best form for making the male and female figures above referred to, and the best mechanical arrangement for throwing the lever catch out of gear when required, and the best way of attaching the whole apparatus to the boat. Figure 1 shows a longitudinal section of a boat, with one of my apparatus fitted underneath the thwart at either end, whilst figure 2 shows side view of the male and female figures and the lever catch, and figure 3 shows top view of the male and female figures only. A is the male figure, having an eye, A', attached to its upper end, for connecting it to the davits; B is the female figure, and C the lever catch. DD are pulleys; E is a chain, having a handle, F, at one end, and a hook, G, for securing it. H is main bolt for supporting female figure B.

When the boat is swinging from the davits of the ship, the apparatus is to be in the position shown in figures 1 and 2; when it is required to be disengaged, the only thing necessary to be done is to release the chain from hook G, so as to take the strain off the chain, when the weight of the boat pressing against the lever catch C through male figure A pushes it out of gear and the boat is instantly disengaged, the female figure remaining with the boat and the male figure with the davits.

By the use of main bolt H, the whole weight of the boat and its contents when suspended are thrown upon the keel.

The above description applies to the mode of attaching such apparatus underneath the thwarts of a boat, but it may be fixed on or above the thwart, or any other part where sufficient purchase and solidity can be secured.

The chain might be substituted by rods for a considerable part of its length, or a rope might be substituted for the chain altogether if so preferred.

I have shown the male and female figures in a spherical form, because I believe it to be the best; but it is evident that any other form might be adopted, so long as their outline produced respectively a male and female figure. And it is to be observed that the position of these figures might be reversed, that is to say, the male figure being attached to the boat and the female figure to the ship's davits; but I do not think this would be so good an arrangement as I have hereinbefore described.

Having thus described the nature of my invention and the manner of performing same, I would have it understood that I do not confine myself to the precise details herein set forth, such as the size or materials of which my invention may be made or manufactured, so long as the nature of my invention be retained; but I claim—

- 1st. The use of a male and female figure in the construction of apparatus for disengaging ships' boats.
- 2nd. The use of such male and female figures in the form of a ball and socket.
- 3rd. The combination of all the mechanical parts forming my improved apparatus for disengaging ships' boats, and the method of attaching same so as to throw all the weight on the keel, substantially as herein described and explained.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to William Reid Douglas, this ninth day of February, 1872.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Department of Public Works,  
Harbours and Rivers Branch,  
Sydney, 18 January, 1872.

SIR,

Having, in attention to your B.C. Minute, examined the plans and specification accompanying the Petition of Mr. William Reid Douglas for Letters of Registration for an improved Apparatus for disengaging Ships' Boats, we have the honor to state that we see no objection to the prayer of the Petition being complied with.

We have, &c.,  
E. O. MORIARTY.  
FRANCIS HIXSON.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

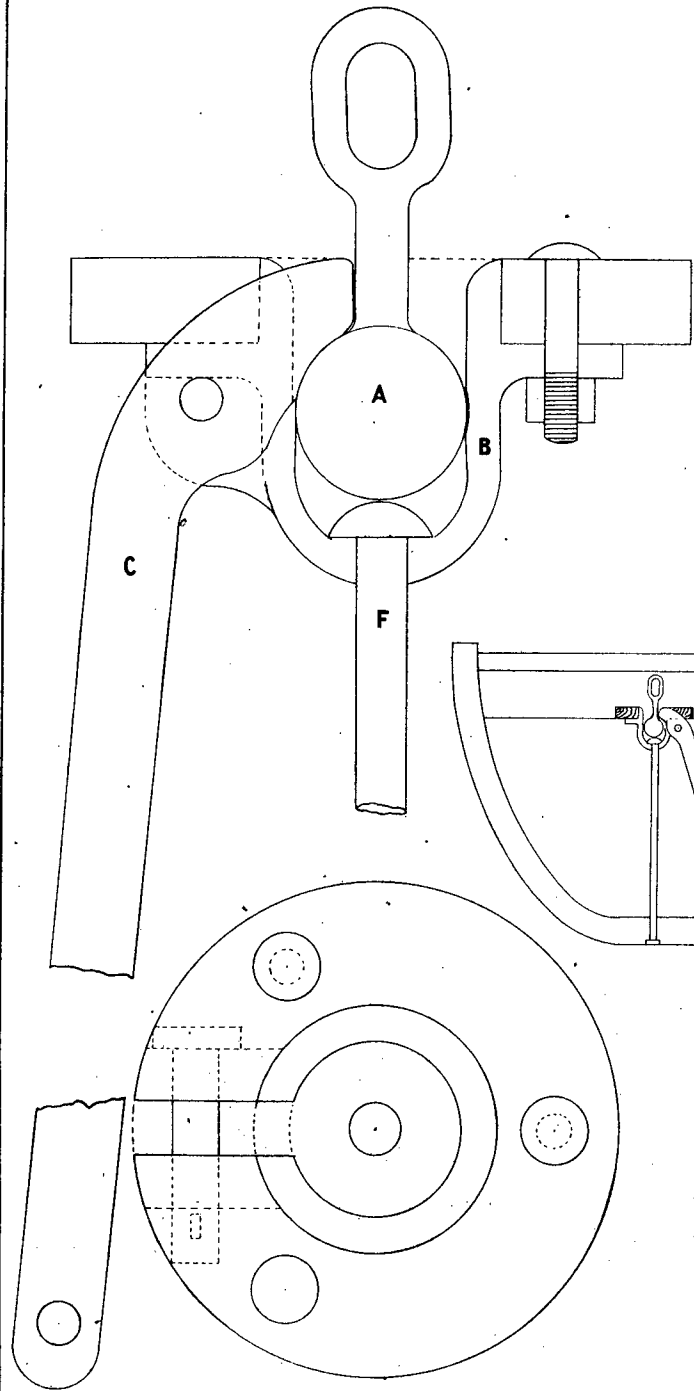
[Drawings—one sheet.]

# DOUGLAS'S PATENT BOAT-DISENGAGING APPARATUS.

SCALE OF FEET



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF BOAT.



NOTE

A. Ball, B. Socket, D. Chain, F. Bolt.

*This is the Sheet of Drawings referred to in the annexed  
 Letters of Registration granted to William Reid  
 Douglas, this ninth day of February, 1872.  
 Belmore.*

[ 9 ]



A.D. 1872, 9th February. No. 299.

**SELFE'S DIRECT-ACTING STAMPER.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Norman Selfe, for an Invention styled  
"Selfe's Direct-acting Stamper."

[Registered on the 12th day of February, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SOMERSET RICHARD, EARL OF BELMORE, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS NORMAN SELFE, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention styled "Selfe's Direct-acting Stamper," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Norman Selfe, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Norman Selfe, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Norman Selfe shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court, at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

BELMORE.

*Selge's Direct-acting Stamper.*

## SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, NORMAN SELGE, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, engineer, send greeting :

WHEREAS I am desirous of obtaining Letters Patent for securing unto me Her Majesty's special license that I, my executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as I or they should or may at any time agree with, and no others, should and lawfully might, from time to time, and at all times during the term of fourteen years (to be computed from the day on which this instrument is left at the Office of the Colonial Secretary at Sydney), make, use, exercise, or vend within the Colony of New South Wales, an invention for stamping or hammering by an apparatus styled "Selge's Direct-acting Stamper"; and in order to obtain the said Letters Patent, I must, by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal, particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed : Now know ye, that I, the said Norman Selge, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement and description, reference being had to the drawings hereunto annexed and to the letters and figures marked thereon, which indicate the parts there referred to and herein particularly described and explained (that is to say) :—

This invention consists of a steam hammer or stamper, actuated by a piston within a cylinder so constructed that a continuous pressure of steam or air or a spring overcomes the gravity or weight of the hammer, stamper, or piston, and acts with a constant force to raise them ; while the intermittent power of steam or compressed air or gas acting on the upper surface of a piston and regulated by a valve, causes the same to descend and strike a blow, by which arrangement steam only is used in proportion to length of blow given, no power being consumed to lift the hammer. Also, a valve so constructed as to work by the action of the steam, without the intervention of rods, cranks, tappets, or levers. Also, arrangements or combinations of arrangements for causing the revolution of the piston and hammer in either its upward or downward stroke. Also, an arrangement for shifting the cylinder to adjust the length of stroke, and compensate for the wearing of the shoe or hammer-head.

It is for these separate and combined advantages, which are not found in any other steam-hammer or steam-stamper, that I seek the protection of Letters Patent.

Figure 1 represents a front view of the machine ; figure 2, a sectional elevation through cylinder and valve ; figure 3 is a section through cylinder ; figure 4 is a plan of cylinder and valve-chamber ; figure 5 is a plan of guide-collar with ratchet teeth and pawl ; figure 6 is a plan of same, showing a square stamper-rod and friction-pawl to collar.

A is an ordinary steam cylinder bored out ; B, an ordinary piston working in the cylinder A ; C is an enlarged piston-rod or trunk, in diameter bearing a proportion to the cylinder for purposes to be presently explained ; D is an ordinary piston or stamper-rod, with provision for adjusting or altering its length ; E a hammer-head or stamper-shoe attached to rod D ; F is a steam-pipe and belt or passage communicating with the boiler ; G is a port or passage connecting the steam-pipe with the bottom end of cylinder or under side of piston B ; H is an annular steam space on under side of piston, between the trunk, piston-rod, and the walls of cylinder ; it is reduced by the enlarged trunk or piston-rod, only sufficient area of piston being left to enable the working pressure of steam, &c., to properly overcome the gravity, and lift the stamper, piston, &c., connections ; I is a circular bored out valve-chamber, cast on side of cylinder, and in communication with steam-pipe F ; J is a passage communicating between the cylinder A and valve-chamber I ; K a passage between top of cylinder and valve-chamber ; L, a piston-valve connected to piston-valve M ; M a piston-valve connected to piston L, but of larger diameter or area, the valve-chamber being bored two different diameters ; N is a hollow rod or guide, on which the piston-valves L and M slide or travel ; O, small openings in the rod or pipe N, close to its bottom, and opening to bottom end of valve-chamber ; P, small openings in the top of rod or pipe N, capable of being opened or shut for adjustment, by a cock, cap, or otherwise ; Q, a cock or regulator to passage J ; R, a cavity in top of piston, to act as a dashpot or concussion chamber in case of piston striking cylinder-cover ; S is a projection on cylinder-cover to fit chamber R ; T, a chamber or dashpot to top of valves L M ; U, a projection or collar to fit the same ; V represents one or more small openings or pipes in piston, the opening at top end being made at a tangent to the circumference of the piston ; W represents a spiral feather or groove rifled on stamper-rod D ; the rod if made of square iron is merely twisted ; X is a guide-collar fitting the rod D and its spiral feathers or projections ; this collar is held in bearings, to prevent its moving up and down with the rod, but is free to revolve on its axis ; it is provided with ratchet teeth or a friction surface, against which a pawl may act to allow it to revolve in one direction only ; Y is a pawl, or ratchet, or friction-nipper, to allow the revolution of guide-collar X in one direction only ; Z is a spring to keep pawl Y in position.

*a* is a flange for attachment of steam-pipe from boiler ; *b* is a flange of exhaust passage for attachment of pipe if desired ; *cc* are flanges with oblong bolt-holes to admit of adjustment, by which the cylinder is secured to framework of machine.

The same letters or references apply to all the figures.

Having thus far described the several parts of the above invention, the manner of working is as follows :—The annular space H between the trunk and side of cylinder is always open to the full pressure of steam from the boiler, and is so proportioned as to be capable of lifting the weight of stamper-rod and piston as smartly as required, the effective area of the piston being reduced by the trunk. The space in valve-chamber between small pistons L and M is also always open to the pressure from the boiler ; and the pressure on the lower piston M being in excess of that on L, owing to its increased diameter and area, the steam in chamber I acts as a constant spring to keep the valves down. The regulator P is to regulate the number of blows per minute or the escape of steam from under side of bottom valve, and the regulator J to adjust the force of the steam from cylinder lifting the valves. On a communication being made with the boiler, the steam will press down the valves, and by uncovering the port K, open a communication between the top of the piston and the atmosphere ; at the same time, the steam, by passing along passages F and G to under side of piston, will lift the piston with rod and hammer. When the piston has lifted or risen until

*Selge's Direct-acting Stamper.*

until it has passed the port J, the steam from cylinder will rush through the port and lift the valve until the lower edge of piston-valve L is above the opening of port K, when the full power of the steam acting on piston B will drive it down to make a blow. The piston B in doing this covers up the passage Q, and the steam under the valve piston M escaping by openings O and P, the valves will again descend and open the passage K for the exhaust of the steam from the top end of cylinder, when the piston B will rise and the blow or stroke be repeated. If the openings O and P are too large, the piston will begin to ascend before reaching the bottom; and if they are closed up, the piston and hammer will rest down until the steam under valve M condenses or escapes by leakage. By adjusting these openings the force and velocity of strokes can be regulated. To alter the length of the stroke the cylinder moves up and down on its frame, and by lowering the cylinder the stroke is shortened, as the piston has a less distance to rise before it uncovers the port J, but the vacant space left under the piston every stroke by its not descending to the bottom of the cylinder does not waste steam, as it is never opened to the atmosphere, the contained steam acting only as a spring.

In order that the piston and rod may revolve or twist while working, the piston may have small openings on its upper side bored or drilled at right angles to its radius, and communicating with the full pressure of steam on under side of piston. When these holes arrive opposite the enlarged or recessed upper part of cylinder, the steam issuing therefrom will cause the piston to partly revolve, on the principle of the reaction engine or Barker's mill; or, in order to cause the piston and rod to revolve a definite amount every stroke, the rod may be rifled or have a spiral groove as shown on drawing. This spiral or twist works in a collar so arranged as to revolve in one direction only. This arrangement will cause the collar to revolve during one stroke of the piston, and the piston and rod C to revolve in the same direction on the return stroke.

This invention is specially applicable for steam-hammers, ore-stampers, rock-drills, single-acting donkey-pumps, or any case where reciprocating motion is required more powerful in one direction than in the other, and is intended to be used either with steam or compressed air, or gases, or water pressure; and, as only as much of the cylinder is filled and exhausted at every stroke as the piston actually descends, and as ordinary steam-hammers fill their cylinder to lift only a small height when their piston is near the top of its stroke, this arrangement effects a considerable saving of power. The absence of all levers, cams, eccentrics, or joints, renders the machine easily managed and not liable to become deranged.

Having thus particularly described the nature of my said invention and the manner in which the same is or may be used or carried into effect, I would observe, in conclusion, that what I consider novel and original, and therefore claim as the invention to be secured to me by Letters Patent is,—

- 1st. The arrangement or construction of steam-hammers, ore-crushers, rock-drills, and such like machines set forth in the foregoing specification, and having a constant pressure of steam, &c., acting as a spring on a small area of piston to lift or raise the hammers, &c., and an intermittent pressure regulated by a slide or other valve on a relatively large area of piston, to overcome the constant upward pressure and drive the piston down to give a blow.
- 2nd. A slide valve so constructed with pistons of varying diameter and area as to work independently of all levers, rods, or gearing of any kind.
- 3rd. The use of apparatus or arrangements for causing the piston and hammer to revolve on their axis when at work.
- 4th. The arrangement of lowering the cylinder on its fastenings or frame, to regulate the length of stroke, so that steam only is used in proportion to the length of stroke that is made.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Norman Selge, this ninth day of February, 1872.

BELMORE.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 27 December, 1871.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to return to you the documents transmitted under your B.C. communication of the 18th instant, which have reference to Mr. Norman Selge's invention, styled "Selge's Direct-acting Stamper"; and we recommend that Letters of Registration be granted in favour of Norman Selge, in accordance with his Petition, specification, and drawings.

We have, &c.,  
GOTHER K. MANN.  
A. O. MORIARTY.

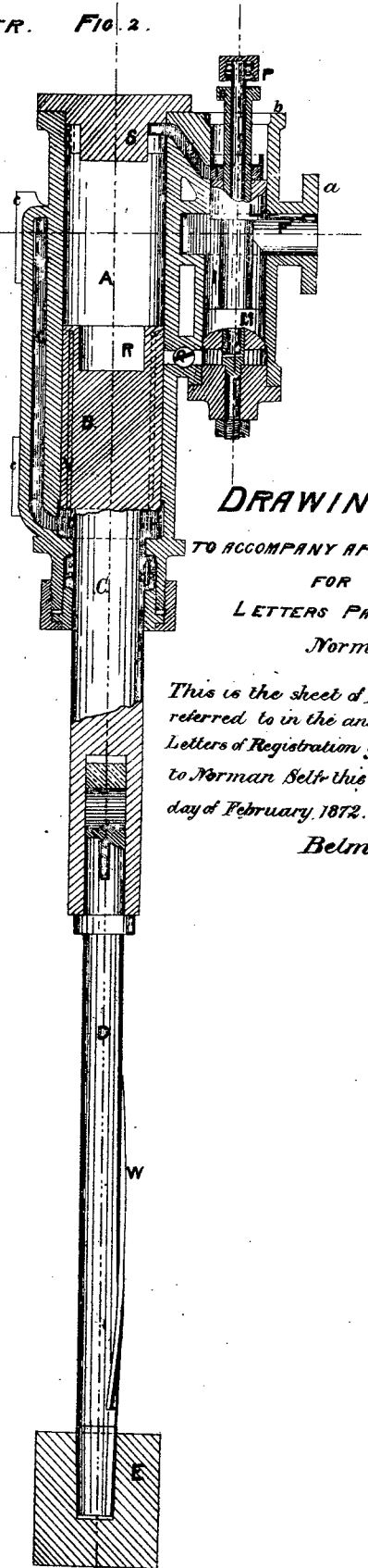
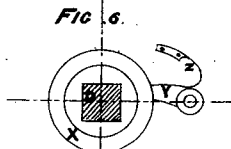
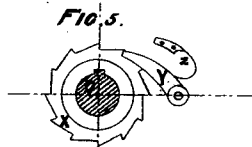
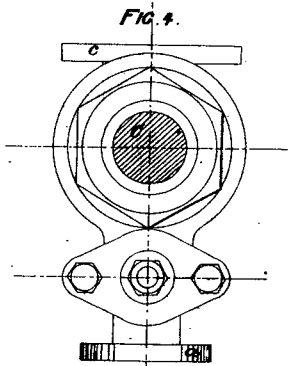
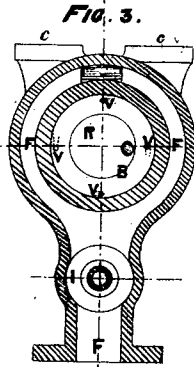
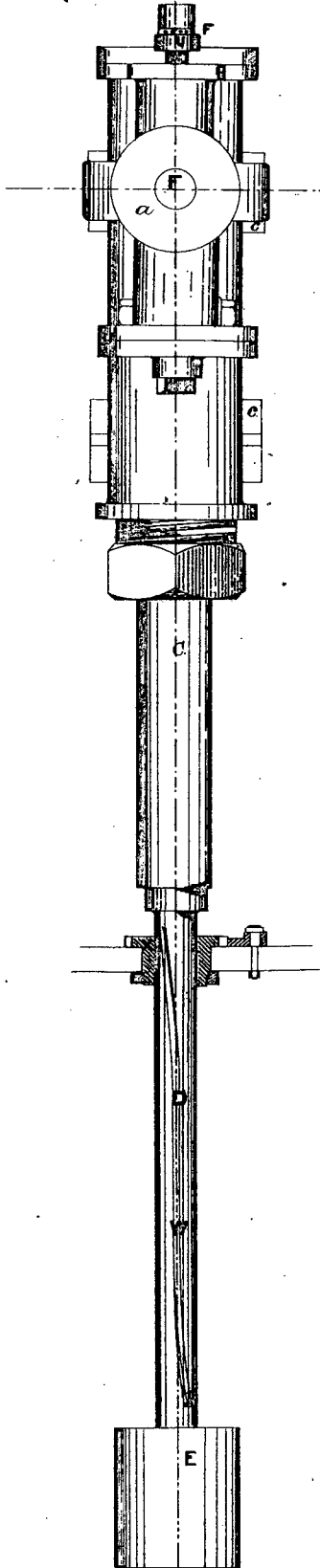
THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[Drawings—one sheet.]





FIG. 1. SELF'S direct-acting STAMPER. FIG. 2.



**DRAWINGS**

TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATION  
FOR  
LETTERS PATENT  
Norman Self.

This is the sheet of Drawings  
referred to in the annexed  
Letters of Registration granted  
to Norman Self this ninth  
day of February, 1872.

Belmore.

[ 13 ]



A.D. 1872, 16th February. No. 300.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN ANCHORS.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Thomas Thomson, for Improvements in Anchors.

[Registered on the 16th day of February, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SOMERSET RICHARD, EARL OF BELMORE, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS THOMAS THOMSON, of Bluff Harbour, Otago, in the Colony of New Zealand, Harbour Master, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in Anchors," which is more particularly described in the specification, marked A, and the two sheets of drawings, marked B and C respectively, which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Thomas Thomson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Thomas Thomson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Thomas Thomson shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

BELMORE.

*Improvements in Anchors.*

## A.

SPECIFICATION of THOMAS THOMSON, of Bluff Harbour, Otago, in the Colony of New Zealand, Harbour Master, for an invention intituled "Improvements in Anchors."

This invention consists of certain improvements in Anchors, for the purpose of making them cant more readily, and decreasing their liability to foul or to be thrown out of the ground by the chain sweeping round them.

These improvements have reference more especially to the crown.

The crown is made with a straight or very straight back, with an arm at each end proceeding therefrom at (or very nearly at) right angles to it, and pointing towards the stock. On the inner side of each of these arms is a fluke (by preference) of an oval shape, and slightly concave. This crown may be made in two pieces, having a joint in the centre, like a rule joint, so that each can fall inward independently of the other, but not outward. It may be made with a single fluke if so preferred, in which case the straight or nearly straight back is retained, but the arms are made to converge by easy inward curves, so as to meet at any given point, where they are welded together, the outer surface of each having been previously flattened out into an oval shape, so as to form the fluke. In any case, the crown must be connected at its centre to the shank, to which it is to be attached, which must have suitable bearings provided for it so as to permit of its working freely.

The double-fluked crown is made from a flat slab of iron, and may have holes cut out of it between the throat and the corner, so as to lessen its weight and at the same time provide means for assistance in fishing the anchor. The throats are bevelled on both edges to the top of each fluke. It is, I think, an advantage to have the outer side of each arm flanged. I prefer to have it so that the flange projects on either side about half the thickness of the crown, and reaches from the corner of the crown to a point about three-fourths of the length of the arm.

It is not essential, but I think it is preferable, to make the crown of such a length from corner to corner (measuring along its back) as would be one-half the length of the shank to which it is attached, and to set the flukes at right angles to the back, and at such a distance apart as the arm measures in length. I also think it is preferable that the width of the crown (measuring across the pin-hole) should be equal to one-fourth of the length of its back, such pin-hole being of necessity in the centre.

In the case of single-fluked crowns, I think it is desirable, but not absolutely necessary, to have the back of the crown equal in length to about one-third of that of the shank, and that the point at which the arms meet should be about one-third the length of the shank, measuring from the pin-hole. This description of crown will admit of a much lighter stock being used, on account of its greater readiness to cant into position.

The shank may be described either as a double one, or it may be said that there are two shanks, one attached to each end of the stock, converging together so as to form with it a triangle, very nearly if not quite equilateral. But when they have converged so far as that there is only space enough between them to receive the crown, they cease to converge, and proceed in parallel lines for a sufficient distance to receive the centre of the crown and permit the flukes to pass between the converging portions of the shank. The two parallel parts are bolted together, partly for strength, but principally for supporting the flukes, and so regulating the angle which it is desired they shall assume so as to take the ground.

The stock to which this double shank is attached consists of a flattened beam, having circular extremities so as to fit into corresponding holes provided for them in each end of the double shank. These holes are made sufficiently large to permit of the stock revolving freely therein, whilst around each end of the stock a groove is made to receive the end of a set screw passing through the shank so as to keep the shank and the stock united. In the centre of this stock a common shackle is attached to which the chain is connected. If so preferred, however, the ends of the stock might be rigidly attached to the shank and the shackle made to revolve on the stock. And further, a much lighter stock could be used if the chain were connected to the anchor by a bridle attached to each end of the shank.

In the event of objection being made to my double shank, a single one of the ordinary kind might be substituted if a slot or opening were made at such a point and of such a size as to permit of the flukes passing through it when required—or the opening might be altogether dispensed with if the arms of the crown were made slightly divergent instead of parallel to the shank, so as to permit of their assuming the desired angle for taking the ground when so required.

It is quite possible to convert the crowns of some of the anchors at present in use into the shape of my improved ones, by very simple additions, for instance, Trotman's anchors may be so converted by attaching a V-shaped piece to each arm of the crown.

In order, however, that my invention may be distinctly understood, I will proceed to describe the drawings hereto attached, where the same letters indicate the same parts wherever they occur. Figure 1 represents a plan, and figure 2, a side elevation of my solid-crowned anchor—figure 3 being a side view of same when it is in the ground, A being the crown A' the throat thereof, and A<sup>2</sup> the holes therein, BB the arms with flukes, CC, and flanges, DD. EE is the double shank connected together by bolts, E'E', and having holes, E'E<sup>2</sup>, for adjusting the angle of the flukes when taking the ground. F is the stock, having a groove, F<sup>1</sup>, at each end for receiving end of set screw F<sup>2</sup>. G is the shackle. Figures 4, 5, and 6, represent similar views of my jointed-crown anchor, with an extra view (figure 7) showing plan of the back of the crown. Figures 8, 9, and 10, represent similar views of my single-fluked crown anchor, with the method of reducing the thickness of the stock and providing a bridle to the shank, shown in dotted lines; this bridle being applicable to the anchors shown in the preceding figures as well as to this. Figures 11 and 12 represent plan and side view of an ordinary shank, with a slot, H, in it, as before described. Figure 13 shows a solid crown with the arms slightly divergent for attaching to an ordinary shank without the opening H, as also before described; and figure 14 shows the method of converting the crown of a Trotman's anchor into my improved crown, the lugs I, shown in dotted lines, being removed as useless.

It will be noticed that in every case the back of the crown is represented with one or more curves in it (except the single-fluked one). This is simply for the purpose of reducing the weight, although it may at the same time lessen the friction between it and the chain when they come into contact with each other.

Having

*Improvements in Anchors.*

Having thus described the nature of my invention and the various methods of performing it, I would have it understood that I do not confine myself to the precise details herein set forth and illustrated in the drawings hereto attached, so long as the nature of my invention be retained, but I claim—

- 1st.—The construction of anchors with a crown having a straight or very nearly straight back and an arm at each end proceeding therefrom at or very nearly at right angles thereto and pointing towards the stock, and with the crown in either one or two pieces, in each case working freely on its centre in suitable bearings at the end of the shank, substantially as herein described, and illustrated by figures 1 to 7 inclusive.
- 2nd.—The construction of such crowns with bevelled throats, A<sup>1</sup>, and holes, A<sup>2</sup> (see figures 2 and 3), and the arms with flanges, DD, substantially as herein described and illustrated by figures 1 to 7 inclusive.
- 3rd.—The construction of anchors with a crown having a straight or very nearly straight back, and an arm at each end converging so as to meet at any given point and form a single fluke, such crown working freely on its centre in suitable bearings at the end of the shank, substantially as herein described and illustrated by figures 8, 9, and 10.
- 4th.—The use of bolts or rests, E<sup>1</sup>, and holes, E<sup>2</sup>, for receiving or supporting bolts or rests, for the purpose of connecting the two sides of the shank and adjusting the angle of the flukes when taking the ground, substantially as herein described and illustrated, more especially by figures 3, 6, and 10.
- 5th.—The use of stocks, F, having circular ends, and with grooves, F<sup>1</sup>, thereon, for the purpose of receiving the end of set screws, F<sup>2</sup>, so as to connect them to the double shank, substantially as herein described and illustrated, more especially by figure 1.
- 6th.—The use of a fixed stock with a revolving shackle for double-shanked anchors.
- 7th.—The method of converting crowned anchors into my improved canting crowned anchors, substantially as herein described and illustrated by figure 14.
- 8th.—The combination of my improved double-fluked crown with a common anchor shank.
- 9th.—The combination of either my improved double or single fluked anchor crowns with a double shank (forming with the stock a triangle), substantially as herein described and explained.

This is the specification, marked A, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Thomas Thomson, this sixteenth day of February, 1872.

BELMORE.

**REPORT.**

Sydney, 25 January, 1872.

SIR,

Having, in attention to your B.C. minute of the 15th instant, examined the plans and specification of an invention by Mr. Thomas Thomson, of Bluff Harbour, Otago, in New Zealand, for which he has petitioned for Letters of Registration, we have the honor to state that we see no objection to the prayer of the Petition being granted.

We have, &c.,  
E. O. MORIARTY.  
FRANCIS HIXSON.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[Drawings—two sheets.]



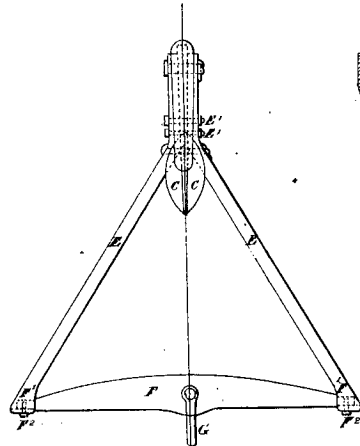


Fig 1

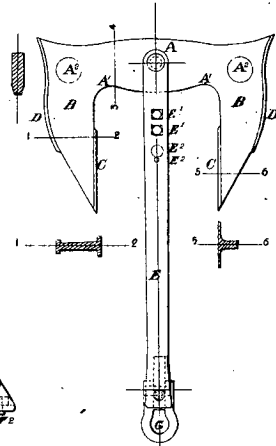


Fig. 2.

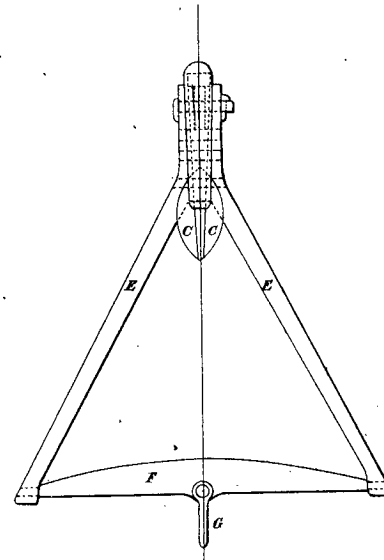


Fig. 4.

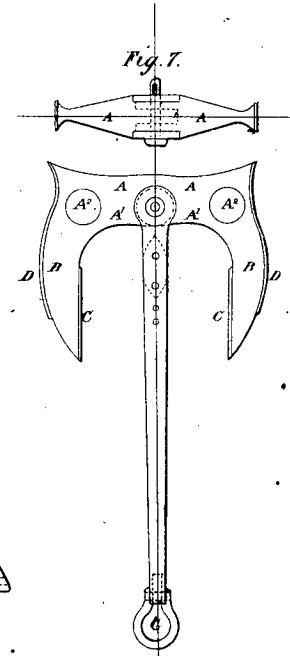


Fig. 5.

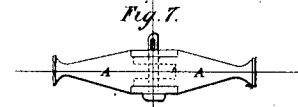


Fig. 7.

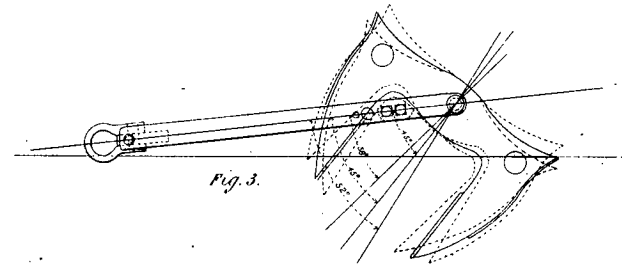


Fig. 3.

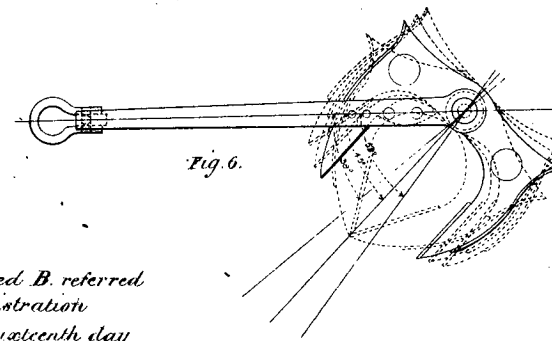
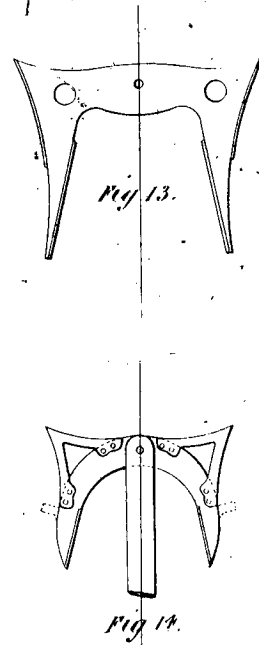
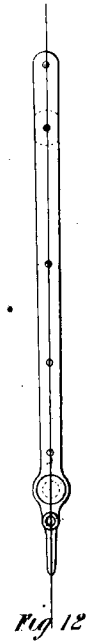
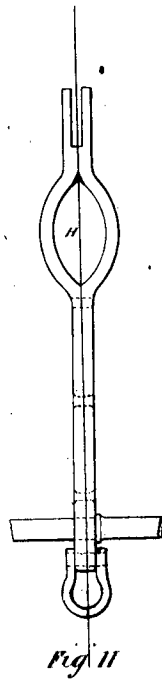
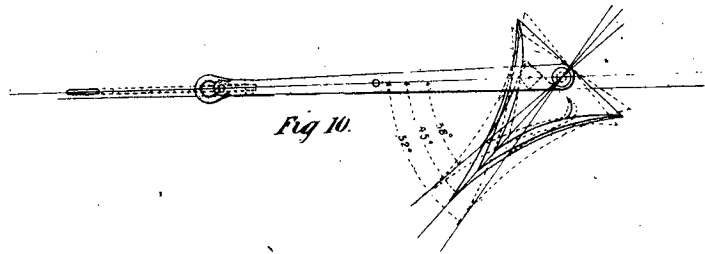
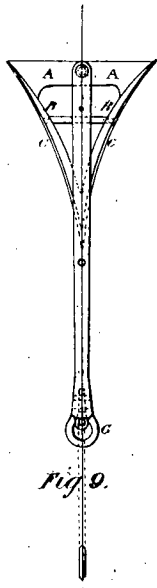
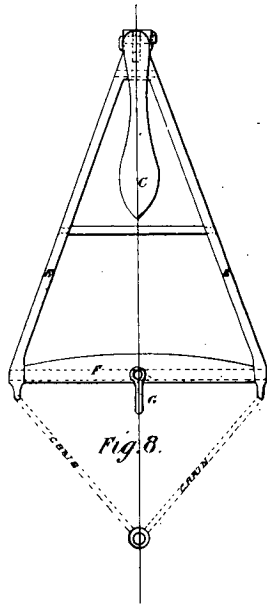


Fig. 6.

This is the Sheet of Drawings marked B. referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Thomas Thomson this sixteenth day of February 1872. Belmore.



*This is the Sheet of Drawings marked. C.  
referred to in the annexed Letters of  
Registration granted to Thomas  
Thomson this sixteenth day of February 1872.*

*Belmore.*



[ 17 ]




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A.D. 1872, 21st *February*. No. 301.

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**THE ANGULAR HYDRAULIC JET PROPELLER.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Alexander Young, for the Angular Hydraulic Jet Propeller.

[Registered on the 24th day of February, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SOMERSET RICHARD, EARL OF BELMORE, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS ALEXANDER YOUNG, of Balmain, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, engineer, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention intituled "the Angular Hydraulic Jet Propeller," which is more particularly described in the specification, appendix to specification, and sheet of drawings, which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Alexander Young, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Alexander Young, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Alexander Young shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

BELMORE.

SPECIFICATION

*The Angular Hydraulic Jet Propeller.*

SPECIFICATION of ALEXANDER YOUNG, of Balmain, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, for "Improvements in the Propulsion of Ships, and in the means employed therefor."

THIS invention, which relates to improvements in the propulsion of ships, whereby the power exerted by the engines in putting the ship and water in motion is more efficiently utilized than by the systems at present used, consists in providing at the interior of the ship one or more vortex wheels or pumps, whose inlet passages are in communication with the water at the outside of the ship, and preferably at the same or any higher level than the vortex wheel or pump.

The discharge pipe or pipes of the vortex wheel or pump communicates with one or more nozzles situated in the lower part of the hull, and these have an angular direction, so that the water when discharged at the speed due to the velocity of the vortex wheel or pump is projected into unbroken water, and therefore effects the propulsion of the ship with less waste of power than hitherto. The same arrangement of apparatus may be used for propelling the ship either forwards or backwards.

The angle at which the water is projected is, by preference, ( $45^\circ$ ) forty-five degrees with the line of the ship's keel. That, however, may be varied as required.

And in order that my said invention may be properly understood, I now proceed more particularly to set forth the system, mode, or manner in or under which the same is or may be used or practically carried into effect, that is to say:—

Upon the sheet of drawings hereunto appended, figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a vessel. Figure 2 shows certain detached portions of the same in horizontal section taken upon the line AB, figure 1, which figure J is a transverse section amidships, showing one arrangement under which my improvements in the propulsion of ships is effected. The same letters of reference mark the same or corresponding parts upon the different figures in which they occur.

Under the arrangement shown upon the accompanying drawings, my invention consists of a centrifugal pump or vortex wheel, A, actuated by a pair of horizontal engines, B; the crank shaft, *a*, of which is connected to the pump spindle P by means of bevel wheel and pinion CC". The suction or admission pipe G of the pump A is in communication with an opening, D, formed at the centre of the pump A, being discharged at the periphery of the disc or wheel E, and forced outwards by the centrifugal action of the pump into the after discharge pipe F, when it is desired to propel the vessel ahead, or into the forward discharge pipe F" when backing; its admission into either of the said pipes FF" being governed by the valves CC", situated respectively therein; that valve marked *e*, and situated in the after discharge pipe F, being open, and that marked *e*", and being situated in the forward discharge pipe F", being closed when the vessel is being propelled ahead, and *vice versa* when being backed. The extremities of each of the pipes FF" are, in the arrangement shown, formed into double nozzles, *f*, and directed downwards through the shell of the ship, being situated one on either side of the keel *g*, as more particularly shown at figure 2, and as the water is discharged through the nozzles *f* at a speed due to the velocity at which the pump is rotated, it is projected into an unbroken or solid body of water beneath the plane of the ship's flotation, and thus becomes the means of propulsion. The angle at which the nozzle pipes *f* under this arrangement is preferably ( $45^\circ$ ) forty-five degrees with the ship's keel; any other angle approximate thereto may however be similarly adopted. H propeller blade.

It is to be understood that I do not limit my invention to the particular arrangement of apparatus hereinbefore set forth and illustrated upon the sheet of drawings hereunto appended, as any other form of centrifugal pump or vortex wheel may be used, and other style of engine may be adopted for driving the same, and in like manner the position in the ship and general arrangement may be modified to suit the special construction of any vessel to which they may be applied. It is further to be understood that, in place of passing the angular nozzles through the ship's bottom, as in the arrangement hereinbefore set forth, the discharge pipes may be directed to terminate in angular nozzles outside of or inside the shell thereof, and whether situated at the bottom of the vessel or at the sides thereof. It is to be understood that any number of such nozzles may be employed in connection with each discharge pipe or pipes.

Having now described the nature of my said invention, and the system, mode, or manner in or under which the same is or may be used or practically carried into effect, I would observe, in conclusion, that what I consider novel and original, and therefore claim as the invention is,—the propulsion of ships by one, two, three or any number of jets of water projected below water from inside the vessel, through pipes or nozzles passing through the vessel's bottom at an angle of ( $45^\circ$ ) forty-five degrees, by means of one or more centrifugal pumps or vortex wheels, or at any angle approximate thereto, as heretofore described, or any mere modification thereof.

In witness whereof, &c.,

ALEXANDER YOUNG.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Alexander Young, this twenty-first day of February, 1871.

BELMORE.

## APPENDIX TO SPECIFICATION.

23 January, 1872.

I further claim the application of the Angular Thrust to all kinds of Propellers, whether Screw or otherwise, within the angles specified for my Angular Hydraulic Jet Propeller.

ALEXANDER YOUNG.

This is the appendix to specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Alexander Young, this twenty-first day of February, 1872.

BELMORE.

REPORTS.

A.D. 1872. No. 301.

19

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*The Angular Hydraulic Jet Propeller.*

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REPORTS.

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Sydney, 23 January, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to return to you the documents transmitted under your B.C. 15th instant, No. 72/221, also the plan and additional specification subsequently transmitted on the 17th, both documents having reference to Mr. Alexander Young's Petition for Letters of Registration for an Angular Hydraulic Jet Propeller; and we recommend that Letters of Registration be granted in favour of Mr. Alexander Young, in terms of his specification, drawings, and claim.

We have, &c.,  
GOTHER K. MANN.  
H. BRODERICK.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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Sydney, 30 January, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to report, with reference to your B.C. communication of the 27th instant, that we see no objection to Mr. Alexander Young's further claim for the application of the Angular Thrust to all kinds of Propellers (whether screw or otherwise) being attached as an appendix to the specification of an Angular Hydraulic Jet Propeller, for which we have recommended that Letters of Registration be granted to Mr. Young, by our letter of the 23rd instant.

We have, &c.  
GOTHER K. MANN.  
H. BRODERICK.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

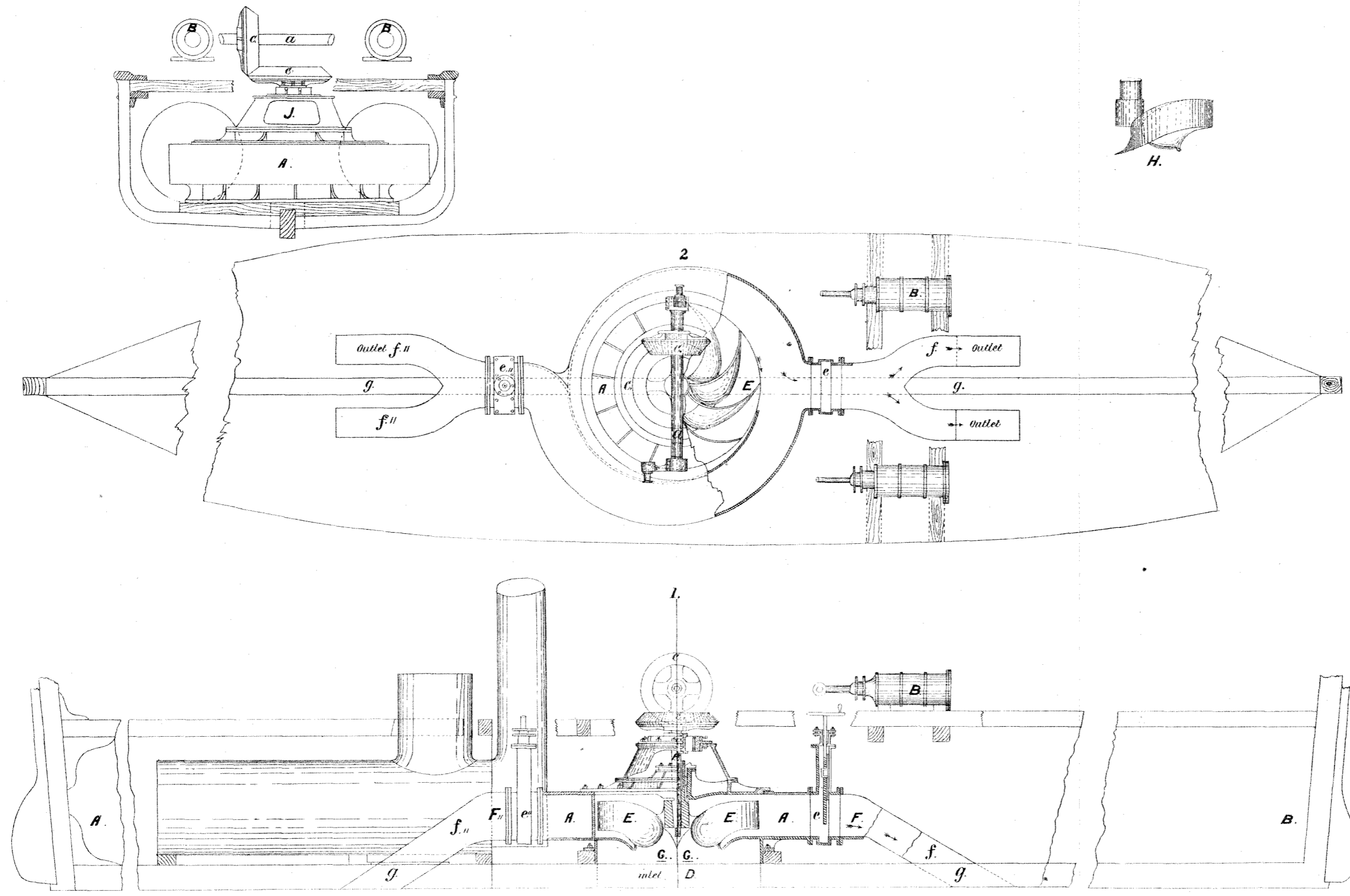
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[Drawings—one sheet.]



(Copy)

30]



*This is the sheet of Drawings  
 referred to in the annexed Letters  
 of Registration granted to  
 Alexander Young this twenty  
 first day of February 1872.  
 Belmore*

[ 21 ]




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A.D. 1872, 1st March. No. 302.

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**IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF MEAT AND FISH, FOR THE  
PRESERVATION OF THE SAME FOR FOOD.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Thomas Frederick Henley, for Improvements  
in the treatment of Meat and Fish, for the preservation of the same for Food.

[Registered on the 1st day of March, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the  
Bath, Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS THOMAS FREDERICK HENLEY, of St. George's-square, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, England, gentleman, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in the treatment of Meat and Fish, for the preservation of the same for Food," which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Thomas Frederick Henley, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Thomas Frederick Henley, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Thomas Frederick Henley shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.

*Improvements in the treatment of Meat and Fish,*

## SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, THOMAS FREDERICK HENLEY, of St. George's-square, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, England, gentleman, send greeting:

WHEREAS I am desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration, under the sign manual and seal of the Colony of New South Wales, for the exclusive enjoyment and advantage, for a period of fourteen years, of an invention for "Improvements in the treatment of Meat and Fish, for the preservation of the same for Food," of which I am the first and true inventor: Now know ye, that the nature of the said invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, is particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement, that is to say:—

The invention has for its object the rapid and economical removal of the fluid portions of alimentary substances intended for food, such as meat or fish, whereby a more or less complete desiccation, with the consequent preservative result on such substances, is obtained.

I have found by experiment that when meat and fish are deprived to a certain extent of their watery constituents by means of pressure, their tendency to rapid decay on exposure to the air is removed; and I have also found that the juices extracted by pressure may be utilized and converted into an article of commerce by the application thereto of an edible antiseptic.

My invention therefore consists of two parts, namely:—first, treating meat or fish so that in the solid state it may be preserved from decay, and secondly, utilizing the juices extracted from the solid meat or fish, and converting them into a solid condiment.

In practice, the pressure required for operating upon the meat may be obtained by the employment of the hydraulic screw lever or roller press, or any of the various machines usually employed for obtaining powerful mechanical pressure. The matters to be pressed may be operated on in their natural or raw state, or they may be heated during, or as a part of, the pressing operation; or again, the pressure may be applied only after the substances have been subjected to a preliminary heating.

According to one mode of operating, under what may be termed the cold-pressure process, I reduce the substance proposed to be desiccated (say raw beef or mutton) into small pieces, and place the same on press-cloths in a stratum of from half an inch to one inch in thickness, but I do not limit myself to these proportions. The said press-cloth having been previously placed on a light frame or form, the object of which is to regulate the size and thickness of the pressed cake, the press-cloth is to be folded over, the frame removed, and the said cake or cakes placed in the press, each cake alternating with an iron plate until the press is charged; the pumps are now put in motion (where an hydraulic press is the agent), and the pressure gradually applied.

I find it desirable, for the efficient performance of the operation, to apply the pressure gradually, and to increase it until a pressure of about one hundred and forty-four pounds on the square inch is obtained. The time employed in squeezing out the juices of the meat should be about fifteen minutes, and the amount of liquid discharged should be about twenty-five per cent., or one-quarter of the gross weight of the meat under treatment. The fluid portions or juices of the meat (as they run off from the press) are conducted into a vessel, where they are mixed with an edible antiseptic, as will be hereafter explained.

The meat having been submitted to a suitable amount of pressure to convert it into cakes or slabs, is now to be removed from the press and rubbed with dry salt, then cut up and packed in suitable packages, according to the use for which it is destined.

When employing heat and pressure combined, I cause the substances (proposed to be operated on) to be placed in the raw state on the press-cloths and frames, in the same manner as in the cold process above described; but in lieu of the ordinary press-plates, I make use, as in the hot-pressing of woollen cloths, of hot plates, heated to a temperature which may be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred degrees Fahrenheit, by which means the albuminoid elements are fixed within the meat, which is in fact cooked and desiccated at the same time. Suitable condiments are to be added to the meat before placing it in the press, and the pressure having been applied and sustained as described (with reference to the cold-pressure process), an excellent savoury meat biscuit, well adapted for troops on the march and for naval stores, is produced. This process being both rapid and economical, is applicable in many countries where meat is abundant and cheap, and where the climate necessitates the immediate employment of preserving agencies.

The liquid discharged from the meat in this hot-pressing process I propose to use with other materials, to be presently more particularly referred to, in the production of the edible antiseptic which is to be employed in preserving the juices obtained from the cold-pressure process.

As a modification of the above, I propose also, in some instances, to subject the substances to be preserved to the action of steam, in suitable chambers, previously to submitting them to the press.

In situations where fish is abundant and cheap, the pressure process may be employed with advantage, and larger quantities may be saved in the same time than by the ordinary methods of drying, smoking, &c. In the treatment of fish I prefer to steam it, or to plunge it into boiling water, after the removal of the bones and offal, and then to submit it to cold pressure in the manner above described.

In order to convert the juices extracted by the cold-pressure process from the raw meat or fish, I avail myself of the proved antiseptic properties of meat extract, concentrated beef-tea, or meat essences and dry gelatine.

Thus, the meat juice which has been obtained by pressure from raw meat, by the first-described or cold process, may be combined with meat extract in equal or other proportions, and the product resulting from that mixture will be fit for use in making soups and gravies.

The meat extract I propose to prepare by boiling down the bones and the trimmings obtained from the meat during its preparation for the press. This boiling I continue until I obtain the result well known to cooks by the term "stock," which becomes solid when cool. The degree of concentration which I prefer to give to this stock or meat extract will be such as to ensure for it when cold a solidity equal to that obtained by combining dry gelatine and water in equal parts.

Before

*for the preservation of the same for Food.*

Before using the meat essence thus prepared, I heat it in a suitable vessel and pass it through a cooling worm, and thereby reduce its temperature to about one hundred and twenty degrees during its passage to the mixing vessel. Into this vessel I run the juices from the raw meat, and by the use of a stirrer ensure a thorough mixture of the same.

When the compound is thus prepared it can be run off into moulds to form cakes, or it may be received into tins or jars, or animal membranes, when it will be fit for the market.

The juice obtained from the hot meat press, as it possesses no albuminous properties (the same having been retained in the meat by the chemical action of the heat), has an antiseptic character, and it is therefore to be mixed with the stock or meat extract employed in treating the raw juices.

When using concentrated beef-tea as the preservative material, it may contain (say) about fifty per cent. of water. When gelatine is used for the like purpose, I combine (say) two parts of dry gelatine with three parts by weight of the raw juices; and having reduced the gelatine, by the application of heat, to a liquid state, I mix therewith the raw meat juices and obtain the compound desired, which may be packed in jars, tins, or animal membrane, or cast in cakes, for the market.

Having now explained the nature of my invention, I wish it to be understood that I claim—

First.—the preservation of animal food from decay, by expressing therefrom the juices which by their presence induce decomposition, whether the pressure be applied with or without the aid of heat.

Secondly.—Applying the antiseptic properties of extract of meat, concentrated meat essence, of concentrated beef-tea, and of dry gelatine, to the preservation of the juices discharged from raw meat, in the manner and for the purpose above described.

Thirdly.—Utilizing the juices discharged from meat by hot pressure, in the manner and for the purpose above described.

In witness whereof, I, the said Thomas Frederick Henley, have hereunto set my hand and seal, the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

T. F. HENLEY. (L.S.)

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Thomas Frederick Henley, this first day of March, 1872.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

## REPORT.

Victoria Chambers, Pitt-street,  
Sydney, 5 February, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to return the memorial of Mr. Thomas Frederick Henley, of St. George's Square, Pimlico, with the accompanying specifications of an invention of "Improvements in the treatment of Meat and Fish for the preservation of the same for Food," for which he is desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration; and we have to report that, in accordance with your request, we have considered the said application and specifications, and that we are not aware of any objection to the granting of Letters of Registration as applied for.

We have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.  
A. O. MORIARTY.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.





[ 25 ]




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A.D. 1872, 1st March. No. 303.

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**IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCKS AND LATCHES.**

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LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to John Imray, for Improvements in Locks and Latches.

[Registered on the 1st day of March, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

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BY His Excellency SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS JOHN IMRAY, of London, England, Civil Engineer, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in Locks and Latches," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales, the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said John Imray, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said John Imray, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said John Imray shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.

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*Improvements in Locks and Latches.*

SPECIFICATION of JOHN IMRAY, of London, England, civil engineer, for an invention entitled "Improvements in Locks and Latches."

THIS invention has for its object the construction of locks and latches enclosed in tubular casings, so that they can be inserted into round holes bored in the wood of doors, instead of requiring large rectangular mortices to be cut therein for their reception. The drawing represents several different modes of constructing such locks and latches to the natural size.

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section, and figure 2 a sectional plan of a tubular lock; figure 3 is an elevation of the front of the lock; figure 4 is a section showing the interior of the back end of the lock, and figures 5, 6, and 7 are transverse sections, on the lines AA BB CC respectively, of figure 1; *a* is the wood of the door, into a round hole in which the lock is inserted; *b* is the tubular casing of the lock, and *c* is the key; *d* is a sliding piece notched for the reception of the key, which, on being turned in the one direction or the other, causes the sliding piece *d* to slide backwards or forwards so as to withdraw or to shoot the bolt. As the size of the key *c* is limited by the dimension of the tubular casing, the stroke of the piece *d* is necessarily short and not sufficient for an ordinary lock-bolt. In order to increase the stroke of the bolt *e*, mechanism of the following kind is arranged within the tube:—Two arms, *d'*, project from the sliding piece *d*, and between these arms a rocking lever, *f*, is mounted on a pin; one end of the lever *f* enters a hole in the bolt *e*, and the other end of *f* enters a hole in a piece, *g*, fixed to the casing. When the slide *d* is moved by the key, the centre of the lever *f* moves with it, but the one end of *f* being held in the fixed hole in *g*, the other end performs a stroke greater than that of its centre.

Thus the movement of the slide *d* by means of the key causes a greater movement in the bolt *e*, which is worked by the end of the lever *f*. In order to retain the bolt *e* at each end of its stroke, a small roller, *e'*, is mounted in a recess within it, and a curved spring, *h*, is fixed to the casing below it. For simplicity of construction this spring may be fixed along with the piece *g*, as represented in figure 1. As the bolt *e* is moved to or fro, the roller *e'* passing over the convex surface of the spring *h* bears it down, and thus the elasticity of the spring, acting so as to resist the passage of the roller over its convex surface, retains the roller *e'* and the bolt *e* at either end of their stroke, unless sufficient force be applied to the key to move the roller over the spring. In order to provide against the use of a false key, a tumbler, *k*, is mounted on a pin in the end cover of the casing and pressed down by a spring, *k'*; this tumbler *k* lies in a slot in the back part of the slide *d*, and the spring *k'* causes its end to descend below a slot in the front part of *d* when the bolt is shot. In turning the key *c* the tumbler *k* is lifted so that its point can enter the front slot in *d*, and then the farther turning of the key causes *d* to slide backwards and the bolt *e* to be withdrawn; but if the key be so made as not to lift *k* sufficiently, the slide *d* is prevented by *k* from being moved back, or if the key be so made as to lift *k* too far and thereby press it against the upper side of the casing, the key cannot be turned enough to move *d*. The form and depth of *k* may be varied, the key *c* being notched to suit its form and depth.

Figure 8 represents a longitudinal section, and figure 9 a sectional plan of a tubular latch, constructed so as to open by pressing on the one knob or pulling the other knob. Figure 10 is an elevation of the front. Figures 11, 12, and 13 are transverse sections on the lines AA, BB, and CC respectively of figure 8; *a* is the catch mounted on a pin so as to rock outwards and thereby engage in the catch-plate *f*, or inwards so as to be clear of the catch-plate; *b* is a lever mounted on a vertical pin, *b'*. One end of the lever *b* has a slot embracing a small roller, *c*, mounted in the hollow of the catch *a*; the other end of the lever *b* is forked, and engages in a groove in the knob-spindle *d*. A spring, *e*, presses the lever *b* to the position represented in figure 9, and thus causes the catch *a* to engage in the hole of the catch-plate *f*. On pulling or pushing the knob-spindle *d* in the direction of the arrow, the lever *b* is caused to move on its pivot *b'* so as to withdraw the catch *a* from the catch-plate *f*, and thus to leave the door free to open. Thus, by pulling the one of the knobs fixed to the spindle *d*, or pushing the other knob, the catch *a* is withdrawn and at the same time the door is pulled or pushed open. The inner end of the tubular casing is slotted so as to pass over the spindle *d*. Thus, after the spindle *d* has been inserted in the door, the tubular latch is pushed into the hole prepared for its reception, the forked end of *b* engaging in the groove on the spindle *d*.

For the purpose of bolting the latch, a revolving piece, *g*, is mounted in a hole in the casing. This piece has a square hole for the reception of a bolt-spindle, *l*, having a knob on one side of the door, so that by turning the knob *l'* the piece *g* is caused to turn. On the face of *g* presented towards the lever *b* is an oblong projection, *g'*, and in the lever *b* there is a slot large enough to admit this projection *g'*. When *g* is turned by the knob *l'* so that the projection *g'* stands transversely to the slot in *b*, the lever *b* cannot be moved, and the latch is therefore bolted; but when *g* is turned so that its projection *g'* coincides with the slot in *b*, the lever *b* is free to be moved, and the latch is unbolted.

Figure 14 represents a sectional plan of a part of one of the knobs *h* and the knob-spindle *d*, constructed so that the catch *a* can be withdrawn by turning the knob in the usual way. The inner face of the knob *h* has a tooth or projection, *h'*, with inclined or helical sides entering into a corresponding hollow formed in a socket or escutcheon fixed on the door. On turning the knob *h* in either direction, the projection *h'* rises out of the hollow and thereby causes the knob-spindle *d* to move in the direction of the arrow, and to withdraw the catch *a* as if it were pulled or pushed as above described.

Figure 15 represents a longitudinal section, and figure 16 a sectional plan of a tubular latch-lock, or a latch combined with a lock, enclosed in a tubular casing. Figures 17 and 18 are transverse sections, on the lines AA and BB respectively, of figure 15. The tubular casing is divided longitudinally, as indicated by the dotted line *n* in figure 16, the two parts being secured together by an end cover, *d*, which has two holes receiving dove-tailed studs projecting from the ends of the tubular parts, and by a screw *b*. On unscrewing *b*, the two parts of the casing can, by a slight angular movement, be separated so that the cover *d* can be removed and then they come apart, giving access to the mechanism within the tube. *c* is a cam having a square hole for the reception of the knob-spindle *c'*, and this cam has bosses which work in holes in the casing. *a* is the catch mounted on a pin, as described in reference to figure 9, so that it can be withdrawn from the catch-plate or protruded into it. The catch *a* has a rod, *e*, jointed to it by a pin. *ff* are two slides, which have oval holes enclosing the bosses of the cam *c*, and long rectangular holes for the reception of the locking mechanism; the front ends of the slides *ff* engage in notches in the rod *e*, and at their back ends. A roller, *g*, is

*Improvements in Locks and Latches.*

is mounted between them so as to bear against the periphery of the cam *c*. A forked sliding piece, *h*, has a hole entered by the end of the rod *e*, and a transverse elongated hole through which the pin *b* passes. *l* is a helical spring, bearing at the one end against a collar on the rod *e*, and at the other end against the slide *h*, which is held in position by the pin *b*. There is a tumbler, *k*, mounted on the pin *b* between the side cheeks of the slide *h*. In one position, as represented in figure 15, this tumbler forms a stop for the end of the rod *e* and prevents it from being moved, so that the latch is then locked. In its other position to which it is turned by the action of the key, as will hereafter be described, the tumbler *k* presents a notch, *k'*, into which the end of the rod *e* can enter. In this condition, the latch being then unlocked, the operation of the latch mechanism is as follows:—When the cam *c* is turned in either direction by means of the knob-spindle *c'* by its action on the roller *g*, it causes the slides *ff* to move in the direction of the arrow.

The slides move the rod *e*, and thereby cause the catch *a* to be withdrawn from the catch-plate. On the knob-spindle *c'* being released, the spring *l* pushes the catch *a* forward, causing the slides *ff* to move and the cam *c* to turn back to its middle position. With the tumbler *k* in the position represented in figure 15, this action is prevented by the end of the rod *e* being stopped by *k*, or the latch is locked. For the purpose of unlocking it, the key *m* is turned in the direction of the arrow. In turning, the key first pushes back the sliding-piece *h* so as to disengage it from the point of the tumbler *k* above its notch *k'*, and so to leave the tumbler free to revolve, and then acting in the back notch of *k* it turns it so as to present its front notch *k'* to the rod *e*. As a provision against the use of false keys, the ends of the sliding-piece *h* on which the key acts may be made with projections or hollows of various forms and dimensions, and the key-hole may be made with various wards inside the casing, the key being in each case formed to suit them.

By properly arranging and combining the variations of form, suites of locks may be made, each worked by its own key, and all of the suite subject to a master-key.

Having thus fully described my said invention, I wish it understood that I claim the several constructions, hereinbefore described, of locks and latches enclosed in tubular casings, capable of being inserted in round holes bored in the wood of doors, instead of oblong mortices, and their substantial equivalents.

In witness whereof, I, the said John Imray, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN IMRAY.

Witness—EDWARD C. JACKSON.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to John Imray, this first day of March, 1872.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.

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REPORT.

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Sydney, 30 January, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your B.C. communication of the 25th instant, No. 483, having reference to Mr. John Imray's Petition for Letters of Registration for his "Improvements in Locks and Latches," and we recommend that Letters of Registration be granted to Mr. Imray, in accordance with his Petition, specification, drawings, and claim.

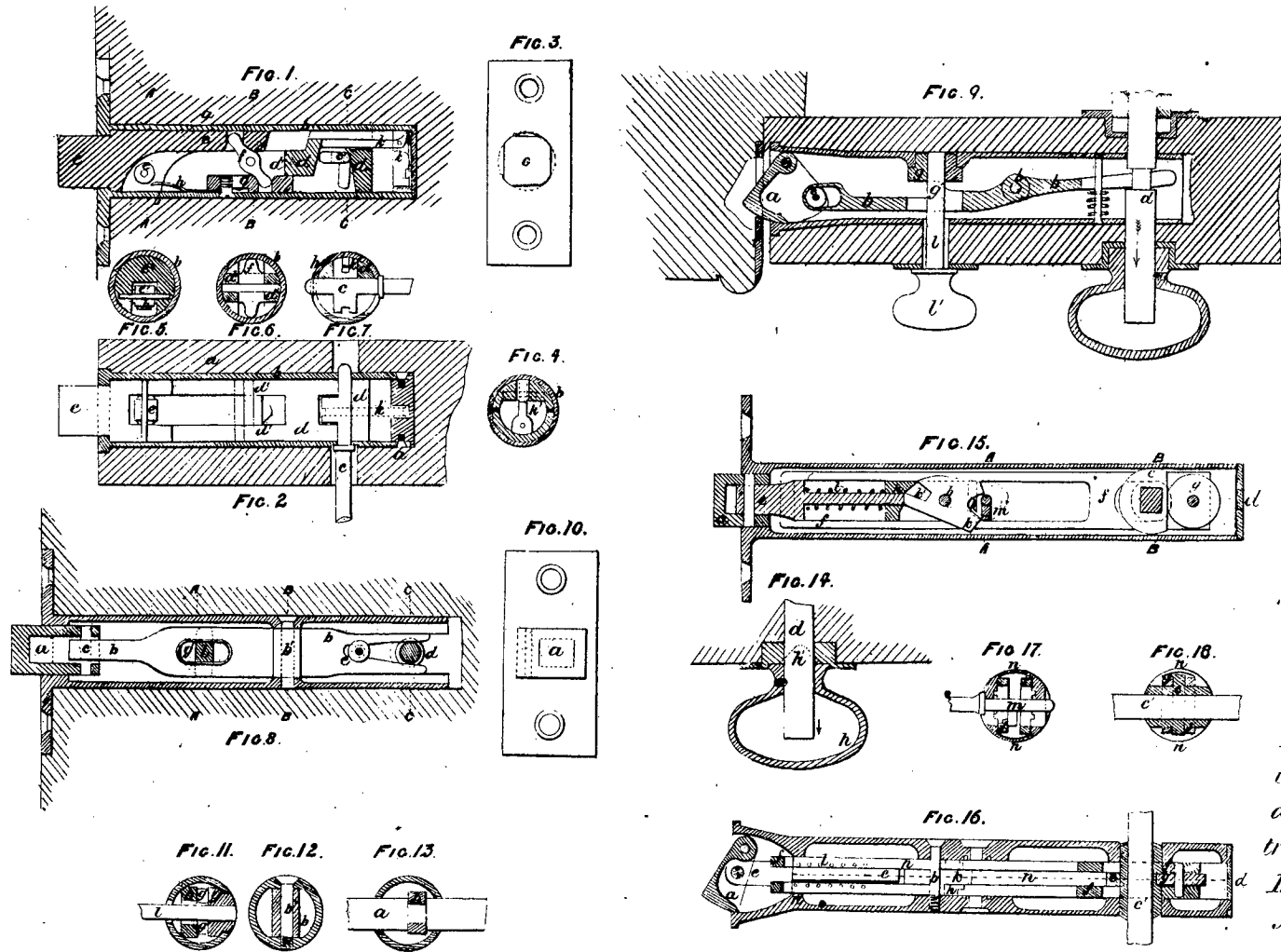
We have, &c.,  
GOTHER K. MANN.  
JAMES BARNET.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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[Drawings—one sheet.]





*This is the sheet of Drawings referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to John Inray, this first day of March, 1872.*

*Alfred Stephen.*

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A.D. 1872, 11th April. No. 304.

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**IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-BOILERS.**

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**LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Henry Francis, for Improvements in Steam-boilers.**

[Registered on the 11th day of April, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, a Knight Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, the Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS HENRY FRANCIS, of the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in Steam-boilers, so as to prevent the formation of scale and the deposits that now take place on the interior surfaces of Steam-boilers," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Henry Francis, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Henry Francis, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Henry Francis shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.

*Improvements in Steam-boilers.*

## SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, HENRY FRANCIS, of Number 217, Cumberland-street, in the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, send greeting:

WHEREAS I am desirous of obtaining Letters Patent for securing unto me Her Majesty's special license that I, my executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as I or they should or may at any time agree with, and no others; should, and lawfully might, from time to time, and at all times during the term of fourteen years, to be computed from the day on which this instrument is left at the Office of the Colonial Secretary, at Sydney, make, use, exercise, and vend within the Colony of New South Wales an invention for "Improvements in Steam-boilers, so as to prevent the formation of scale and the deposits that now take place on the interior surfaces of steam-boilers"; and, in order to obtain the said Letters Patent, I must, by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal, particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed: Now know ye, that I, the said Henry Francis, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention, and the manner performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement and description, reference being had to the drawings hereunto annexed, and to the letters and figures marked thereon, which indicate the parts there referred to and here particularly explained (that is to say):—

The apparatus to effect the above object consists of a vessel or vessels placed inside the boiler, to receive and heat the feed-water. The vessel will have to be made to suit the boiler, keeping one end as low as practicable, the other end in the highest part of the boiler or steam-chest. The low end of the vessel will be fixed to the shell of the boiler, in such a position that it can be easily cleaned out by a mudhole door that will form one end of the vessel, and be outside the boiler, through an aperture cut in the boiler.

The feed-water is forced into the vessel at the lowest end, and overflows in the steam space.

The vessel, by preference, I make of copper, and it must be of sufficient capacity to give time for the feed-water to become of the same temperature as the water in the boiler, when it overflows to supply the boiler; also, to retain the earthy deposits.

The supply-pipe of the feed-water should be arranged to give as little motion as possible to the water in the vessel, so as to allow the earthy matters to subside in it. The earthy matters are deposited, the precipitation taking place by the action of the heat disengaging the gases from the water destroying the chemical affinity of the alkaline earths combined with them.

The gases will be given off at the top of the vessel, and pass with the steam to the engines, the earthy matters being retained in the receptacle.

The drawing shows the inventions as applied to the usual marine boiler. The apparatus can be made applicable to every description of boiler, and can be placed on the outside of boilers by constructing chambers to contain the receptacles.

I claim as my invention the apparatus, as described, to supply steam-boilers; that is to say, by separating vessels, supplied with water at their lower end, and so constructed as to detain earthy deposits, and to overflow above the water-level into the boiler.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the eleventh day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

HENRY FRANCIS.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Henry Francis, this eleventh day of April, 1872.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 20 March, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to return to you the documents received under your B.C. of the 14th instant, and which have reference to Mr. Henry Francis's Petition for Letters of Registration for "Improvements in Steam-boilers, so as to prevent the formation of scale and the deposits that now take place on the interior surfaces of Steam-boilers," and we recommend that Letters of Registration be granted to Mr. Henry Francis, in accordance with his Petition, drawings, specifications, and claim.

We have, &c.,  
GOTHER K. MANN.  
CHAS. WATT.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[Drawings—one sheet.]

No. 305.

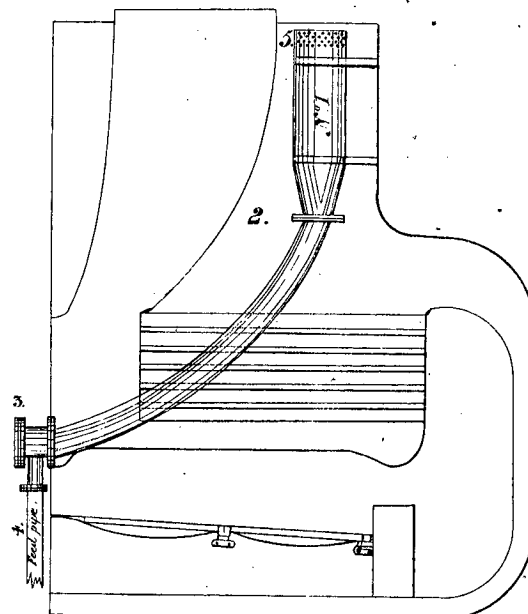
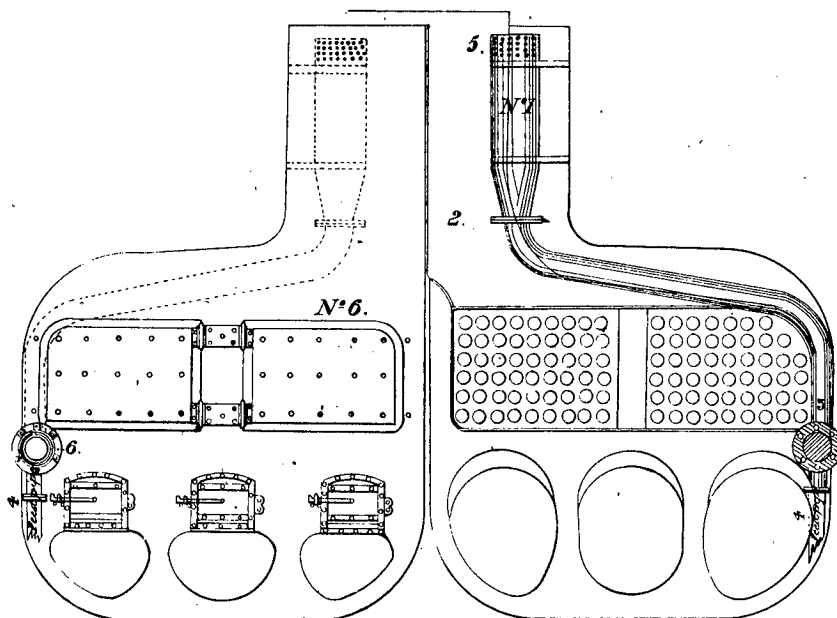
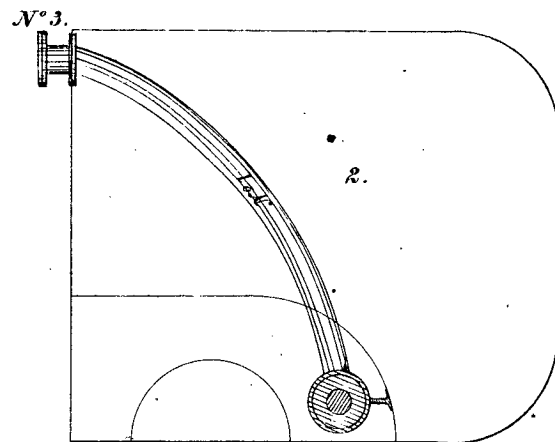
[Assignment of No. 162. See page 97 of Return of 8 December, 1870.]



*Henry Francis Invention for Improvements in Steam Boilers so as to prevent the formation of Scale and the deposits that now take place on the interior surfaces of Steam Boilers, N<sup>o</sup> 1. N<sup>o</sup> 2. N<sup>o</sup> 3. N<sup>o</sup> 4. N<sup>o</sup> 5. N<sup>o</sup> 6.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 1. Plan, Side, and End view of the Vessel and tube as fixed in the boiler. 2. 2. 2. N<sup>o</sup> 3. 3. 3. the mud hole door 4. 4. 4. feed pipe from force pump. 5. 5. Perforations for overflow into the Boiler N<sup>o</sup> 6. 6. Front view of Boiler and end of receptacle.*

March 11<sup>th</sup> 1872.



*This is the Sheet of Drawings referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Henry Francis this eleventh day of April 1872.*

[ 31 ]



A.D. 1872, 8th May. No. 306.

**INVENTION TO DISPENSE WITH SASH-WEIGHTS IN HANGING SASHES.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Messrs. Hudson Brothers, for an Invention to dispense with Sash-weights in hanging Sashes.

[Registered on the 10th May, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS HENRY HUDSON, ROBERT HUDSON, WILLIAM HUDSON, and GEORGE HUDSON, of Sydney, carrying on business under the style or firm of "Hudson Brothers," have by their Petition humbly represented to me that they are the assignees of the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an "Invention to dispense with Sash-weights in hanging Sashes," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that they, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Henry Hudson, Robert Hudson, William Hudson, and George Hudson, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise, unto the said Henry Hudson, Robert Hudson, William Hudson, and George Hudson, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Henry Hudson, Robert Hudson, William Hudson, and George Hudson, shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.

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*Invention to dispense with Sash-weights in hanging Sashes.*

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SPECIFICATION of Invention to dispense with Sash-weights in hanging Sashes.

In adopting the window-frame and sashes as herein described, making one sash balance the other, the necessity of using sash-weights and the ordinary sash-pulleys is wholly obviated.

To do this, we place a sheave of iron, brass, glass, or other material, in the head of the window-frame, as shown in the accompanying plan, over which is passed a rope, chain, steel-band, or other substitute for hanging sashes, each end of which is secured to a sash, and, as shown, that by lifting up one sash the other is lowered.

What is chiefly claimed for this invention is the principle of making one sash balance the other, thereby dispensing with sash-weights or any counteracting weight, together with all the details herein provided.

The advantages claimed for this invention are—

- 1st. The great benefit derived by a system of thorough ventilation.
- 2nd. Cheapness in construction.
- 3rd. The saving of annoyance and expense caused in having occasionally to take out the sashes and part of the frame, to replace broken cords, or re-adjust weights that have got out of working order.

HUDSON BROTHERS.

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This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Henry Hudson, Robert Hudson, William Hudson, and George Hudson, this eighth day of May, 1872.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

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REPORT.

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Sydney, 6 April, 1872.

SIR,

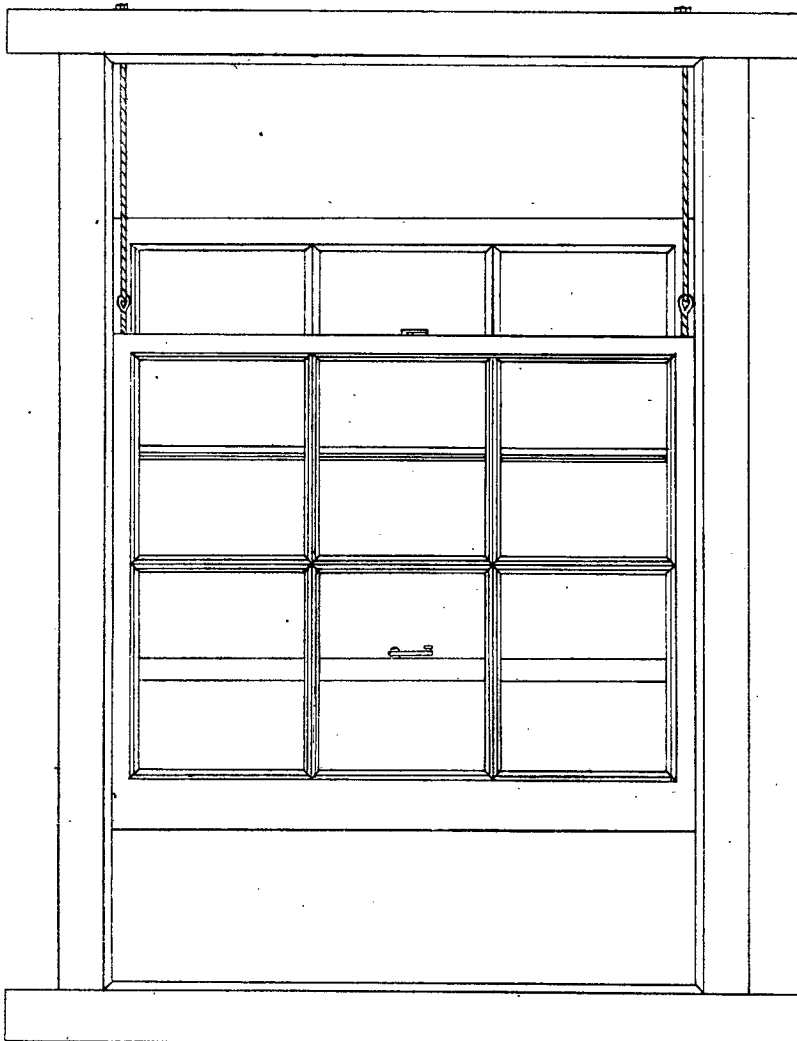
We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration in favour of Messrs. Hudson Brothers (Assignees of Michael Nowlan's "Invention to dispense with Sash-weights in hanging Sashes"), and in accordance with the Petition, specification, drawing, and claim, transmitted under your B.C. 28th March, herewith returned.

We have, &c.,  
GOTHEK K. MANN.  
JAMES BARNET.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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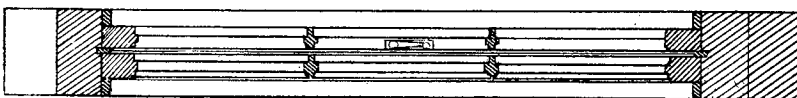
[Drawings.—one sheet.]



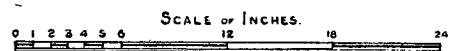
FRONT ELEVATION



VERTICAL SECTION



HORIZONTAL SECTION



*This is the Sheet of Drawings referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Henry Hudson, Robert Hudson, William Hudson, and George Hudson. this eighth day of May, 1872.*

*Alfred Stephen*

*Hudson Bros & Co*

[ 33 ]



A.D. 1872, 8th May. No. 307.

**NEW APPARATUS FOR SUPPORTING SHEEP WHEN THEY ARE UNDER A  
JET OR SPOUT OF WATER.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Thomas Forrest Cumming, for a new  
Apparatus for supporting Sheep when they are under a jet or spout of water.

[Registered on the 10th day of May, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS THOMAS FORREST CUMMING, of Stony Point, near Camperdown, in the Colony of Victoria, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the assignee of the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "a new Apparatus for supporting Sheep when they are under a jet or spout of water," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed, and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Thomas Forrest Cumming, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Thomas Forrest Cumming, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Thomas Forrest Cumming shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.

*New Apparatus for supporting Sheep when they are under a jet or spout of water.*

SPECIFICATION of THOMAS FORREST CUMMING, of Stony Point, near Camperdown, in the Colony of Victoria, gentleman, for an invention intituled "A new apparatus for supporting Sheep when they are under a jet or spout of water."

THIS invention consists of a new apparatus for supporting sheep when they are under a jet or spout of water, so as to keep them constantly under the jet, and, at the same time, relieve the men from the heavy strain needful to keep the sheep in position.

The apparatus consists of two cylinders, supported at the same elevation, in such a position as to leave just room enough to revolve without touching each other. These cylinders are placed under the spout in such a manner as that the jet of water will fall between them, so that by placing the sheep between these cylinders on the top, the sheep cannot escape from the jet of water, as the cylinders would give to the motion of the sheep and keep it constantly in the right place.

These cylinders may be made of various kinds of material, and of any size preferred, so long as they are large enough for the sheep to lie between, and may be supported in any convenient way so long as they are permitted to revolve freely. I prefer, however, to make the cylinders of sheet iron, each one 17 inches long and 13 inches in diameter, made in two parts, and supported from the centre of its axle in suitable bearings at the top of a vertical support, the lower end of which is slotted to permit of its being adjustably connected to a horizontal beam supported by two upright standards, or the beam itself may be slotted as shown in the drawing hereto attached; A being the cylinder, B its axle, C vertical support, D horizontal beam supported by upright standards E.

Having thus described the nature of my invention and the manner of performing same, I would have it understood that I do not confine myself to the precise details, so long as the nature of my said invention be retained, but I claim the use of two revolving cylinders for supporting sheep when they are under a jet or spout of water, substantially as described.

In witness whereof, I, the said Thomas Forrest Cumming, have hereto set my hand and seal, this twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

THOMAS FORREST CUMMING.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Thomas Forrest Cumming, this eighth day of May, 1872.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

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REPORT.

Sydney, 13 March, 1872.

SIR,

In returning to you the documents transmitted for our report, under your B.C. communication of the 7th instant, and which have reference to Mr. Thomas Forrest Cumming's petition for a grant of Letters of Registration "for an invention for a new apparatus for supporting Sheep when they are under a jet or spout of water,"—we do ourselves the honor to recommend that Letters of Registration be granted, in accordance with Thomas Forrest Cumming's Petition, drawing, specification, and claim.

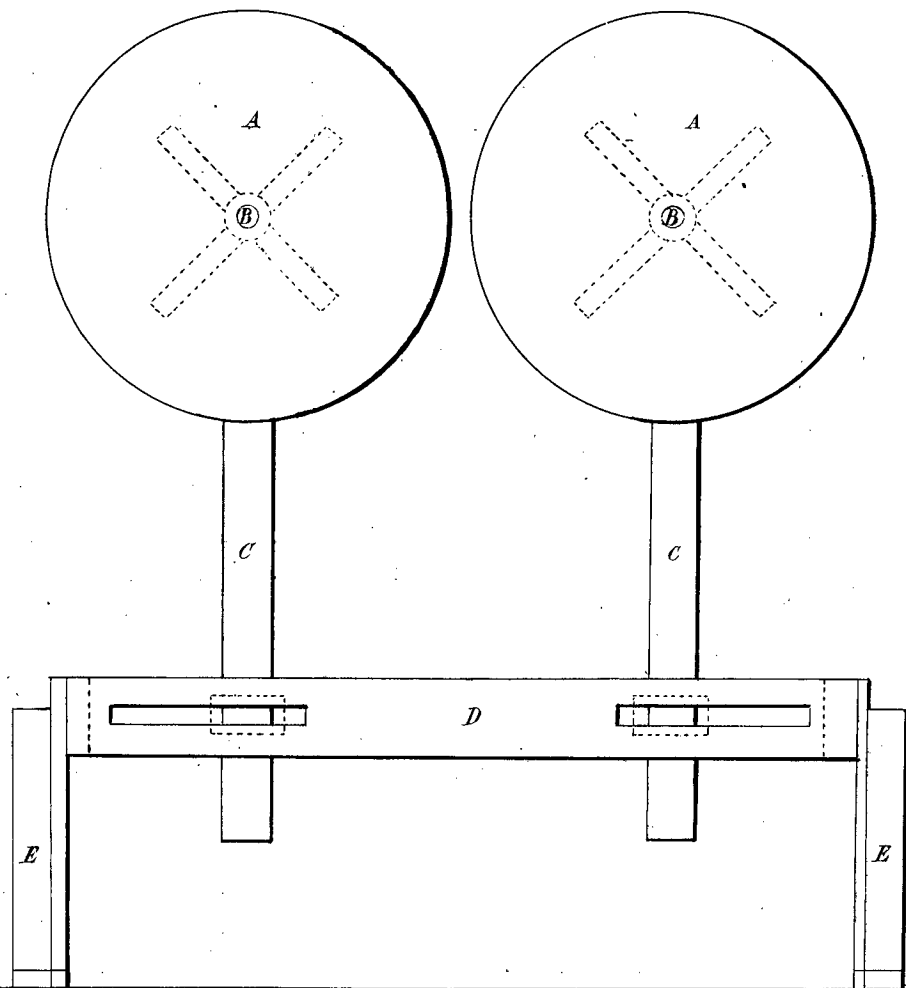
We have, &c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.  
CHAS. COWPER, JUNR.

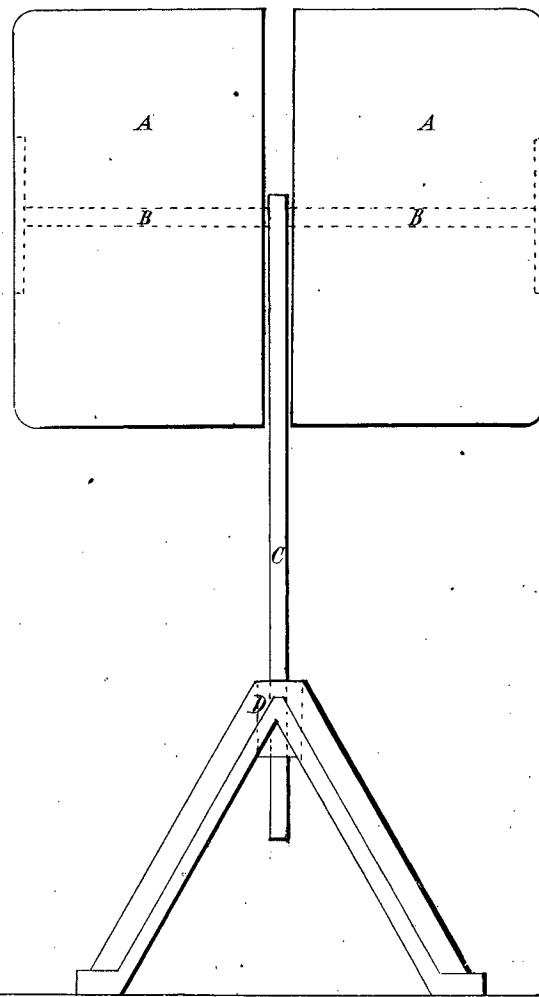
THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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[Drawings—one sheet.]



FRONT ELEVATION.



SIDE ELEVATION.

*This is the Sheet of Drawings referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Thomas Forrest Cumming this eighth day of May, 1872.*  
*Alfred Stephen.*

[ 35 ]



A.D. 1872, 8th May. No. 308.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN HUSKING AND SHELLING INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE.**

**LETTERS OF REGISTRATION** to John Jukes and Thomas Benjamin Schwabe, for Improvements in husking and shelling Indian Corn or Maize, either separately or together.

[Registered on the 10th day of May, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS JOHN JUKES and THOMAS BENJAMIN SCHWABE, of Brisbane, in the Colony of Queensland, engineers, have by their Petition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "Improvements in the mode of husking and shelling Indian Corn or Maize, either together or separately," which is more particularly described in the specification, description, and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that they, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said John Jukes and Thomas Benjamin Schwabe, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said John Jukes and Thomas Benjamin Schwabe, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said John Jukes and Thomas Benjamin Schwabe shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.



*Improvements in husking and shelling Indian Corn or Maize.*

SPECIFICATION of a certain Invention for husking or shelling Indian Corn or Maize, either separately or together.

THE arrangements of the Machine may be described with reference to the accompanying drawing, as follows:—

O is the frame, to be formed of wood, iron, or other suitable material; A is a cone or cones of any desired pitch (placed horizontally, vertically, or at any intermediate angle), having teeth or cogs, raised pins or pegs, upon its surface; each cone (if more than one) being placed upon a spindle or shaft (B), supported by bearings (C). The cone or cones can be made of metal, wood, or other substance. On one end of the shaft (B) a pinion (D) is placed, and on the other a fly-wheel or counterpoise (E). The pinion (D) is worked by a wheel (F) on a shaft (G), having a handle (H) placed thereon for that purpose.

Above the cone or cones a trough or gutter (I) is placed to guide the cobs, and inside this trough or gutter a small roller (K) is fixed for the cobs to revolve against, and on the top side of the gutter or trough a pressure-board to keep the cobs against the cone or cones. At the feeding end of the trough or gutter a small roller (M) is placed, as shown, to assist in the feeding of the cobs.

A division-board (N) is fixed to separate the cobs from the corn or husks, and underneath the cone or cones a coarse wire grating or gauge is fixed, to separate the husks from the corn.

Having now described the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim and desire to protect by Letters Patent is—

- 1st.—A cone of any pitch, with teeth, cogs, pegs, or pins, as described.
- 2nd.—Two or more such cones, of any pitch, for husking or cobbing.
- 3rd.—The like for husking only.
- 4th.—The like for cobbing only.
- 5th.—The like for husking and cobbing together.

JOHN JUCKES.  
T. B. SCHWABE.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to John Juckes and Thomas Benjamin Schwabe, this 8th day of May, 1872.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

## DESCRIPTION.

The object of the inventors is to supply a want long felt by the farmer in affording him mechanical assistance in the husking of corn, which has hitherto had to be done by hand. While carrying out this object, they have also adapted their machine to the shelling of corn, so that both operations can be performed by it at the same time.

The machine consists of a wooden or metal frame, in general appearance and size somewhat similar to those already in use for shelling corn, and the main feature of the invention is the adaptation of a cone with a cogged or toothed surface which is revolved against the cobs, stripping them of both husk and grain.

The feeding is done by hand, the cobs being deposited in a hopper or slanting trough, whence, travelling partly by their own gravity and partly aided by the rotatory motion of the cone, they traverse the length of the machine, and are shot out at the lower or opposite end of the trough, denuded of husk and grain, which latter fall into a receptacle below, where they can be separated either by a grating (as mentioned in the specification) or by fans fitted to and propelled by the machine.

The inventors reserve to themselves the right of using any number or combination of cones for the purposes above mentioned, or other modification of the above principle.

JOHN JUCKES.  
T. B. SCHWABE.

This is the description referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to John Juckes and Thomas Benjamin Schwabe, this eighth day of May, 1872.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 25 March, 1872.

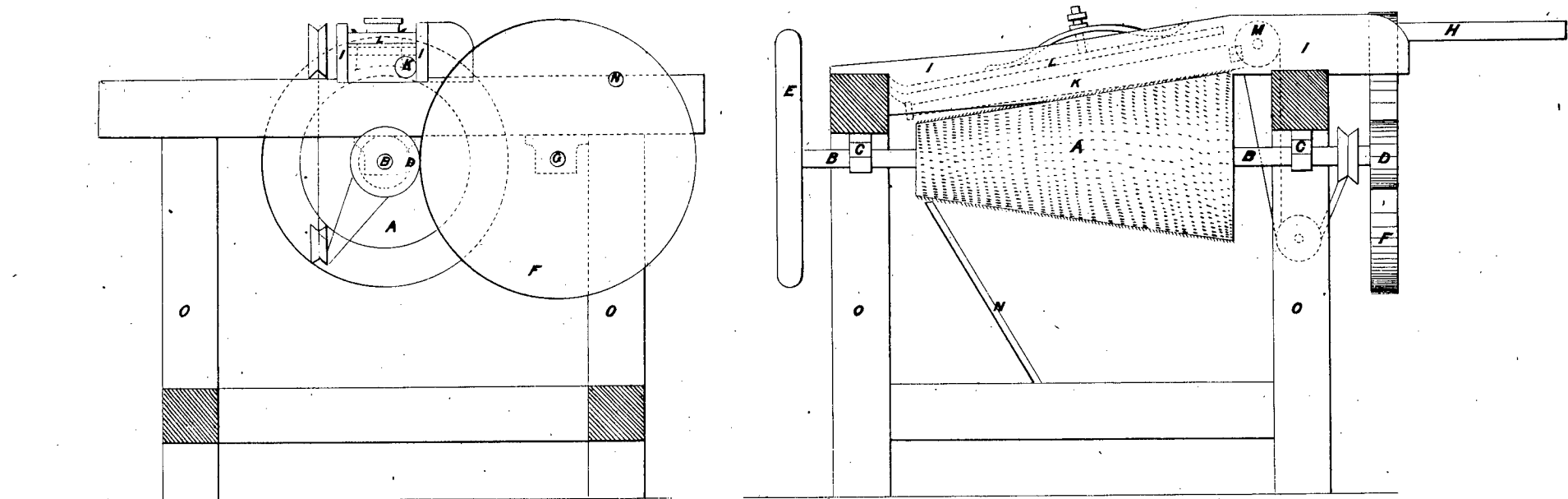
SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend that Letters of Registration be granted to Messrs. John Juckes and Thomas Benjamin Schwabe, in accordance with their Petition, drawing, specification, and claim for certain "Improvements in the mode of husking and shelling Indian Corn or Maize," transmitted for our report, under your B.C. communication of the 16th instant.

We have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.  
GOTHER K. MANN.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY



END VIEW.

CROSS SECTION.

*John Inckes.*  
*T. B. Schwabe.*

*This is the Sheet of Drawings referred to in the  
 annexed Letters of Registration granted to  
 John Inckes and Thomas Benjamin Schwabe  
 this eighth day of May 1872.*  
*Alfred Stephen.*

[ 37 ]




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A.D. 1872, 8th May. No. 309.

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**IMPROVEMENTS IN SEWING MACHINES.**

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LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Charles Henry Willcox and Cyrus Carleton,  
for improvements in Sewing Machinery.

[Registered on the 10th day of May, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, the Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS CHARLES HENRY WILLCOX and CYRUS CARLETON, both of New York, in the United States of America, have by their Petition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in Sewing Machines," which is more particularly described in the specification and two sheets of drawings, marked "A" and "B" respectively, which are hereunto annexed ; and that they, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Charles Henry Willcox and Cyrus Carleton, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Charles Henry Willcox and Cyrus Carleton, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Charles Henry Willcox and Cyrus Carleton shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.

*Improvements in Sewing Machines.*

SPECIFICATION of CHARLES HENRY WILLCOX and CYRUS CARLETON, both of New York, in the United States of America, for Improvements in Sewing Machines.

THE first part of this invention relates to spool-holders for sewing machines, and is adapted more particularly to that class of sewing machines where the thread is clamped firmly between two surfaces until the loop is almost or quite drawn up to the cloth and then suddenly released. But while particularly adapted for use in this connection, it may also be employed with other machines of ordinary or suitable construction.

The objects of this invention are—

First.—To get rid of the noise which arises from the spool being jerked back and forth against the spool-pin in the operation of sewing.

Secondly.—To overcome the liability of the thread falling over the end of the spool, and getting wound around the spool-pin, in which case the tension is entirely too great, generally so great that the thread in the end is broken.

The manner in which this improvement is or may be carried into effect is illustrated in figure 1, which is a side elevation of so much of a sewing machine as is needed to illustrate our invention.

Figure 2. A perspective front and side view of that portion of a machine in which our invention is embraced.

Figure 3. A top view of the parts shown in figure 1.

Figure 4. An end view of the upper part of the holder or bracket for the spool-pin.

Figure 5. A longitudinal section of the spool-holding disc or plate.

E is the frame, and F the needle-beam, which vibrates upon the stud or pivot G. At the rear of the frame is the spool-holder, consisting of the spool-pin A, and the disc or plate B, formed upon or attached to the front end of the pin. The other end of the pin is intended to be fitted and held in the arm or bracket C, which is fastened to the frame E. By reference to figure 5, it will be seen that the end of the pin inserted in the holding bracket is turned down so as to form a shoulder at I, to limit the extent to which the pin may be inserted in the socket in the arm C, the design being to have the pin long enough between the shoulder I and the disc B to receive the largest spools used in connection with such machines.

The pin can be readily fitted in or withdrawn from the holder C; and we prefer (in order to exert a spring pressure upon it, which, while serving to hold it firmly in place, will at the same time permit its ready withdrawal and replacement), to split longitudinally the upper end of the holding arm C, by a saw cut through the pin socket, as indicated at H, so as to form two spring jaws, which will grasp tightly the end of the pin inserted between them. The pin, however, can be held at the end by any other suitable means.

The thread pull-off is represented as consisting of the hooks *a, b*, attached to the vibrating needle-beam, and the intermediate pin *c*, attached to the frame E, with its outer end fitting a curved slot in the needle-beam.

We arrange the spool-holder so that the pin shall be in line or nearly so with the pull-off, or, in other words, so that its axis, if prolonged, would meet or pass through the thread-receiving eye of the pull-off or nearly so; the object of this arrangement being to allow the thread to be drawn off equally well from any part of the disc B, without any jerking or uneven motion. We also arrange it so that the spool on the pin will always rest by its gravity against the disc B.

This arrangement of the spool-holder is fully represented in figures 1, 2, and 3, of the drawing; the spool-pin being set at an angle with the frame both vertically and horizontally, its rear end being inclined upward and outward, so that not only is it brought in line with the pull-off, but it is also tilted or inclined in such manner that the spool it carries will always rest by its gravity against the disc B. The lateral inclination of the pin towards the frame is, however, incidental to its arrangement, in the present instance, on one side of the machine. Whatever may be the location of the spool-pin, all that is necessary is that the end to which the spool-holding disc or plate is applied should point or be inclined toward the pull-off, or toward any other thread-receiving eye or pin to which the thread is conducted from the spool, so that the thread may be drawn over the edge of the plate or disc.

The thread from the spool is by the action of the pull-off, uncoiled and drawn over the edge of the circular plate or disc B. Owing to the fact that the pin is inclined towards the thread-receiving eye of the pull-off, the latter is at all times practically equi-distant from all parts of the circumference of the disc, so that the thread is drawn evenly and without jerking; and, moreover, as the disc is greater in diameter than the spool, the thread is lifted and uncoiled from the latter with the greatest ease and facility, and, unless it be underwound, without causing the movement or rotation of the spool.

We provide the spool-holding plate or disc B with an annular flange, *d*<sup>1</sup>, which extends back a sufficient distance to hang over or surround the end of the spool in contact with the plate. The object of this arrangement is to prevent liability of the thread dropping over the front end of the spool and winding around the spool-pin. This flange is a complete protection against such an occurrence.

The second part of this invention relates to a tension for sewing machines, which need not be regulated by the operator to every size of thread, length of stitch, or thickness of goods, but is automatic in its operation, the thread being clamped firmly between suitable surfaces until the loop is almost or quite drawn up to the cloth, and then suddenly released, with a nominal friction upon it, for security against too much being drawn through the surfaces for the requirements of the next stitch.

This part of the invention consists in certain improvements in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the various parts of the tension, whereby we are enabled to secure greater perfection in sewing, more durability in the tension device, greater quietness in operation, and increased facility both in manufacturing the tension in large quantities and in fitting it to the machine.

These improvements can best be explained and understood by reference to the figures of the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 6 is a rear view of that portion of the frame of a Willcox & Gibbs' sewing machine to which our invention is in this instance applied, the tension being represented in vertical central section.

Figure

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Figure 7 represents, on an enlarged scale, a vertical central section of the tension at right angles with the line of section in figure 6.

Figure 8 is a top view of the tension with the cap removed.

The remaining figures (9, 10, 11, and 12) are views of detached parts, which will be hereinafter referred to.

The thread-clamping and tension mechanism is supported by and partly in a tube, *a*, which is placed in and fits a tubular case, *E*, a shoulder, *g'*, on the upper part of the tube resting on a corresponding shoulder formed in the case. The upper part of the case is enlarged to receive the flange on the top of the tube *a*, which supports the lower clamping and tension plates *Jn*. A nut, *G*, is fitted to the screw-threaded lower end of the tube which projects below the case, and by screwing up this nut the shoulder *g'* of the tube *a* will be drawn tightly down upon the corresponding shoulder of the case, and the parts will thus be held firmly and tightly together. By unscrewing the nut *G*, the tube *a* and the tension mechanism can be lifted bodily out from the case whenever desired. The case *E* is provided on one side with a projecting lug or disc, or equivalent device, by means of which and the screws *t w*, it is fastened to the frame, *A*, of the machine, as seen in figures 6 and 8.

Upon the top of the tube *a* rests a thick metal ring, *J*, the smooth top of which forms the lower of two surfaces, between which the thread is intermittently clamped. The upper clamping surface is formed of a thin metallic ring or annular disc, *i*, placed above the ring *J*, and below the enlarged head of the spindle *F*, which head is caused to exercise an intermittent pressure on the disc *i*, for the purpose of causing it to press in like manner upon the ring *J*, and thus clamp the thread which is drawn between the two surfaces. Between the disc *i* and the head of the spindle *F* is a washer, *v*, of wool or other equivalent material, which is placed there for the purpose of deadening the sound when the spindle suddenly closes the thin metal disc *i* upon the lower clamping surface *J*. The ring *J* and disc *i* thus arranged constitute the two surfaces of the tension between which the thread is intermittently and firmly clamped.

In order to exert at all times upon the thread a slight but constant pressure, just sufficient to prevent too much being drawn through the tension for the requirements of a stitch, we arrange upon the outside of the ring *J*, and concentrically therewith, a second ring, *n*, which rests upon the flanged top of the tube *a*; above this ring is another ring, *e*, which rests upon the ring *n* by its mere gravity, and is of such weight as to produce a slight but constant pressure upon the thread which passes between it and the lower ring, just sufficient for the purpose above stated.

The rings *n* and *e* are centred or held in their proper relations to one another by means of studs, *d*, which are secured to the top of the tube *a*, and pass up through the lower ring and into or through the upper one. The studs are arranged, in this instance, about diametrically opposite each other, and in line, or nearly so, with the pull-off (figure 8), so that the thread will pass from the pull-off around the rear pin, and thence back on the opposite side of the spindle to the take-up, as indicated in figure 9. The stud in this case has the additional office of keeping off the thread from the rear part of the spindle *F*, and holding it in such position as will allow it to be acted on to the best advantage by the clamping surfaces and pressure rings.

A washer, *x*, of wood or other suitable material, is interposed between the ring *n* and top of the tube *a*, to prevent the jar which is produced by the connecting rod *C* striking the spindle *F* (as will be presently explained), from being communicated to the ring *n* and ring weight *e*. But for this, the rings would be shaken by the vibration, and would allow the thread to escape from between them.

To the top of the spindle *F* is riveted a cap, *r*, which covers the clamping rings and protects the mechanism from injury, leaving only a small space between its lower edge and the upper edge of the case *E* for the passage of the thread.

The spindle *F* is considerably smaller in diameter than the tube *a*, within which it is placed. In the upper end of the tube, and bearing against the inward flange, *c*, formed at its top, are one or more leather rings, *h* (three in this instance), which fit the bore of tube *a*, and serve as a bearing for the upper part of the spindle.

Near the lower end of the spindle are one or more leather rings, *o*, similar to those at the upper end of the tube, serving as a bearing and side support for the spindle *F*. Between these upper and lower rings a spiral spring, *s*, is placed encircling the spindle, and pressing at one end against the stationary rings *h*, and at the other against the rings *o*. This downward pressure of the spring is communicated to the spindle through the pin *m*, which passes through the spindle and supports upon its ends the metallic ring *k* (smaller in diameter than the bore of the tube *a*), upon which the leather rings *o* rest and are pressed by the spring.

In this manner the spindle is pressed downward, and its head is caused to bear forcibly upon the clamping ring *i*, which is thereby pressed tightly upon the lower clamping surface *J*, and, consequently, upon any thread placed on said surface.

A hole, *p* (figure 11), is formed in the side of the tube *a*, through which the pin *m* can be inserted into the spindle *F*, by bringing opposite to it a corresponding hole formed in the spindle, as shown in figure 10. The ring *k* is provided with an annular downwardly projecting flange, as shown in the figure referred to, which, when the pin is once in place, closes or fits over its ends, and holds it securely in position, as indicated in figures 7 and 11.

The intermittent action of the clamping surfaces is produced by means of devices operated by the eccentric *D*, which is secured on the main shaft, *B*, of the sewing machine by a set screw, *f*, or other suitable means. With the eccentric is combined in the usual manner a connecting rod, *C*, into the upper end of which is screwed the tappet, *b*, placed immediately underneath the lower end of the spindle *F*, in the open tube *a*, in such manner that, as it rises and falls with the connecting rod at each revolution of the eccentric, it will cause a corresponding movement of the spindle, and thus produce the intermittent clamping action desired. This tappet *b* is adjustable, or can be screwed up and down in the end of the rod *C*, nearer to or further from the bottom of the spindle *F*, so as to properly time its action on the spindle in relation to the action of the needle and take-up, and when once adjusted is kept permanently in place by the check-nut *H*.

Between

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Between the head of the tappet *b* and the end of the spindle *F* is interposed a wooden or other suitable sound-deadening disc, *j*. The tappet *b* is provided with a head or flange, shown on an enlarged scale in figure 12, under which is a leather ring, *c*<sup>1</sup>, which is kept against the flange by a nut, *I*, and the metal washer *m*<sup>1</sup>. This leather ring is of larger diameter than the head of the tappet, and works up and down in the lower end of the tube *a*, giving the necessary steadiness and lateral support to the upper end of the connecting rod *C*.

The third part of our invention relates to pull-offs for sewing machines, that is to say, devices for pulling off from the spool the thread required to form a stitch, and, while adapted for any sewing machine of suitable construction, is especially intended to be used with sewing machines in which the thread from the pull-off is held tightly between the two clamping surfaces of a tension device until the loop is almost or quite drawn up to the cloth, and is there suddenly released for the purpose of forming the next stitch.

The object of this part of our invention is to draw from the spool and supply to the needle as much thread as is ever needed for a stitch of any length of which the machine is capable, whether made on thick or thin goods, so that the needle may draw all the thread it needs from the pull-off, without the increased friction which would arise if it were capable to draw an additional amount directly from the spool.

To enable those skilled in the art to understand and use this part of our invention, we will now proceed to describe the manner in which this portion of our invention may be carried into effect, as illustrated in the drawing.

Figure 13 is a side view of that part of the needle-arm in which the self-threading eye of the pull-off is located.

Figure 14 is a transverse section through that part of the needle-arm in which the two movable pins or eyes of the pull-off are located.

Figure 15 is a top view of that part of the needle-arm and frame in which the pull-off is contained.

The pull-off consists of three pins or eyes, which may be of any suitable construction. These pins or eyes are represented at *a*, *b*, and *c*, in the drawing. The two outer pins, *a*, *b*, are attached to the needle-arm *C*, and the middle or intermediate pin to the frame *D*, and the thread from the spool is passed under the pin *b*, or through it if it is made like an eye, over the pin *c*, and under the pin *a*, and thence carried back to the tension, as will be presently described. Under this arrangement, the thread, at each oscillation of the needle-arm, is bent between the three pins in the shape of an inverted *V*, and by this means a quantity of thread (at least double that supplied by ordinary pull-off devices) can be obtained at each up and down movement of the needle-arm. The two outer pins are represented as attached to the movable arm, and the middle pin to the stationary frame. The pins may be arranged on any suitable part of the frame and needle-arm, but we prefer to arrange them on the side of the needle-arm, so that the top of the machine may be unincumbered, and, in order to get the pull-off out of the way as far as possible, both to conceal it from view and to prevent it from being injured or interfered with, we arrange it between the frame and the needle-arm. It is this arrangement that in practice we prefer, and will now proceed to describe more particularly.

One end of the pin *b* is driven firmly into a hole drilled in the side of the arm *C*, as shown in figure 14, or is otherwise suitably fastened thereto. The projecting part of the pin is bent downward, so as to form, in connection with the side of the arm *C*, an eye through which the thread is passed; and in order to allow the thread to be readily inserted or drawn through the eye, the end of the pin is bevelled off, as shown in the figure above referred to, and enters a shallow hole or recess, *e*, which is of somewhat larger size than the pin, so as to leave an open space all round the end of the latter. The pin enters the recess to such an extent that the lower portion of the bevelled surface at the end of the pin will remain outside. By placing a thread in this bevelled surface, and then pulling on both ends, the thread will be drawn up the bevelled surface over the end of the pin and into the open space or eye *g*, and the thread when once in cannot slip out by the same path. A "self-threading" eye is thus formed for the pull-off, which will hold the thread securely, and can be used to great advantage.

The other pin, *a*, which is also attached to the needle-arm, is driven firmly into a hole formed in the side of the arm *C*, or is otherwise secured thereto at a suitable distance from the pin *b*. The outer end of this pin is bent to form a hook, as shown in figure 15, to allow the thread to be readily drawn into it.

Between these two movable pins is located the stationary pin *c*, which is driven firmly into or otherwise secured to the side of the frame *D*. This pin is a simple straight pin, the projecting end of which enters a slot, *f* (somewhat wider than the diameter of the pin), cut in the side of the needle-arm, at such an inclination that the end of the pin in the slot will not interfere with the free movement of the needle-arm. The object of this arrangement is to prevent the thread from slipping over and dropping from the end of this pin.

The needle-arm *C* oscillates upon a stud, which is screwed into the frame *D*. The movement of the arm is produced by means of a connecting rod and eccentric on the main shaft in the usual manner. In figure 2 the course that the thread takes is plainly shown. In leaving the spool, it passes over the edge of the disc of the spool-holder, through the self-threading eye formed by the pin *b*, as above explained, over the stationary pin *c*, under and around the movable pin *a*, back and around the tension *K*, between its two clamping surfaces, and thence to the take-up through the eye *h* on the top of the frame.

In threading, first raise the needle-arm to the highest point of its stroke, at which time the two movable pins *a* *b* of the pull-off will stand above the stationary pin *c*. Having drawn about eight inches of thread from the spool, take hold of the thread with both hands, leaving about four inches between them, draw the thread thus held between the underside of the two pins *a* *b* and the upper side of the stationary pin *c*, after which the two hands may be raised and brought together, still drawing on the thread, the effect of which will be to cause one portion of the thread to slip up over the bevelled end of the pin, through the recess *e*, and into the eye *g*, and the other portion of the thread will be drawn up over the pin *a*, thus threading the pull-off. The end of the thread is now carried around the spindle, which carries the clamping surfaces of the tension device thence through the eye *h*, to the take-up, and thence to the needle.

The manner in which the spool-holder, pull-off, and tension operate, is as follows:—

The detachable spool-holder is removed from the bracket *C* (figure 1), and a spool of thread is slipped upon the pin, over which it should pass freely. The end of the pin is then replaced in the bracket.

The

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The thread is drawn from the spool over the edge of the disc B (figure 2), into the pull-off, passing under the movable hook *a*, over the intermediate stationary pin *c*, and under the hook *b*, as hereinbefore explained, thence back and around the tension K, between its intermittently clamping surfaces, thence through the thread-eye or pin *h* to the take-up, and thence to the stitch-forming mechanism. The path of the thread is plainly indicated in figure 2.

The eccentric in the main shaft should be revolved to its highest point, carrying up the connecting rod, which, by means of the tappet *b* lifts the spindle F (figure 7) away from the disc *i*, relieving it of its pressure, and allowing the thread from the pull-off to be drawn between the clamping surfaces of the tension.

When the needle-beam, to which the two movable pins or hooks of the pull-off are fastened, begins to descend, the clamping surfaces of the tension close upon the thread and hold it firmly; and as the needle-beam continues to descend, the thread is bent over the stationary pin of the pull-off, and drawn from the spool over the edge of the disc by merely uncoiling, and without drawing or putting in motion the spool, except when the thread is underwound, in which case the spool being free to move on the pin can be drawn around.

During the operation of sewing, the thread is held firmly between the clamping surfaces, *i* and J, of the tension (see figures 6 and 7), until the loop is almost or quite drawn up to the cloth, the operating pull-off meanwhile drawing from the spool all the thread needed for the next stitch, so that when the pressure is removed from the ring *i*, the only friction on the thread at the tension will be the ring-weight *e*. The head of the tappet *b* is now brought by the eccentric D against the woollen disc *j*, and end of the spindle F, and lifts the spindle head from the ring *i*, entirely relieving the thread from pressure at this point. The stitch-forming mechanism can now draw whatever thread is needed for the purposes of the next stitch, but is prevented from drawing too much on account of the gentle pressure on the thread produced by the ring-weight *e*.

The noise which would be produced by the end of the connecting rod C suddenly striking the spindle F and the shoulder of this same spindle being drawn suddenly against the metal ring *i*, is deadened by interposing the woollen washer V and disc *j*. The spindle F requires no oil, being kept from contract with the metal tube *a* by the stationary leather rings *h* and the movable leather rings *o*. The upper end of the connecting rod C requires no oil, because of the tappet *b* being surrounded by the leather ring *c'*, which works up and down in the tube *a*.

This portion of our invention relates in part to the feeding-mechanism of sewing machines, and in particular to that known as the four-motion feed, and its principal object is to get rid of the noise which usually accompanies the feed motions of sewing machines, on account of the several parts of the feed mechanism striking against each other at every throw or revolution of the driving eccentric. This portion of our invention further relates to certain means whereby the operator is enabled readily and accurately to adjust the needle, thread, and stitch in proper relation to each other; this latter part of our improvement being particularly adapted to sewing machines which are provided with a self-adjusting tension, operating upon the principle hereinbefore set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, figures 16 to 25 inclusive represent the manner in which this portion of our improvement may be carried into effect.

Figure 16 is a perspective view of the feed mechanism, and the front of the sewing machine frame on which the same is supported; this portion of the frame, when in position in the machine, being placed in a vertical position.

Figure 17 is a top view of the same.

The remaining figures are views of detached parts, both of the feeding mechanism and cloth-plate, which will be hereinafter referred to.

The feed-bar B, of ordinary or suitable construction, fits, and is adapted to slide back and forth on the box H, which is mounted on the stud or pin G, so as to be capable of a slight rotatory motion thereon. Side and end views of this box are shown in figure 25. The end of the stud fits in a socket or hole in the front A, of the frame of the machine, and is there fastened by means of a set screw, *e*, passed up through the hole *f*, as indicated more clearly in figure 18, which represents a transverse section through the frame A, showing the stud G, and the set screw *e*, in the hole *f*. The free end of the feed-bar is in contact with the eccentric F, formed on or attached to the main driving shaft in the usual manner.

This eccentric, by its direct contact with the bar B, produces when it is in revolution the up and down motions of the feed-surface, which is fastened to the bar at *i*.

Within a recess formed in the feed-bar is the spiral spring I (see figure 19), one end of which presses against the box H, around the projection *k* on the same, and the other against the feed-bar. The spring is maintained in a compressed state by the link E, hinged at one end to the feed-bar, and at or near the other end bearing against the rocker D, the upper end of which rests against the eccentric. As the link is hinged to the feed-bar at a point below its axis, G, of vibration, the pressure of the spring I, reacting through the link and the rocker against which it bears, tends to press down the feed-bar upon the eccentric, and thus the spring feed-bar, at all times and during all parts of its movement, maintains a yielding pressure contact with the eccentric.

By employing, for the purpose of maintaining this constant contact of the feed-bar with the eccentric, the link and rocker, we are enabled, through the medium of the latter instrumentalities, to impart the back and forth movement to the feed, the rocker being vibrated back and forth by the eccentric with which it is in contact, and thus imparting a corresponding sliding back and forth movement to the feed-bar, through the medium of the link E. The link is hinged to the feed-bar by means of a spindle, *m*, with which it is provided (seen more plainly in figure 20), which slips freely into a hole formed in the feed-bar at P, below the axis of vibration of the bar.

In order to readily effect the proper adjustment of the feeding-surface in the cloth-plate, we form the device by means of which the link takes its bearing upon the rocker, D, of an adjusting screw, J, which fits in a socket formed on one side of the link, and is provided with a taper point, *h*, which rests against the rocker. By screwing this point more or less toward the rocker, the feed-surface of the bar B will be correspondingly lowered or raised, and may thus be readily adjusted to its proper position in the cloth-plate.

Figure

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Figure 21 is a front elevation of the link, representing the arrangement of the groove or slot *o*, hereinafter referred to.

The rocker *D* oscillates on a stud, *L*, by which it is held to the frame *A*, and its upper end or surface upon which the eccentric acts is bevelled, or in other ways is inclined at such an angle with relation to the feed-bar and eccentric that the feeding-surface will descend below the cloth-plate before its forward movement ceases, thus preventing the catching or entangling of the feed prongs or teeth with the cloth or other material with which they are intermittently brought into contact. This will be readily understood by reference to figure 16, where it will be seen that, owing to the inclination of the surface of the rocker upon which the eccentric acts, the feed-bar begins to descend, and the feeding-surface falls below the surface of the cloth-plate, before or by the time the most eccentric portion of the cam *F* acts upon the inclined surface of the rocker to advance the feed to its most forward position.

In order to vary the length of stitch at pleasure, we combine with the link *E* a stitch-regulating cam, *C*, capable of being revolved partly around the screw *K*, by which it is held to the frame *A*. The cam is kept in the position to which it is moved by the operator by means of the spring-washer *a*, interposed between the cam and the head of the screw. The extent of movement of the cam is limited by the stop pin *b*, driven firmly into the front of the frame *A* (more clearly seen in figure 17), which enters a slot, *c*, formed in the underside of the cam (see figure 22), and thus regulates and determines the extent to which the cam may be rotated.

The cam, at the point where it is to be connected with the link, is recessed on its underside, as shown plainly in figure 22, and is provided with a pin, *d*, provided with a leather bushing, *n*, seen in enlarged section in figure 23. A slot or groove, *o*, is formed in the end of the link *E*, for the reception of this pin, and the cam and link are thus connected. It will be seen that by rotating the cam the link *E* will be raised or lowered, and, consequently, its tapering bearing point *h* will be moved away from or towards the axis of the rocker, thus increasing or lessening the back and forth movement of the feed.

If the groove *o* were straight, it would at times—when, for instance, the link was raised or lowered to the full extent—be inclined to the path of movement of the feed, and, consequently, the point of the bearing screw *J* would move up and down on the rocker during the vibratory movement of the latter, thus not only causing the parts to wear, but rendering the stitch irregular. We therefore make the slot or groove, as shown in the drawing, of such curvilinear form that whatever part of it is, by the raising or lowering of the link, caused to have its play around the pin *d* shall be parallel or nearly so with the path of movement of the feed, or with the table or cloth-plate through which the feed operates.

If desired, the cam may be provided with the groove, and the link with the pin *d*, but we prefer the arrangement first described.

In order to enable the operator to easily regulate the length of stitch, a series of numbers, from 14 to 30, is stamped on a portion of the edge of the cam *c*, indicating the number of stitches to the inch.

One of these numbers at a time is seen through an oblong hole cut through the cloth-plate *M*, at *i*, figure 24. Should the operator be desirous of taking a certain number of stitches to the inch, all that he need do will be to turn the cam until the desired number is seen through the hole *i*, and the machine will then be set for that number of stitches per inch. In the cloth-plate, around the hole *i*, is stamped a shield, enclosing the words "stitches to an inch," arranged below the opening through which the number on the cam is seen. By the side of this shield is stamped another shield, enclosing a table, *g*, indicating the proper size of thread or silk and needle to be used in taking the different number of stitches to the inch indicated on the cam. The operator has thus ever before him a guide which cannot be lost or mislaid, and which will always indicate the proper relation of needle, thread, and stitch. For instance, the cam being turned so as to show the number 22, the operator looks in the table *g*, in the column headed "stitch," and finding the number 22, ascertains by reference to the neighbouring column that number 70 thread, number 0 silk, and a number 2 needle, should be used in taking this number of stitches to the inch; and so with any other number.

We have described the best way of making this table a permanent part of the sewing machine, so that the same may be always in view of the operator; but it is obvious that such a table may be permanently attached to any part of the machine or its supporting table, without departure from the spirit of our invention.

The fifth part of our invention relates to four-motion feed so called, and consists in certain improvements in the construction of the feed-plate and the parts of the cloth-plate contiguous thereto, and with both of which the cloth is brought in contact under the pressure of the pad.

The object of this part of our invention is to overcome several defects which have hitherto existed in all four-motion feeds, one of which is the impossibility of feeding over seams of any considerable thickness without assistance from the hands of the operator. When the seam is drawn by the feed-surface in its forward movement, against the inclined surface of the toe of the presser-foot, and the feed-surface then drops away from the seam below the top of the cloth-plate, the pressure of the inclined surface of the toe of the foot forces the seam and goods back again into the position they started from, meanwhile the stitch-forming mechanism continues to work until the thread is snarled up beneath the cloth. Another defect arises from the bottom of the presser-foot not being sufficiently covered by the teeth of the feed-surface so as to enable the feed to take hold and carry the goods regularly along whatever the inequalities may be. This defect is shown very plainly when one fell crosses another, in which case a bunch or ridge of cloth is formed extending only half-way across the width of the foot and feed surface. When this bunch is forced underneath the bottom of the foot, and between it and the feed-surface, although the goods may entirely cover the bottom of the foot, the foot is elevated so much from the cloth-plate that, unless it is sufficiently covered by the teeth of the feed-surface, the goods will not be fed along, but will remain stationary while the stitch-forming mechanism continues to work, and the thread is finally snarled up. Another defect arises from inequalities or seams being forced by the pressure of the foot into the square or oblong hole, which in ordinary machines is found immediately back of the needle-hole, and sometimes in front of it, through which the feed-surface operates. In this case the seam is liable to rest, in a measure, in the teeth of the surface during the whole of its motion, and partake of its backward as well as forward motion, in this way making very slow progress and short stitches, and imparting a tendency to the goods to gather up underneath the foot. In order that the seam may be fed regularly, it should not be permitted to drop below the level of the cloth-plate. The



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The manner in which this portion of our improvements is or may be carried into effect is represented in the drawings, figures 26 to 34 inclusive. Figure 26 is a perspective view of the lower part of the presser-foot or pad, and a portion of the cloth-plate. Figure 27 is a longitudinal vertical section through the foot cloth-plate and feed. Figures 28 and 29 are top views of the cloth-plate, with and without the feeding-surfaces. Figure 30 is an end view of the feed. Figures 31 and 32 are views of the feed taken from opposite sides: Figure 33 is a bottom view of the feed. Figure 34 is a top view of the same.

The portion of the cloth-plate in which the feed-surface opening or aperture is formed is represented at A. B is the presser-foot or pad, with its inclined or bevelled toe, *a*, constructed in the usual manner. The feed-surface aperture consists of the four slots, *c c c c*, the front portion of the centre slot in rear of the needle serving also as a needle-hole, as indicated at *f*. By thus forming the feed-surface apertures, two strips or cross-bars, *d*, are left in the cloth-plate in front of the needle, which support the cloth and prevent any bunches or inequalities in it from being pressed below the cloth-plate, and resting on the feed-surface after the teeth have dropped below the level of the plate.

On these two cross-bars, which lie under the presser-foot, are cut teeth like those on the feed surface, which are imbedded in the cloth by the pressure of the foot when the feed-surface drops below the cloth-plate, and thus prevent the seam from slipping backward away from the presser-foot when the feed releases its hold.

In figure 28 the feed-surface or plate is represented in the slots *c*. This feed-surface is clearly shown in figures 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34. It is divided into four isolated surfaces, each adapted to fill or nearly fill one of the slots *c*, the slots being of such dimensions as to permit the proper longitudinal movement of the surfaces, the centre slot in rear of the needle being also elongated, so that its front part may form the needle-hole, as above explained.

It will be seen that the cross-bars, *d d*, of the cloth-plate support the cloth and prevent it from resting on the feed-surface, after the teeth have dropped below the level of the plate. The presser-pad is made a little narrower than the feed surface, and the three lines of teeth of the feed are so near each other that no seam or bunch of goods can be fed under the pad into such a position that the teeth will not take hold of it and feed it regularly.

In figure 27 the seam *e* is represented as brought by the feed against the inclined toe of the foot B, at *a*. Heretofore, in all four-motion feeds, when the feed dropped away from the goods below the surface of the cloth-plate, the pressure of the inclined toe *a* tended to force the seams from under the foot, and no progress could be made. In this improved feed, when the feed-surface drops away below the plate, the pressure of toe of the pad tends to inbed the seam or irregularity into the teeth of the cloth-plate, which teeth are purposely made quite rank. By this operation the seam is left where the feed surface carried it, and the cloth is fed along regularly under the foot without assistance from the operator.

The advantages of such a feed are apparent. The stitches are of uniform length, the work is not marred by the needle passing down several times into the same hole, leaving a succession of loose loops hanging beneath the goods, and the thread is not broken and tangled on account of the feed not operating.

What we claim as our invention is as follows:—

1. The spool-pin or spindle, so arranged that its axis shall be in line with or inclined towards the thread-receiving eye, as described, in combination with a disc or other device for holding the spool therein, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The inclined spool-pin, arranged as specified in the preceding clause, in combination with a bracket or other suitable holder, in which the pin is held at one end, substantially in the manner described, so that it may be removed from and replaced in said holder at pleasure.

3. The combination with the spool-pin, so arranged that its axis shall be in line with or inclined towards the thread-receiving eye, as specified, of a spool-holding plate or disc, provided with an annular flange, arranged substantially as described, to over-hang the end of the spool in contact with or nearest the disc, and prevent the thread from winding upon the spool-pin.

4. A tension device for sewing machines, composed of the following elements in combination:—

First.—A thread-rest, consisting of a support, upon which the thread in its passage to the needle is held by a smooth surface ring, or its equivalent, resting upon the thread by mere gravity, so as to exercise a gentle but continuous pressure thereon, substantially as shown and described.

Secondly.—A thread-clamping device, consisting of a stationary support for the thread, and a movable clamping surface, actuated by a spring to compress or firmly hold the thread, substantially as shown and described.

Thirdly.—A thread-relieving device, consisting of an eccentric operating the movable clamping surface at proper intervals to release its pressure on the thread, substantially as shown and described.

5. The combination with the thread-holding rest and the support thereof, of a washer of wool, or equivalent material, interposed between the two, substantially as shown and described, for the purpose of preventing the jars which attend the action of the eccentric through the connecting-rod on the spindle or case from being communicated to the thread-holding surfaces, and thereby causing the thread to escape from between them.

6. To avoid the use of oil, and therefore render access to the interior of the tension for this purpose unnecessary, we claim the combination with the spindle and its supporting tube of washers or rings of leather, or other suitable material, interposed between the two, keeping said parts out of contact, and forming the bearings for the spindle, substantially as shown and described.

7. A complete tension device, organized substantially as shown and described, so that all its parts, excepting such as connect it with the eccentric of the sewing machine, shall be enclosed, ready to be fitted in a case, which is attached to or forms part of the frame of the machine.

8. In combination with the spindle and the thread-clamping surface and connecting-rod, with which said spindle is alternately in contact, we claim the sound-deadening washers, interposed between the spindle and said parts, substantially as shown and described.

*Improvements in Sewing Machines.*

9. The combination with the tension and the connecting-rod of a tappet for raising the tension spindle, made adjustable in said rod, substantially as shown and described, so that its action on the spindle may be properly turned in relation to the action of the needle and take-up.

10. The construction of the tappet, which actuates the tension spindle when moving in the tension tube, substantially as shown and described; that is to say, provided at or near its upper end, with a leather, or equivalent washer, fitting in a tubular bearing, so as to move to and from the tension spindle, as herein set forth.

11. The herein-described double-acting pull-off for sewing machines, the same consisting of three pins or eyes, of suitable construction, the intermediate pin or eye attached to the frame or stationary part of the machine, the two outer pins or eyes to the needle-arm, or other part moving in unison therewith, substantially as and for the purposes shown and set forth.

12. The self-threading eye of the pull-off, constructed and operating substantially as shown and set forth.

13. The arrangement on the needle-arm of the self-threading eye and the bent pin or hook, through and over which the thread passes, in combination with the transverse pin on the frame traversing the path of the thread, substantially as shown and set forth.

14. The needle-arm slotted to receive the end of the transverse or intermediate pin of the pull-off, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

15. The pull-off, consisting of the three pins or eyes, substantially as described, when arranged upon the interior opposite sides of the frame and needle-arm, substantially in the manner herein shown and set forth.

16. A spring feed-bar, constructed and combined with a single eccentric, so that yielding pressure contact with said eccentric, during both the up and down and back and forth movements of the feed-bar, shall be maintained, substantially as shown and described.

17. In combination with an eccentric, imparting to the spring feed-bar, by direct contact with it, the up and down motion of the feed, and with a stitch-cam regulating the length of stitches, we claim the link connected with the feed-bar at a point below its axis of vibration, bearing with yielding pressure on a rocker, operated by said eccentric to impart the back and forth motion of the feed, substantially as shown and described, so that the feed shall be noiseless at all adjustments of the stitch cam, and whether the parts be worn or not.

18. In a four-motion feed mechanism, when operated by a revolving eccentric and a rocker, we claim forming upon that portion of the rocker which is in contact with the eccentric, a bevel, as shown and described, or equivalently inclining that portion, so that the feeding-surface may continue its forward movement until after it shall have receded below the table out of contact with the cloth.

19. For the proper and ready adjustment of the feeding-surface in the cloth-plate, we claim the adjustable bearing of the link on the rocker, substantially as shown and set forth.

20. The method of regulating the back and forth movements of the feeding-bar by means of a stitch-regulating cam, so combined with the link and rocker as to cause the link to bear on the rocker at the proper distance from the centre of oscillation of the latter, as shown and set forth.

21. The combination of the rocker with the link, jointed at one end to the feed-bar, and grooved or slotted at the other end to engage with the pin on the stitch-regulating cam, substantially as shown and described.

22. In the device herein described for regulating the back and forth movements of the feed-bar by means of a link, rocker, and cam, we claim the groove or slot in the link, of such curvilinear form that the portion of the said groove or slot which has its play around the pin in the cam shall be parallel with the table, or nearly so, in all positions of the cam.

23. The stitch-regulating cam, bearing on its concentric peripheral portion numbers indicating the stitches to an inch, and arranged as to said portion tangentially to the cloth-plate, so that the number which is upon the tangential portion of the cam may show through a slot formed for that purpose in the cloth-plate.

24. The recessed stitch-regulating cam, when constructed and combined with the cloth-plate, as claimed in the clause immediately preceding, in combination with a stop-pin on the frame to limit the play or movement of the cam within the compass of the series of numbers on the edge of said cam, substantially as shown and set forth.

25. The combination with a stitch-regulating cam, indicating through the cloth-plate the number of stitches to an inch, of a table permanently attached to the sewing machine, indicating the number of thread, or silk, and needle, corresponding with the number of stitches to the inch shown by the stitch-regulating cam, substantially as herein set forth.

26. The box surrounding the pin on which the feed-bar vibrates, serving as a bearing for the spring and the feed-bar, substantially as herein shown and described.

27. The combination with a four-motion feed proper, and a smooth presser-foot or pad, of a cloth-plate, having that part of its surface which lies under the presser-foot and between feed-surfaces serrated, substantially as shown and described, so that the cloth may be prevented from receding from under the bevelled end of the pad, when the feed releases its hold thereon, as set forth.

28. In combination with the needle and presser-foot, we claim an elongated needle-hole in the cloth-plate, and a divided four-motion feed surface, one of the divisions or sections of which has its play within said elongated hole, as shown and set forth, to afford a greater grasping surface for the feed in rear of the needle.

A.D. 1872. No. 309.

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*Improvements in Sewing Machines.*

29. A feeding-surface of a four-motion feed, so divided as to afford an isolated feeding-surface on each side, and in the rear and front of the needle, substantially as and for the purposes shown and set forth.

CHAS. HENRY WILLCOX,  
By his Attorney, JAS. WILLCOX.

CYRUS CARLETON,  
By his Attorney, JAS. WILLCOX.

London, 3rd August, 1871.

Witness—

J. HENRY JOHNSON,  
47, Lincoln's Inn Fields,  
London, W.C.,  
Solicitor and Patent Agent.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Charles Henry Willcox and Cyrus Carleton, this eighth day of May, 1872.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

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**REPORTS.**

Sydney, 27 November, 1871.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to return to you Messrs. Willcox and Carleton's Petition, transmitted under your B.C. of the 17th instant. Having examined the specification and drawings of their proposed "Improvements in Sewing Machines," we recommend that Letters of Registration be granted in favour of Messrs. Willcox and Carleton, in accordance herewith, excepting so much thereof as is set forth in the 3rd paragraph of their claim, which we are of opinion specifies and includes an arrangement in common and general use, and cannot therefore be secured to them.

We have, &c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.  
A. O. MORIARTY.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Sydney, 5 March, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to return to you the documents transmitted under your B.C. communication of the 29th February, *in re* Messrs. Willcox and Carleton's application for Letters of Registration for "Improvements in Sewing Machines"; and we recommend that Letters of Registration be granted to Messrs. Willcox and Carleton, in terms of their revised claim.

We have, &c.,

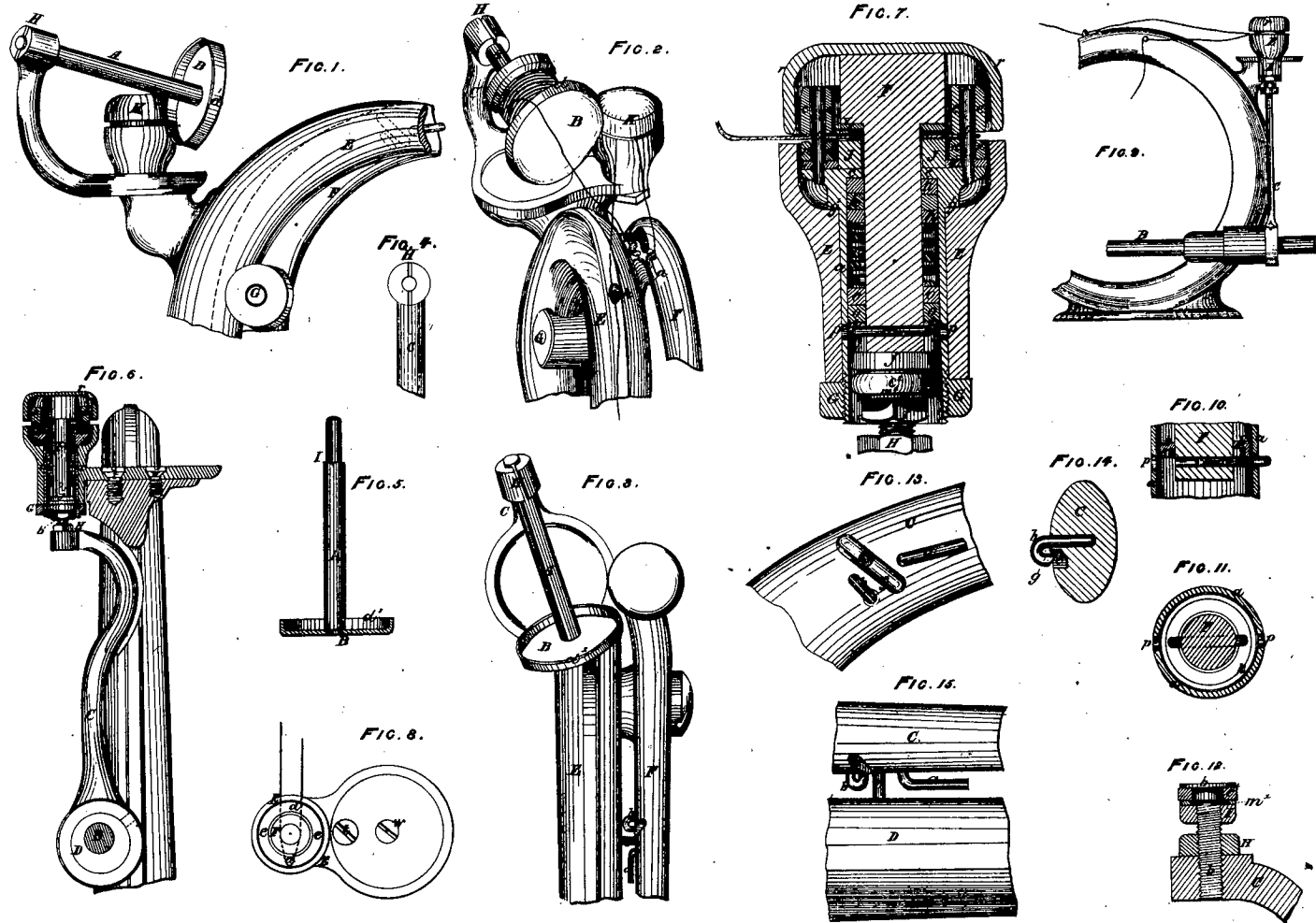
GOTHER K. MANN.  
A. O. MORIARTY.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

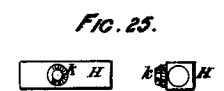
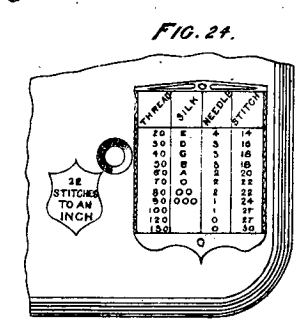
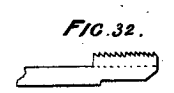
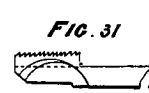
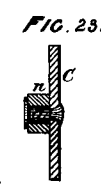
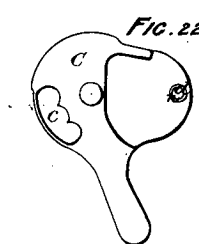
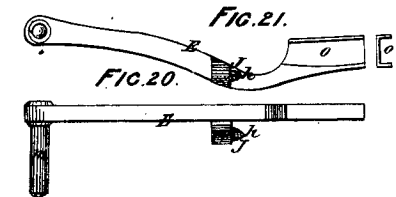
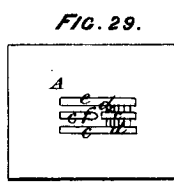
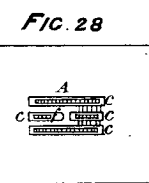
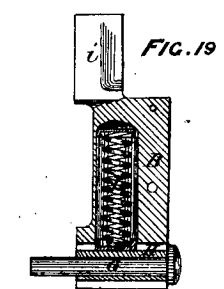
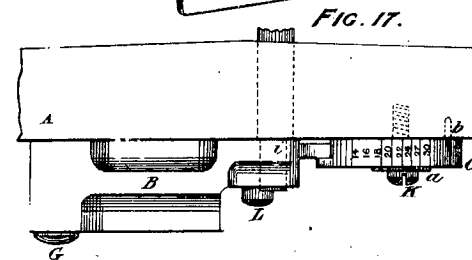
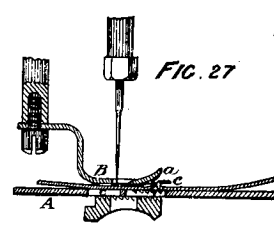
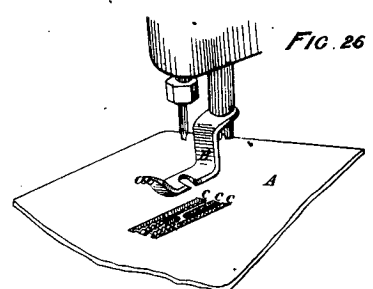
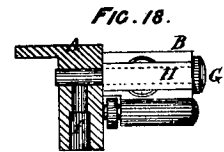
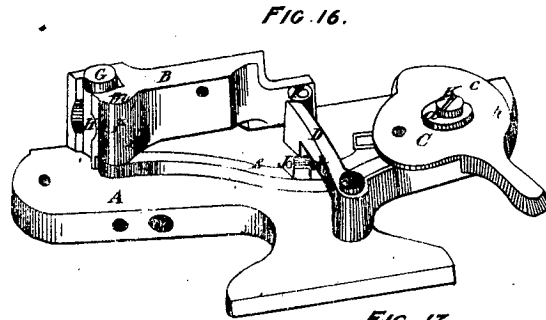
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[Drawings—two sheets.]





*This is the sheet of Drawings marked A.  
 referred to in the annexed Letters of  
 Registration granted to Charles Henry  
 Wilcox and Cyrus Carleton this eighth day  
 of May 1872.  
 Alfred Stephen.*



This is the Sheet of Drawings marked B referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Charles Henry Willcox and Cyrus Carleton this eighth day of May 1872. Alfred Stephen.

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A.D. 1872, 10th May. No. 310.

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**IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRESERVATION OF FRESH MEAT, &c.**

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**LETTERS OF REGISTRATION** to Frederick Sacc, for Improvements in the Preservation of Fresh Meat and Vegetables, and in the preparation of Extract of Meat.

[Registered on the 11th day of May, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS FREDERICK SACC, of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, Doctor of Medicine, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in the preservation of fresh Meat and Vegetables, and in the preparation of Extract of Meat," which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Frederick Sacc, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Frederick Sacc, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Frederick Sacc shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.

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*Improvements in the preservation of Fresh Meat, &c.*

## SPECIFICATION.

To all to whom it may concern, Be it known that I, Doctor FREDERICK SACC, of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, a citizen of the Helvetian Republic, am in possession of an invention for "Improvements in the preservation of fresh Meat and Vegetables, and in the preparation of Extract of Meat"; and I, the said Doctor Frederick Sacc, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement thereof, that is to say:—

THIS invention has for its object improvements in the preservation of fresh meat and vegetables, and in the preparation of extract of meat.

For this purpose, fresh meat boned and cut up is put into a suitable vessel with one quarter of its weight of acetate of soda, in such manner that the meat may be completely covered by the material. Twenty-four hours after, the meat is turned over; that which was at the bottom of the vessel is brought to the top, and *vice versa*.

The meat can then be barrelled, with a pickle composed of one part of acetate of soda to three parts of water, taking care that the barrels are completely filled; or the meat may be drained and dried, if preferred.

Between the dried meat and that in pickle there is this difference, that the fat of the last-mentioned does not become rancid.

When the meat is required for use, it is washed and soaked for twelve hours in a solution of sal-ammoniac, containing ten grammes of the salt to a litre of water; then it is again well washed, and cooked as fresh meat.

By evaporating to half its bulk the solution of acetate of soda which has stood for forty-eight hours on the meat, a third part of the acetate of soda employed is recovered. When the liquid is evaporated, the acetate of soda crystallizes out. The crystals are broken up and drained upon a board, or pressed. The liquid from which the crystals have been removed is further evaporated, and it then forms a solid and pure extract of meat.

To give to it the pasty consistence of the commercial extract of meat, it is diluted with an equal volume, more or less as the case may be, of the following preparation:—Upon fifty grammes of gelatine one hundred grammes of muriatic acid of twenty degrees Beaumé is poured; twenty-four hours after, half a litre of water is added to the mixture, and it is heated gently until it becomes of the consistence of molasses; then there is further added half a litre of water, and the liquid is saturated or rendered alkaline with carbonate of potash in slight excess. The excess of this salt is saturated or neutralized with acetic acid. The whole is concentrated to the consistence of thick syrup, which is mixed with the solid extract of meat, in the proportion of two volumes to one, or otherwise, at the will of the manufacturer.

As to the fresh vegetables, they are prepared in the same way as the meat, with this exception that, to diminish their bulk, they are put for from ten to fifteen minutes into boiling water, and then drained before being preserved; and in making use of them it is only necessary to wash them in fresh water, and not to employ the sal ammoniac. The pickle or preserving liquid, after it has been used, is treated in the same way as that already described in respect to the preserving liquid which has to be used in preserving meat in order to recover the acetate of soda for re-use.

What I claim is, the preservation of fresh meat and vegetables by means of acetate of soda, substantially in the manner described.

I also claim the manufacture of extract of meat by means of acetate of soda, substantially in the manner described.

In witness whereof, I, the said Doctor Frederick Sacc, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

F. SACC.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Frederick Sacc, this tenth day of May, 1872.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

## REPORT.

3, Spring-street, Sydney,  
23 April, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to return herewith the Memorial from Doctor Frederick Sacc, of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, forwarded to us with the accompanying documents, by your blank cover of the 19th instant, descriptive of an invention for Improvements in the preservation of fresh Meat and Vegetables, and in the preparation of Extract of Meat, for which he is desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration.

We have now to state that, having considered the claim as set forth in the specification of the applicant, we are not aware of any objection to Letters of Registration being granted as applied for.

We have, &c.,  
CHAS. WATT.  
A. O. MORIARTY.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.



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A.D. 1872, 10th May. No. 311.

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**INVENTION FOR ROASTING OR CALCINING ORES DURING THEIR DESCENT  
FROM A VERTICAL FURNACE.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to James de Hirsch, for an Invention for  
roasting or calcining Ores during their descent from a vertical Furnace.

[Registered on the 13th day of May, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the  
Bath, Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS JAMES DE HIRSCH, of Auckland, in the Province of New Zealand, Esquire, hath by his  
Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improve-  
ment in manufactures, that is to say, of "an Invention for roasting or calcining Ores during their descent  
from a vertical Furnace," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings  
which are hereunto annexed, and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer  
of the said Colony of New South Wales, the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of  
granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number  
twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the  
exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a  
period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in  
the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the  
prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters  
stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive  
Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and  
do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said James de Hirsch, his executors, administrators,  
and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during  
the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said James de  
Hirsch, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and  
during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately  
ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said James de Hirsch shall not,  
within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper  
office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of  
Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of  
Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Govern-  
ment House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.

*Invention for roasting or calcining Ores during their descent from a vertical Furnace.*

## SPECIFICATION of DE HIRSCH's Roasting Furnace.

THE furnace consists of the square stack *b* (as shown on the annexed drawing), with the bottom inclined towards the discharge hole *a* (see drawing), further the fire-bridge *c*, the finishing chamber *f* for roasting the finest particles.

The furnace is heated with wood, coal, or turf, by the gas generators  $g^1$  and  $g^2$  which communicate through  $h^1$  and  $h^2$  into the main stack *b* and the gas generator *g*, which communicates through *h* into the channel *a*.

To regulate the even descent of the ore from the receptacle *k*, the fans *i* and  $i^2$  are kept in continuous rotation, by which means the ore pours in a regular stream through the openings *l* and  $l^1$  into the stack *b*.

A strong current of air in *b*, produced either by means of a separate chimney or a powerful fan (ventilator), prevents the ore from falling too rapidly to the bottom of *b*. While thus slowly and gradually descending, the ore is exposed to the influence of the heated air, by which the sulphur that may be contained in the ore is oxidized. The heavier particles of the ore will gather at the bottom of *b*, whence they may be raked out through *a*, or they may be allowed to fall through a vertical slit in the bottom of *b* directly into iron waggons.

The very minutest particles which, owing to the draught, could not reach the bottom of *b*, but are kept in suspension, are carried by the draught over fire-bridge *c* into *d* and *e*, where they get exposed to the direct flame emanating from *g*; they settle down in a roasted state in the chamber *f*, from which drawn through the openings *f*.

The length of the chamber *f*, as well as the use of water for the purpose of condensing the smallest particles of the ore, depend entirely upon local circumstances.

It will also entirely depend upon the nature of the ores whether or not the fires in  $g^1$  and  $g^2$  are to be kept up continuously.

I claim as my invention the principle of calcining Ores in their descent from a vertical Furnace.

Dated this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JAMES DE HIRSCH,  
of Auckland, New Zealand.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to James de Hirsch, this tenth day of May, 1872.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 20 April, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration, securing to Mr. James de Hirsch "an Invention for roasting and calcining Ores during their descent from a vertical Furnace," in accordance with his Petition, specification, drawing, and claim, transmitted for our report, under your B.C. communication of the 6th April, No. 72/2459.

We have, &c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.  
CHAS. WATT.

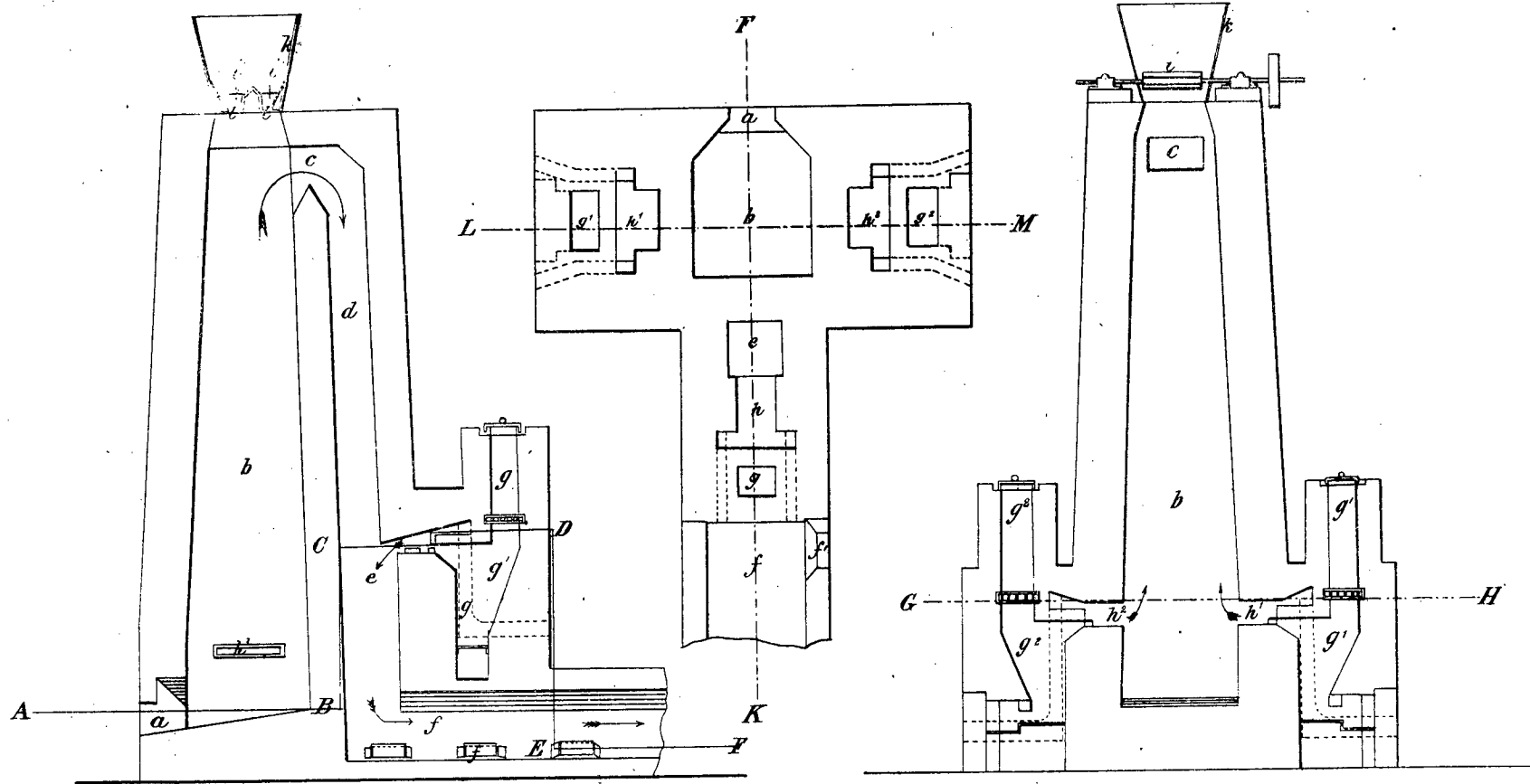
THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*De Hirsch's Roasting Furnace*

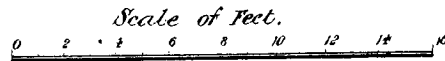
*This is the Plan or Drawing referred to in the annexed Specification.*

*F-K-Section A-F*

*L.M-Section G.H*



*All arrows indicate the direction of the draught.*



*This is the Sheet of Drawings referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to James de Hirsch, this tenth day of May, 1872.*

*James de Hirsch*



A.D. 1872, 10th May. No. 312.

**INVENTION FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF PRODUCE OR MATERIAL,  
CONTAINED IN A SUITABLE VESSEL OR CARRIAGE, ALONG A  
ROPE OF WIRE, &c.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Charles Hodgson, for an Invention for the transmission of Produce or Material, contained in a suitable vessel or carriage, along a Rope of Wire, &c.

[Registered on the 13th day of May, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS CHARLES HODGSON, of that part of Great Britain called England, gentleman, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an "Invention for the transmission of Produce or Material, contained in a suitable vessel or carriage, along a Rope of Wire stretched between two fixed points; and improvements in so arranging the supporting points of such Rope, and so constructing the pulleys, sheaves, wheels, and pendants which suspend the vessel or carriage, or so constructing the wheels which support a moving Rope and the pendants of boxes hung thereon, that the said pulleys or boxes shall be capable of passing the supporting points of the Rope without hindrance," which is more particularly described in the specification and the two papers of drawings, marked respectively A and B, which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Charles Hodgson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Charles Hodgson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Charles Hodgson shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.

*Invention for the transmission of Produce along a Rope of Wire.*

SPECIFICATION of CHARLES HODGSON, in that part of Great Britain called England, gentleman, of an "Invention for the transmission of Produce or Material, contained in a suitable vessel or carriage, along a Rope of Wire stretched between two fixed points; and improvements in so arranging the supporting points of such rope and so constructing the pulleys, sheaves, wheels, and pendants which suspend the vessel or carriage, or so constructing the wheels which support a moving Rope and the pendants of boxes hung thereon, that the said pulleys or boxes shall be capable of passing the supporting points of the Rope without hindrance."

Now KNOW YE that I, the said CHARLES HODGSON, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement thereof, that is to say:—

My invention relates to that class of apparatus for transporting mineral or other produce, or loads, which consists in transmitting such produce or material, contained in a suitable vessel or carriage, along a rope of wire stretched between two fixed points; and the improvements consist in so arranging the supporting points of such rope, and so constructing the pulleys, sheaves, wheels, and pendants which suspend the vessel or carriage, or so constructing the wheels which support a moving rope and the pendants of boxes hung thereon, that the said pulleys or boxes shall be capable of passing the supporting points of the rope without hindrance, thus enabling the wire to be supported at any required number of points, and thus establishing a continuous communication for any desired distance, instead of limiting this mode of transport, as heretofore, to isolated spans of rope.

In mounting the wires for my first system of continuous transmission, I secure them on each extremity of a cross-bar, of any convenient length, fixed to a post or other upright, of such height as circumstances shall require, and hold them in a loop of iron, fixed to the extremity of the cross-bar, or pass them through a channel similarly fixed, the sides of which channel shall fit so closely to the wire that the sheave or sheaves of each supporting block shall pass over the sides of such channel. In the case of thus supporting each wire at the extremity of a cross-bar or overhung bracket, I construct the running pulleys, blocks, pendants, and boxes of the form shown in plan and side elevations, figures 1 and 2, curving in the pendant, so as to bring the carrying vessel vertically under the centre line of the supporting wire. According to another plan, I support the wires on a cross-bar carried between two posts, the points of support in this case not being overhung. In order that the running blocks or pulleys shall pass such points of support, I construct their frames in two parts, the upper of which parts carries the sheave or sheaves, and the lower the pendants for the running rope and carrying vessel; and I connect these two parts by means of a series of latches capable of opening one after another, and closing by any convenient automatic arrangement, the intention being that some of the series shall always be closed, whilst others are open at the instant of passing the point of support. In my second system I dispense with the carrying wires, making the running rope, also the carrier supporting it for this purpose on pulleys fixed to standards of any convenient form, and placing on it at stated intervals the pendants for attaching the carrying vessels, which pendants are curved in, as shown in figure 3, bringing the centre of gravity of the load under the rope, and thus enabling them to clear the sheaves on which the rope runs. In the case of the employment of the two supporting wires and the endless running rope aforesaid, I, in the first place, disengage the running blocks from the endless rope by any convenient arrangement, at any desired point, leaving them still free to travel with their burden along the supporting wire, or any branch of it; or, as an alternative, I secure the running blocks to the endless rope, and let them always travel with it, in which case I disengage the carrying vessels from the blocks, or attach them thereto by the employment for that purpose of slip or catch hook, or any other convenient arrangement.

With reference to branches from the main supporting wire, as alluded to above, I employ such branches, or any continuation of the main supporting wires or ropes, in order to enable me to take up the loading from, or deliver it at any convenient point or distance from the main working line, either at its extremities or along its course.

With regard to the construction of this main working line, I do not limit myself to the employment of any particular section or material of wires or ropes, nor to the number of either that I place in one system, so long as they are used for the purpose of forming a continuous suspension transit apparatus, which may be formed with one or more than one wire or rope for the traffic of each set of carrying pulleys, so that the said pulleys shall be supported by one, or between a pair or more of such wires or ropes; and I also, in some cases, sheath such wires or ropes with any metal covering, in order to protect them from the wear of the pulleys, or any other injury; or, further, I suspend from the said standing wires or ropes a bar or bars, of any convenient section, for the carrying pulleys to run upon; and in this latter case I curve out the suspending bars, as shown in figure 16, so that the rail for the wheel to run upon shall be overhung.

I do not bind myself to any particular use to which this system of transmission is to be applied, but propose to employ it generally for the purposes for which railways, roads, or canals are now used, and also to adapt it to the landing of cargoes from vessels.

In carrying out this invention by my first method, I erect posts, pillars, or frameworks, *a a*, as shown in figures 1 and 2 of the drawings, at convenient distances along the line of intended communication, and at the top, or at any convenient height on these posts, pillars, or frameworks, I place a transverse cross-bar, bearing on each extremity a channel or loop, *b*, suitable for securing a rope or wire of such size as may be required.

Supported or secured in these channels or loops, I stretch wire ropes, *c*, from end to end of the proposed line of communication. Along the wire ropes thus supported I cause suitable carriages, *d*, to travel, each mounted on a wheel or wheels, *e e*, running along the top of the line of rope, the body of the carriage or receptacle being suspended vertically under the rope, and its equilibrium being maintained by so curving in the pendants *f f*, by which the receptacles are hung from the wheels, that the centre of gravity of such receptacle or body of carriage shall be vertically under the centre of the bearing wire rope. I form the wheels of the carriages with flanges, so that they shall hold securely on the wire rope, and I so form the loops or channels in which the wire ropes are held that these flanged wheels shall

pass

*Invention for the transmission of Produce along a Rope of Wire.*

pass easily over them. I employ any required number of these carriages, and I cause them to be moved in succession along the line thus provided, by attaching them at stated intervals to an endless rope or chain, *g*, passing round sheaves or drums, *h h*, at each extremity of the line of communication, one or both of which sheaves or drums is or are driven at any required speed by any suitable power. I attach the carriages to this endless rope or chain in such a manner that it shall be supported either above or below the body of the carriage or receptacle, and shall be grasped in any convenient clutch, so that by its motion it shall carry forward the before-mentioned carriages or any of them.

If desired, I provide at each end of the line, or at any point on its length, convenient arrangements for disengaging these clutches, and also, if required, at the same points, sidings, or branch lines, so that the carriages may be run off for loading or discharging at any point not on the main line. If such arrangements are not required, I so construct the before-mentioned clutches that they shall pass with facility round the winding drums, and I unite the extremities of the carrying wire ropes at each end of the line by a semi-circular rail, parallel to and vertically over the winding drum in each case.

In carrying out my second method, I dispense with the employment of the supporting wire rope hereinbefore described, and instead of it I employ the running endless rope before mentioned as a support for the loads I propose to carry, as well as a means for propelling them, as shown in figures 3 and 4. In this case I support this running endless rope on pulleys or sheaves placed at the extremities of elevated transverse bars, similar to those employed for carrying the fixed wire ropes in my first-described system.

Upon the endless rope, *i i*, driven by any convenient power, I suspend suitably-formed boxes or receptacles, *j j*, curving in the supporting pendants *k*, so that the centre of gravity of the load carried shall come vertically under the centre of the rope, in the same manner as in the first-described system. That portion of the supporting bars which hooks on to the rope I form either with narrow jaws, which shall grasp the rope and pass within the flanges of the supporting pulleys, as shown in the detached view, figures 5 and 5\*, or I form them with wide jaws, which shall pass clear outside the said flanges, as seen in figures 2 and 2\*, and in each case I form the section of the pulley suitably for the method of passage adopted. In placing these boxes or receptacles on the running rope, I employ an inclined bar, laid close to the rope at any point on the line at which it is desirable to put on or take off the loading. In putting it on I run the receptacles down this bar till the hooks take on to the rope, and in taking off I allow the hooks to catch on to this bar, and run up it till they are clear off the rope. I extend these bars to any distance from the line of running rope that may be found convenient for loading or discharging.

In both these instances, it will be observed that I provide an up and down line of communication; but I do not confine myself to carrying both lines on the same range of posts or supports, but would, if it were desirable, carry them on separate ranges, each taking its own line of country, thus affording facility of transport to a larger district. I do not confine myself to any special method of attaching the running rope to the carriages or vessels in the first system, but prefer to employ the arrangements shown in figures 6, 7, and 8. In the second system I employ, as already stated, two forms of hook for attachment on to the rope, one to pass inside and the other outside the flanges of the sheaves which carry the rope. These two forms are shown in figures 5, 9, and 10, and figures 11 to 14 illustrate methods of clutching these hooks tightly on the rope in cases where very steep inclines are to be mounted, and the loads would otherwise slide back. Under certain circumstances, in applying the first method, I cover or cap the rope with any metallic coating, as shown in figure 15, or I suspend from the rope a rail for the wheels to run on, as shown in figures 16 and 17. In employing either system I generally place the loads on the rope at such distances as shall be approximately multiples of half the average distance between the posts or points of support, so that throughout the entire line one-half the carriages shall generally be on the ascending side of the catenaries over which they are travelling, and the other half on the descending side; and, for the purpose of thus regularly distributing the load, I employ, if necessary, any convenient automatic releasing arrangement which shall, after a given number of turns of the driving drum, permit the carriages in regular series to run on to the rope; but though suggesting such an arrangement, I do not consider it necessary, and make no claim to its use. To facilitate passing round curves on the first or standing rope system, I arrange that the clutches for catching the propelling rope or chain shall be below the body of the carriages, vessels, or receptacles, and so constructed that they shall pass easily round a roller, which must of necessity be placed at each point of curve, for the purpose of deflecting the said propelling rope. The general design of this detail is shown in figures 2 and 18. In passing round slight curves on the second or moving rope system, I merely incline the pulleys in the manner usual in the application of the wire rope to haulage purposes; but where a considerable curve must be made at one point I employ the arrangement illustrated in figures 19, 20, and 21, for this purpose, which arrangement is equally applicable for enabling the boxes or vessels to pass round the terminal sheaves of the line, as shown in figures 3 and 4. In order to facilitate this method of passing curves, and also to assist generally in delivering the boxes on to the rope and shunting them off it, and moving them about when not on the running rope, I provide them with small wheels, attached or placed above the hook block, or at either side of it, or under the box, and in each case I so fit the shunt rails that the wheels shall run easily on to the rope or off it, without requiring the rope to be stopped.

In cases where wide sheets of water are to be crossed, in which it would be inconvenient to construct piers, I employ vessels, pontoons, rafts, or floats, to carry the posts required for either system.

The posts or framework employed in my system may also be made use of for carrying or supporting ordinary telegraph wires.

Finally, in oiling the wheels of the carriages on the first system, I propose to employ a reservoir of oil, fixed at some convenient point over the line, furnished with a stop-cock, moved by a lever. As each carriage passes under this receptacle, a projection on it shall cause the lever to open the cock and deliver a small quantity of oil into the oil-cups of the bearings.

For oiling the pulleys on the second system I propose to make the oil-reservoir travel along the rope, and, by a similar stop-cock with lever, which shall move when it touches the cross-bar, drop oil into the oil-cups of the pulley bearings.

In connecting the hook-block with the pendant, I prefer to place it on a swivelling pin, as shown in figures 22 and 23, so that it shall always adjust itself to the inclination of the rope, and at the same time allow the pendant and box to hang in a vertical position.

*Invention for the transmission of Produce along a Rope of Wire.*

For some purposes I do not employ this block, but simply use a large pair of wheels of suitable section for passing over the supporting pulleys of the rope. In this case I provide the wheels with a break or catch, which can be employed to block them at pleasure; when blocked, the wheels act simply in the same manner as the hook usually employed, and travel with the moving rope, but when released the wheels turn, and allow the box to stand still on the moving rope, for loading or other purposes. The frame containing these wheels may, if desired, be connected by a swivelling pin with the pendant, as in the last-described plan.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

First.—The employment, as herein described, of a pair of parallel wires or ropes, supported at intervals, and used for the purpose of transmitting loads from one point to another, in the case where several such loads are suspended below such wires, and propelled by an endless rope attached to each load, and having motion imparted to it by any known motive power.

Secondly.—The methods described herein of causing such loads to pass such points of support without hindrance, by using the self-acting latches described, or by overhanging the rope and curving in the pendant or frame of the carriage, so as to bring the centre of gravity of the load under the centre of the rope.

Thirdly.—The employment of a single endless rope, as herein described, supported at convenient distances on pulleys, and used for the purpose of transmitting loads.

Fourthly.—The methods herein described of hooking on and supporting such loads so that they shall pass the said supporting pulleys without hindrance.

Fifthly.—The various methods herein described of enabling each of the above systems to work round curves by using shunt rails, as described in one system, and placing the clutch for driving rope below the carriage, and by employing fend-off rollers in the other system, in which separate supporting and driving ropes are used.

Sixthly.—Generally, the use of either system as herein described, as a means of transport between two points too far distant to be spanned without the employment of intermediate supports.

Seventhly.—The combination of those systems with telegraph lines.

Eighthly.—The employment of floating supports for the posts or framework of either system.

Ninthly.—The employment of wheels on the boxes of the second or moving rope system, for the purpose of shunting and delivering them without arresting the motion of the rope.

Tenthly.—The use of the swivelling pin for connecting the hook-block and the pendant.

Eleventhly.—The use of the two large wheels, fitted with break or catch, instead of the ordinary hook-block.

Twelfthly.—The employment of the methods of lubrication above described.

And I do hereby, for myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant with Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, that I believe the said invention to be a new invention as to the public use and exercise thereof, and that I do not know or believe that any other person than myself is the true and first inventor of the said invention, and that I will not deposit these presents at the Office of the Chief Secretary with any such knowledge or belief as last aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I, the said Charles Hodgson, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this sixteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

C. HODGSON.

Witnesses—

H. GARDNER.

E. M. DANIEL, 166, Fleet-street, London.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Charles Hodgson, this tenth day of May, 1872.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 24 April, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the grant of Letters of Registration securing to Mr. Charles Hodgson, of England, his Invention for the transmission of Produce or Material, contained in a suitable vessel or carriage, along a Rope of Wire, &c., as set forth and particularly described in his Petition, drawings, specification, and claim, transmitted for our report, under your B.C. communication, 12th instant, No. 2,756, herewith returned.

We have, &c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.  
E. O. MORIARTY.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[Drawings—two sheets.]

Copy A.

312

FIG. 1.

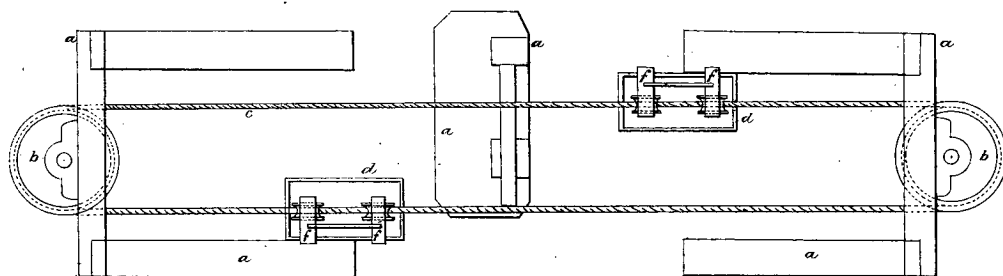


FIG. 2.

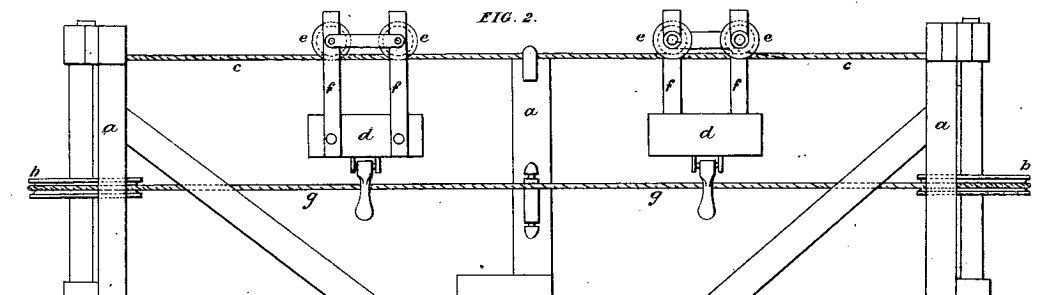


FIG. 3.

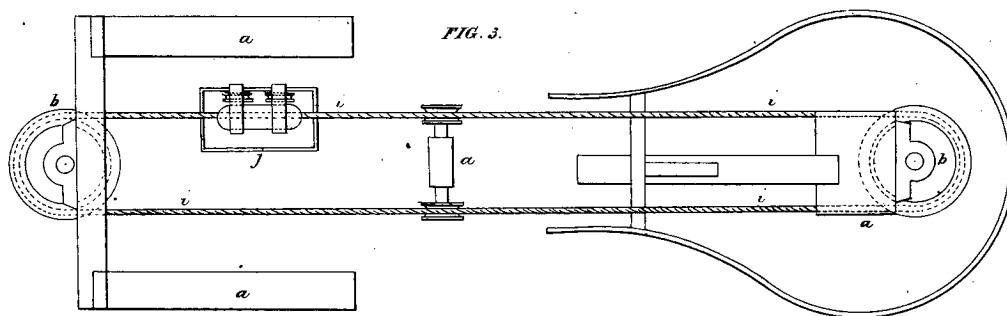
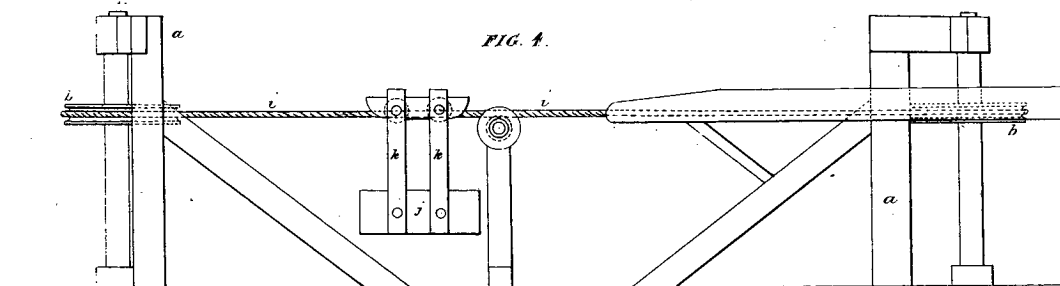


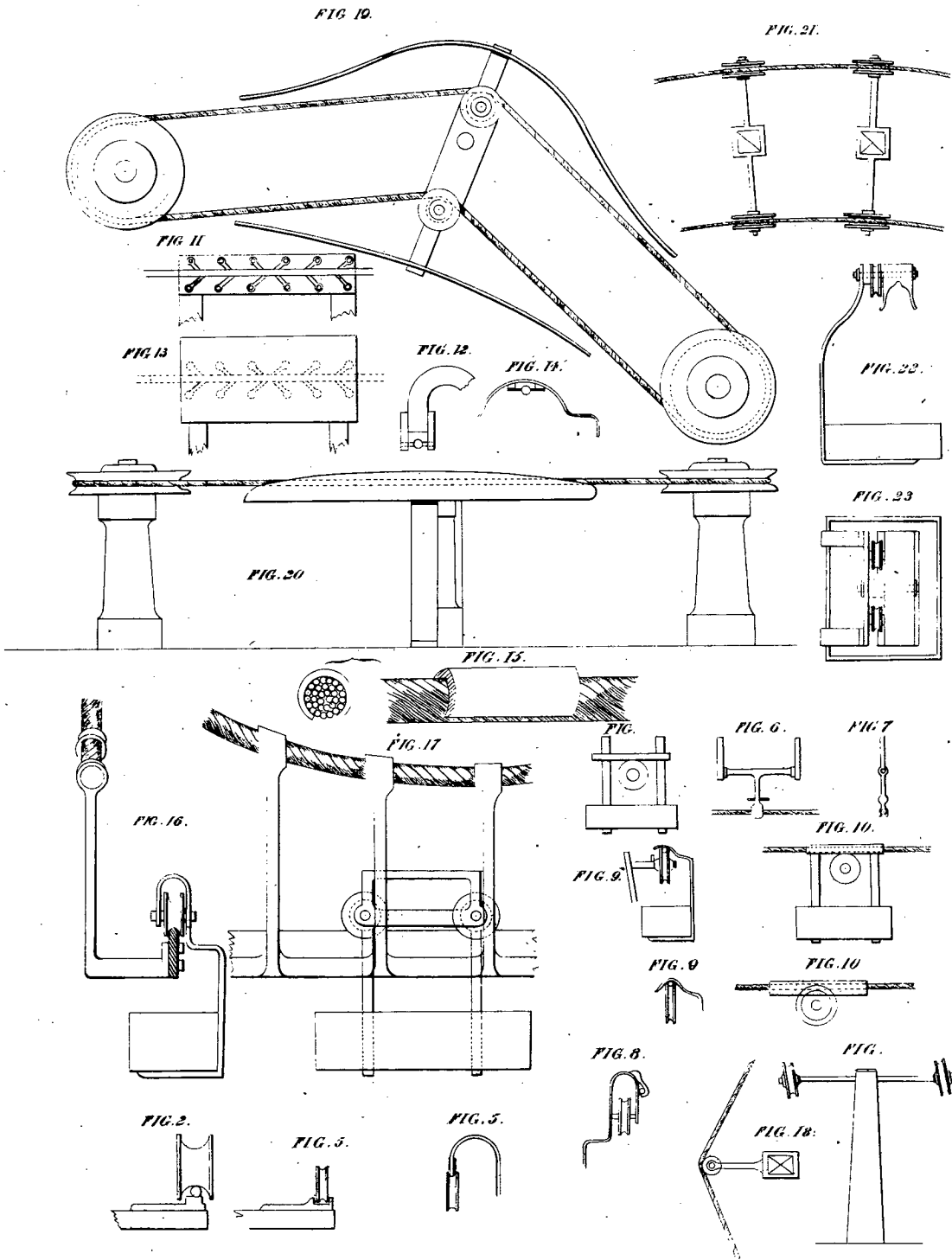
FIG. 4.



*This is the paper of Drawings marked H referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Charles Hodgson this tenth day of May 1872.*

*Alfred Stephen.*





This is the Sheet of Drawings marked B preferred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Charles Hodgson this tenth day of May 1872.  
 Alfred. Stephen.

[ 55 ]



A.D. 1872, 30th May. No. 313.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR SEPARATING, WASHING, AND EXTRACTING GOLD, SILVER, TIN, OR OTHER ORES, FROM ALLUVIAL OR FROM STONE, &c.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to John Russell, for Improvements in Machinery for separating, washing, and extracting Gold, Silver, Tin, or other Ores, from alluvial or from stone, &c.

[Registered on the 31st day of May, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof.  
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS JOHN RUSSELL, of George-street, in the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, engineer, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of Improvements in Machinery for separating, washing, and extracting Gold, Silver, Tin, or other Ores from alluvial or from stone, previously crushed by the mechanical action of stampers or other machinery, and for separating pyrites and other sulphides from tailings or refuse from quartz-crushing, which is more particularly described in the specification and in the two sheets of drawings, marked No. 1 and No. 2 respectively, which are hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said John Russell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said John Russell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said John Russell shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.

*Improvements in separating, washing, and extracting Gold, Silver, Tin, &c.*

## SPECIFICATION.

THE object of my Invention is speedily and thoroughly to separate, wash, and extract Gold, Silver, Tin, or other Ores, from alluvial, or from stone, previously crushed by the mechanical action of stampers or other machinery, and to separate pyrites and other sulphides from tailings, or refuse from quartz-crushing.

I attain this object as follows:—

I pass the alluvial through a cylinder composed of square bars of wrought iron or steel, with their sides placed diagonally, about one-eighth of an inch apart, or more or less if required, to suit the material to be operated on. This cylinder is kept constantly revolving, and through it the sand and ore pass, assisted by a supply of water from the upper end.

My object in placing the bars with their sides diagonally is to effect as much as possible the reduction of the clay or other soft materials in its passage through the cylinder. The smaller particles, reduced by the revolving motion, pass through the spaces between the bars on to a table or shoot, made the requisite width to distribute the stuff regularly over the face of a travelling table or endless web, constructed of canvas or other material, and passing over rollers. This table carries the ore up a gentle incline against the force of two or more jets of water, and deposits the same, entirely free from sand, in a well or receiver filled with water, through which the endless web passes, and is cleansed from any particles which may adhere to it.

The larger portions of the ore and the stones pass out through the lower end of the cylinder into a receiving hopper, which conveys them direct to the stamper box, from which, after being pulverized, they pass through fine gratings on to a similar travelling table placed below the stamps.

This machinery can be driven by means of steam, water, or cattle power, as may suit circumstances.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS.

Drawing No. 1.—Figure 1 shows a longitudinal section of cylinder, revolving table, and receiving tank, with the method of driving the same.

Figure No. 2 is a front elevation, and Figure No. 3 a cross section of the same.

A is the cylinder into which the stone and alluvial are thrown from the feeding hopper at the upper end. This cylinder is composed, as previously stated, of bars of iron placed diagonally or with the sharp edges or corners towards each other.

B is the shoot which receives the small materials which pass between the bars of cylinder, and, by means of a shaking motion, distribute it evenly on the endless web or movable table.

C is the endless web of canvas or other material, secured to light battens crosswise, and working over rollers as shown, and supported by a frame of iron, wood, or other material.

D is the receiving tank, into which the clean ore is deposited, and through which the web passes, and is cleansed from any particles which may adhere to it.

E is the arrangement for raising or lowering the table to obtain the proper incline, to suit flow of water.

FFF, three or more regulating water-jets, the full width of the travelling table and shoot.

G, the hopper to receive the large stones and convey them to the stampers or elsewhere.

Drawing No. 2 is a general plan showing arrangement of revolving cylinder, travelling tables, stampers, and engine for driving same and supplying water from creek, by means of a centrifugal pump.

Figure A is a cross section showing the whole in connection with the stamping battery.

B is the cylinder, with feed hopper and tramway for trucks from the mine.

C, the first travelling table, and

D, the second table to receive the pulverized ore from the stamps.

I claim Letters of Registration for the invention and for the application of the cylinder above described, and for its combination as above described with the travelling table above described, to effect the purpose above mentioned, whatever the dimensions of the machinery employed or the materials of which it is composed may be.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to John Russell, this thirtieth day of May, 1872.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

## REPORT.

No. 3, Spring-street,  
Sydney, 16 April, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to return herewith the Petition of Mr. John Russell, of George-street, Sydney, transmitted to us by your blank cover under date 12th instant, accompanied by plans and specifications of an invention having for its object to effect, by means of improved machinery, the more speedy and "thoroughly separating, washing, and otherwise extracting gold, silver, tin, or other ores from alluvial, or from stone previously crushed by the mechanical action of stampers or other machinery, or for separating pyrites and other sulphides from tailings or refuse from quartz-crushing, for which he is desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration.

We have now to state that we consider it desirable that the applicant should specify in detail in his claim the particular machinery or portion of machinery which he considers to be novel, and for which he desires to obtain Letters of Registration.

As now set forth, the claim is for the principle involved in the machinery described, or as the same may be carried out in any other machinery, and this claim is one which appears to us to be inadmissible.

We have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.  
A. O. MORIARTY.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[Drawings—two sheets.]

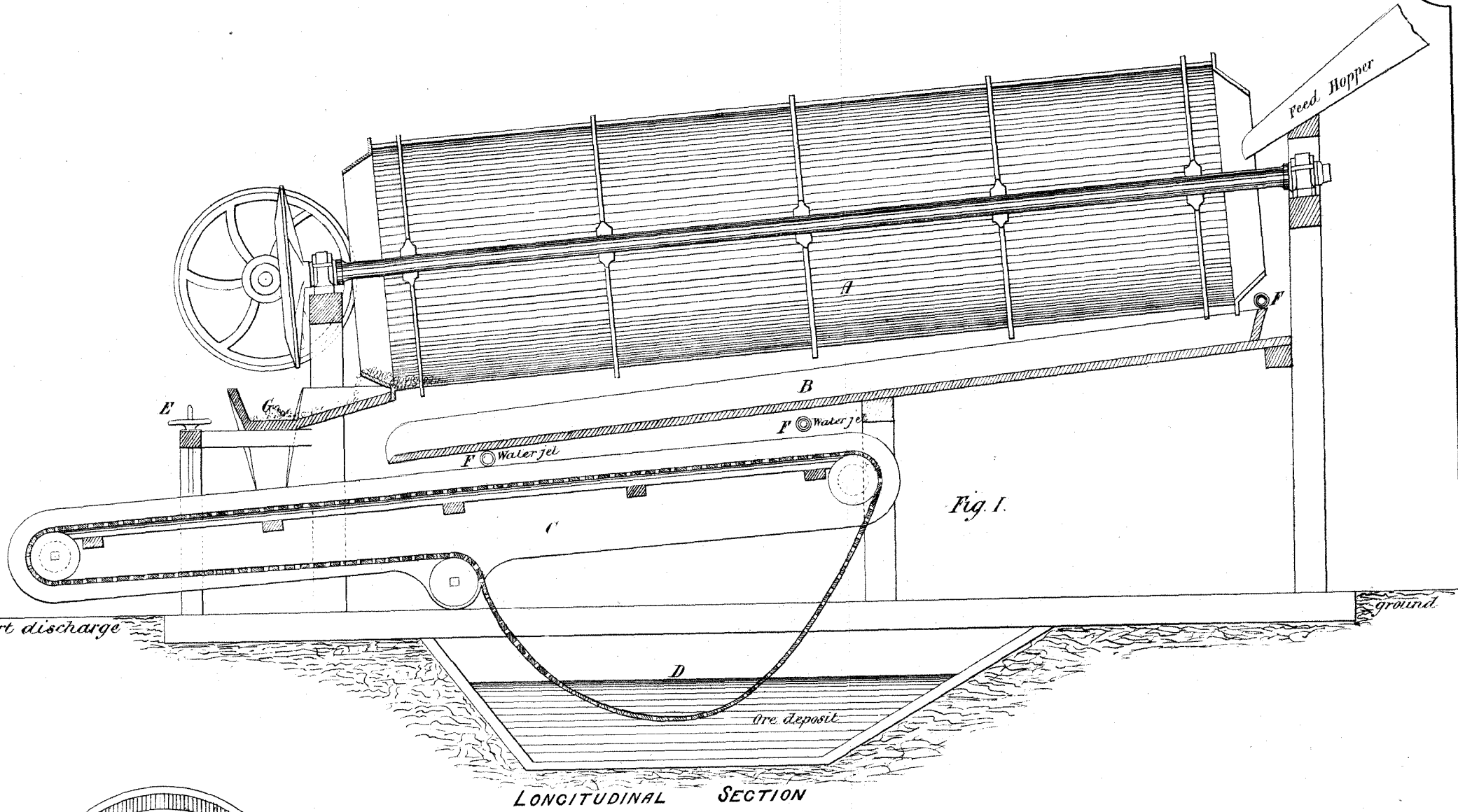


Fig. 1.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

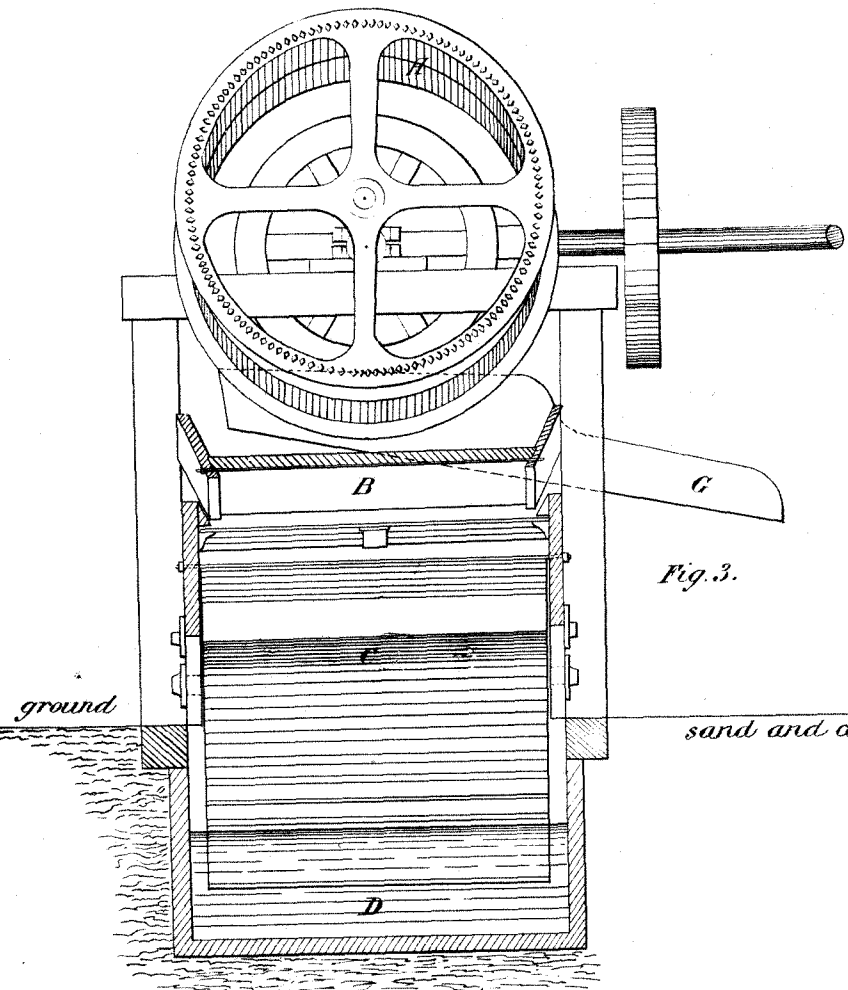


Fig. 3.

CROSS SECTION AT AA.

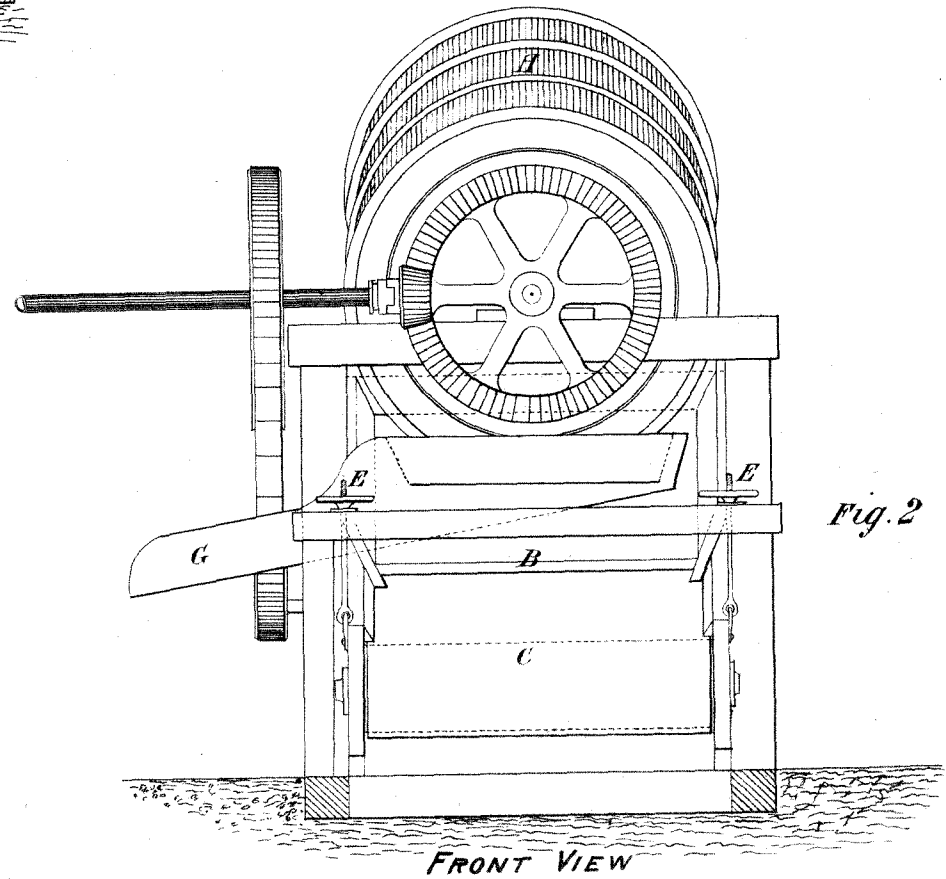
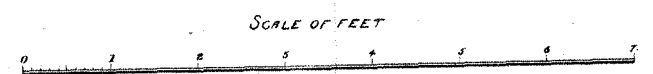


Fig. 2.

FRONT VIEW

# ORE WASHING MACHINE.

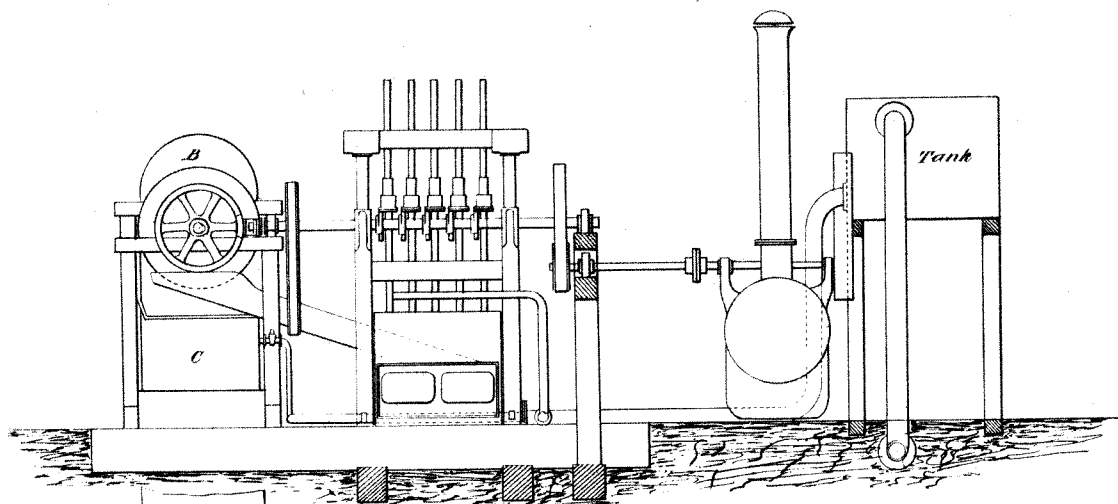


John Russell

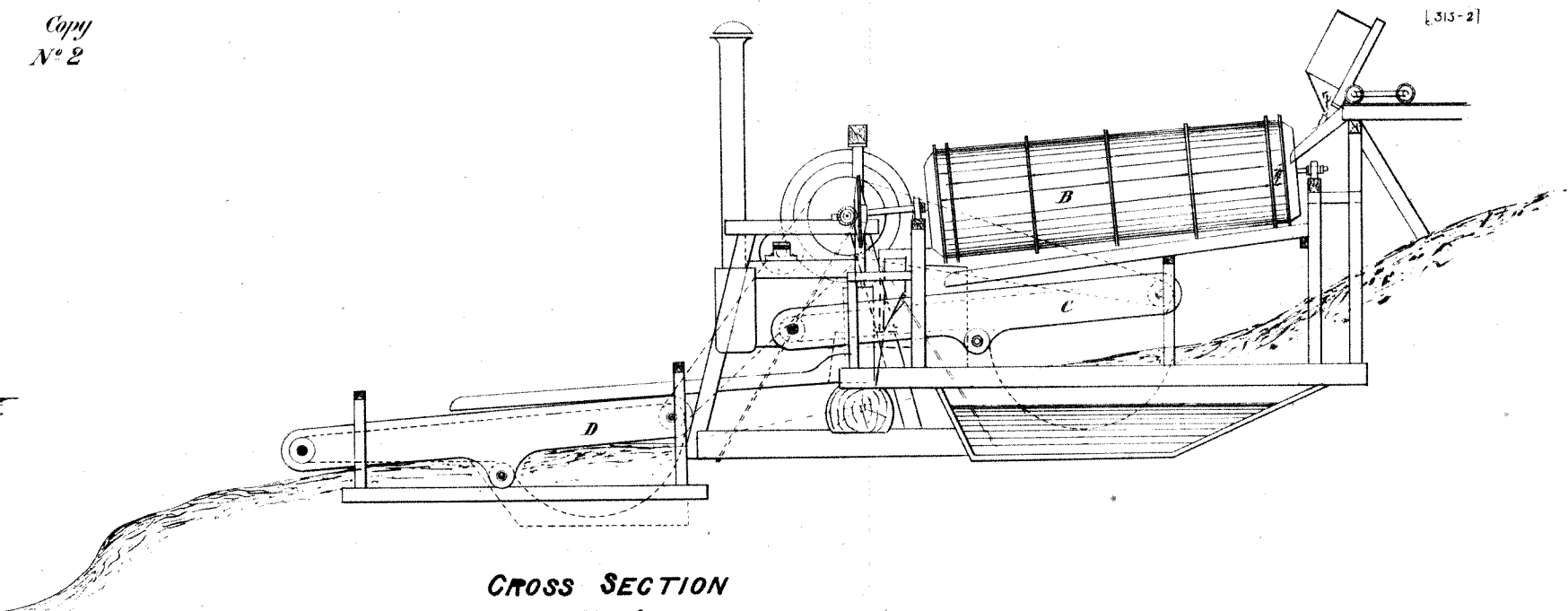
This is the Sheet of Drawings marked N<sup>o</sup> 1 referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to John Russell, this thirtieth day of May 1872.

Alfred Stephen.

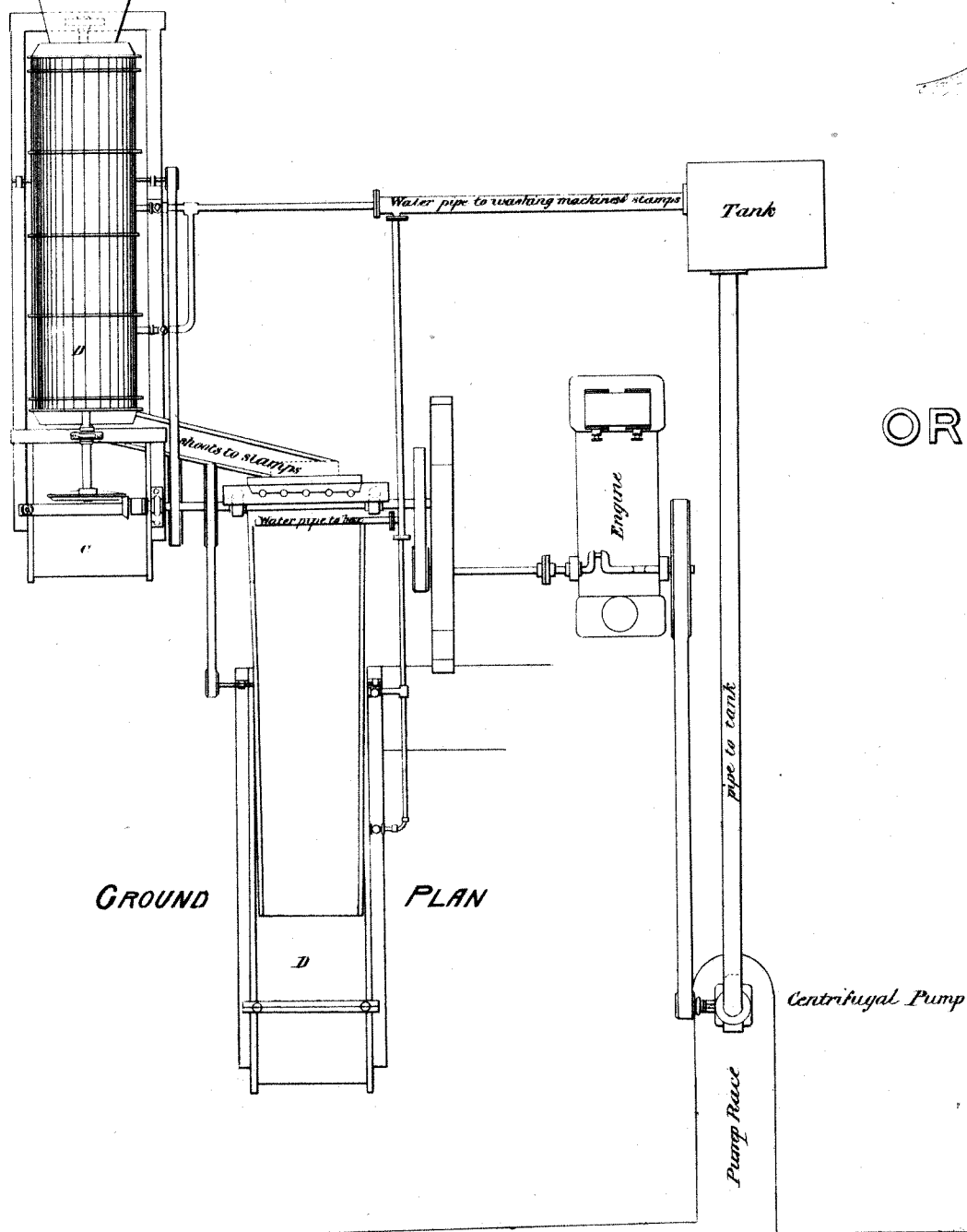
Copy  
N° 2



FRONT VIEW



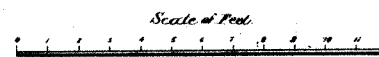
CROSS SECTION  
FIG. A.



GROUND

PLAN

# GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF ORE WASHING AND CRUSHING MACHINE



This is the Sheet of Drawings marked N° 2 referred to in the  
annexed Letters of Registration granted to John Russell  
this thirteenth day of May 1872. Alfred Stephen.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,  
SYDNEY, N. S. WALES.

(Sig 139)

[ 57 ]




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A.D. 1872, 30th May. No. 314.

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**IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF FURNACES FOR SMELTING  
ORES, &c.**

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LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Reginald Bright, for Improvements in the  
construction of Furnaces for smelting Ores, &c.

[Registered on the 31st day of May, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the  
Bath, Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof:

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS REGINALD BRIGHT, of the city of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, merchant, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the assignee from one Charles Henry Hodson, the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for Improvements in the construction of Furnaces for smelting Ores, and for an improved method of smelting Antimony and other Ores, which is more particularly described in the specification and drawing which are hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Reginald Bright, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Reginald Bright, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Reginald Bright shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court, at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of  
Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Govern-  
ment House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this thirtieth day of May, in the year of our  
Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.

---

*Improvements in the construction of Furnaces for smelting Ores, &c.*

A.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, REGINALD BRIGHT, of the city of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, merchant, send greeting :

WHEREAS I am desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration for securing unto me, as the assignee of Charles Henry Hodson, the author or designer, Her Majesty's special license, that I, my executors, administrators, or assigns, and such others as I or they should at any time agree with, and no others, should and lawfully might, from time to time, and at all times during the term of fourteen years, to be computed from the day on which this instrument shall be left at the office of the Colonial Secretary, make, use, exercise, and vend within the Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, an invention for "Improvements in the construction of Furnaces for smelting Ores, and for an improved method of smelting Antimony and other Ores," and in order to obtain the said Letters of Registration I must by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, and must also enter into the covenant hereinafter contained : Now know ye, that the nature of the said invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, is particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement, with the aid of the drawing annexed hereto, that is to say :—

Whereas, in the ordinary mode of smelting antimony ores, plumbago crucibles are used into which the ore to be smelted is placed, now my new construction of furnace is, by means of the plumbago bed hereinafter described, capable of being used for the smelting of antimony and other ores without any crucibles at all, whereby a great saving is effected in the cost of the crucibles, and in the prevention of the loss of metal from its escape through the crucibles and furnace, inasmuch as the metal cannot escape through my plumbago bed, but gravitates to the centre of the bed of the furnace, and is drawn off with the rest of the melted ore through the tap hole of the furnace. I, however, use crucibles when the ore is bad, thick, and gummy, and for the purpose of finishing the star regulus at pleasure, as hereafter described :—

In the drawing annexed to this specification I have exhibited the form of furnace used by me for the smelting of ores, in which I have shown a vertical section taken through the centre of a reverberatory furnace fitted with a plumbago bed in the manner adopted by me, in which AA represents the fire-box, B the furnace door, C the furnace bars, D the stoke-hole and ash-pit, EE the main body of the furnace, F the door for charging the body of the furnace, GG a bed of plumbago, varying from six to twelve inches in thickness, resting upon the brick floor of the furnace, which floor is made with a fall to the centre of one foot in seven feet. H, a tap hole, to allow the metal, when melted, to run through into the mould. J is the mould to hold the metal when tapped. K is the flue of the furnace. L is the chimney shaft. M is the opening to allow of the shaft being cleaned out. N is the hole in the crown of the furnace, with a tile on the top. OO is the crown of the furnace. To make English and French star regulus, I sort out different metals, sulphury, irony, chifty, pearly, and open flake, and mix them together in equal proportions. Into a crucible made of plumbago and fireclay, or a reverberatory furnace, I put eighty-seven per cent. of metal sorted as above, with ten per cent. of French metal tops, made as hereafter described, and American potash, and melt all together. Soft potash requires a "high-blood" and hard potash a "low-blood" heat. English and French star regulus are both made by the same process, but for the French star I use smaller receivers or moulds, therefore the cakes of French star regulus are smaller than the English cakes. I make French metal tops as follows :—Into a crucible made of plumbago and fireclay placed in a furnace at a low-blood heat I put twenty-eight pounds of fine-grain crude antimony, made from the sulphide of antimony ore, and sixteen pounds of American potash. When all the crude antimony is dissolved, bubbles will be thrown up around the inside of the crucible, and when these bubbles are so thrown up I pour off the charge into a mould, and this charge, when cooled, constitutes French metal tops. Having now described my said invention of an improved Furnace for smelting Ores, and how to carry into effect my aforesaid invention of an improved method of smelting Antimony and other Ores, I hereby declare I do not claim any of the parts of the said furnace hereinbefore described taken separately, which are common to furnaces now in use, nor the manufacture of English and French star regulus, or of French metal tops, by any other process than that hereinbefore described ; but I do claim as my invention the application of a plumbago bed, and the use of a furnace constituted with such plumbago bed in manner hereinbefore described, in place of using crucibles for the smelting of Antimony and other Ores ; and I also claim as my invention the method hereinbefore described, for the manufacture of English and French star regulus, and of French metal tops. And I do hereby, for myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant with Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, that I believe the said invention to be a new invention as to the public use and exercise thereof, and that I do not know or believe that any other person than the said Charles Henry Hodson is the true and first inventor of the said invention, and that I will not deposit these presents at the office of the Chief Secretary with any such knowledge or belief as last aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I, the said Reginald Bright, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

REGINALD BRIGHT.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named  
Reginald Bright, in the presence of,—

WM. ROUND,  
Clerk to Messrs. Klingender & Charsley,  
Solicitors,  
Melbourne.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Reginald Bright, this thirtieth day of May, 1872.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

REPORT.

A.D. 1872. No. 314.

59

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*Improvements in the construction of Furnaces for smelting Ores, &c.*

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REPORT.  

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Sydney, 23 April, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the grant of Letters of Registration to Mr. Reginald Bright, of the city of Melbourne, assignee of Charles Henry Hodson, "author or designer of a certain invention for Improvements in the construction of Furnaces for smelting Ores, and for an improved method of smelting Antimony and other Ores," the particulars relative to which are set forth and detailed in the Petition, specification, drawings, and claim, 1,940, transmitted for our report under your B.C. communication of the 3rd April, 2,454.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

We have, &c.,  
GOTHER K. MANN.  
CHAS. WATT.

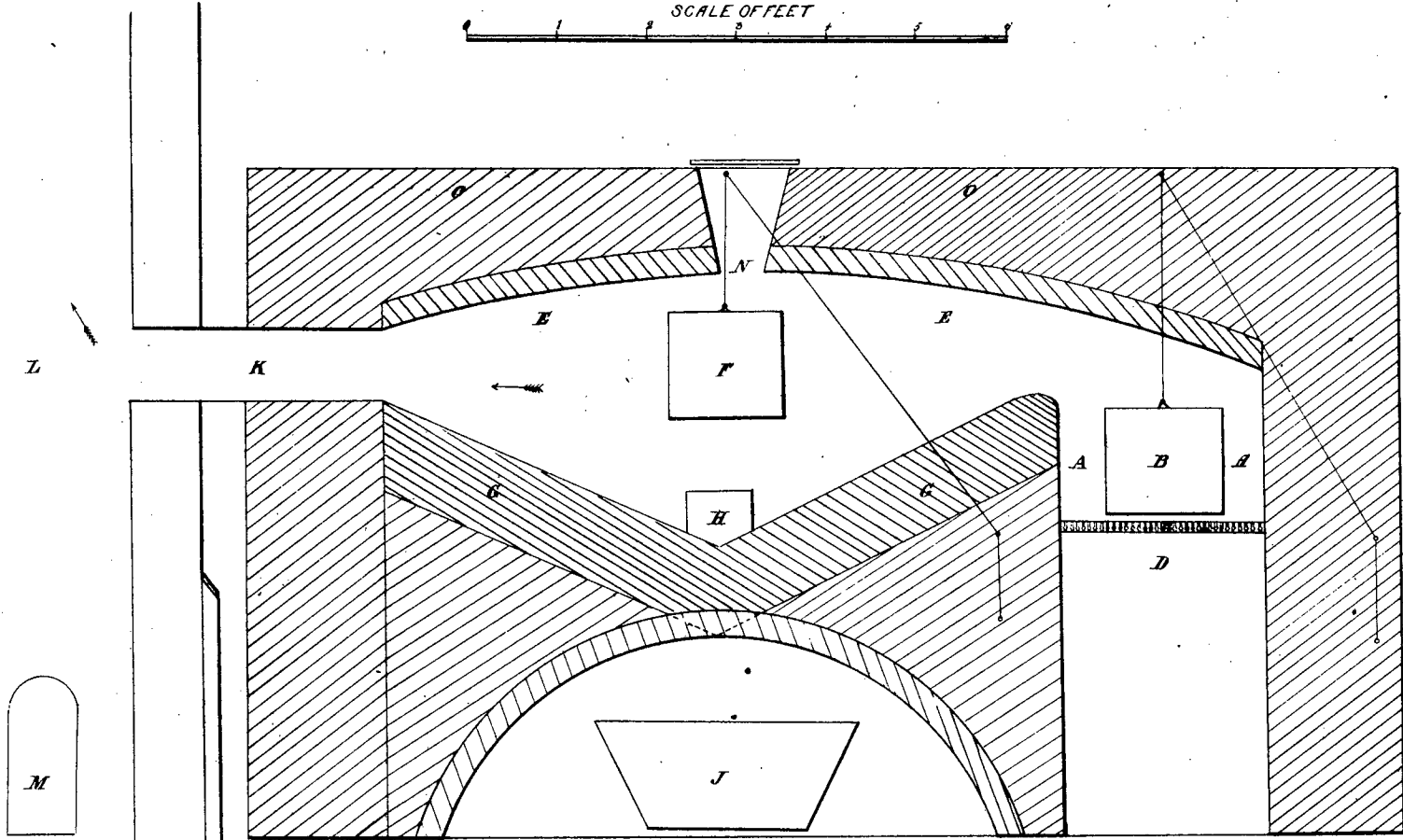
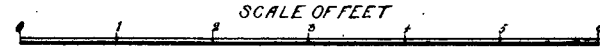
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[Drawing—one sheet.





# REVERBERATORY FURNACE.



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Furnace Door   | H. Tap hole                                  |
| B. Furnace Door   | J. Mould to hold the Metal when tapped       |
| C. Furnace Bars   | K. Flue of Furnace                           |
| D. Stoke hole or Ash hole                                 | L. Chimney Shaft                             |
| E. Body of Furnace  | M. Opening to clean out Shaft                |
| F. 2 doors to ditto for charging each side of Furnace     | N. Hole in Crown of Furnace with Tile on top |
| G. Plumbago Bed that the Ores and metals are smelted upon | O. Crown of Furnace                          |

This is the Drawing referred to in the annexed Specification. *Reginald Bright*

This is the Drawing referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to *Reginald Bright* this thirtieth day of May 1872 *Alfred Stephen.*

[ 61 ]



A.D. 1872, 30th May. No. 315.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE AND USE OF AN EXPLOSIVE COMPOUND.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Alfred Nobel, for Improvements in the manufacture and use of an Explosive Compound.

[Registered on the 31st day of May, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, administering the Government thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS ALFRED NOBEL, of the city of Hamburg, North Germany, merchant, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "Improvements in the manufacture and use of an Explosive Compound," which is more particularly described in the specification hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Alfred Nobel, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Alfred Nobel, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Alfred Nobel shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN.

*Improvements in the manufacture and use of an Explosive Compound.*

## SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME: I, ALFRED NOBEL, of the city of Ham-  
burgh, North Germany, merchant, send greeting:

WHEREAS I am desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration under the sign manual and seal of the Colony of New South Wales, for the exclusive enjoyment and advantage, for a period of fourteen years, of an invention for "Improvements in the manufacture and use of an Explosive Compound," of which I am the first and true inventor: Now know ye, that the nature of the said invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, is particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement (that is to say):—

My invention consists in utilizing for practical purposes the enormous power of nitro-glycerine, by rendering that substance sufficiently safe for common use, and by submitting it to a special mode of ignition, which causes it to detonate at will.

To clearly understand the nature of my invention, it is necessary to bear in mind that nitro-glycerine in its ordinary liquid state has been found too dangerous for practical use; and also, that nitro-glycerine does not, unless hermetically confined like gunpowder, explode when ignited by a spark.

To render it safe for use I have resorted to a new combination of matter, which I call Dynamite, and its inexplosiveness through a spark I have overcome by submitting it to a special mode of ignition, as hereafter described.

In manufacturing Dynamite I mix nitro-glycerine with porous or powdered substances, which suck up or absorb on their surfaces the liquid explosive. Of such substances there are two classes. The first class embraces those which are capable of absorbing the nitro-glycerine, and which being inexplosive add nothing to its power, and only serve as a vehicle, converting the nitro-glycerine from a liquid to a dry or pasty matter. These substances are silica, charcoal, carbonate of magnesia, saw-dust, &c. Of these substances I prefer the silica, as being very absorbent, and retaining the sucked up liquid even under considerable external pressure. Still, as local circumstances may make it expedient to use another absorbent, I do not limit myself to silica alone.

The second class embraces absorbent substances which are explosive or semi-explosive compositions, and which detonate along with the liquid explosive, and add to the power developed. Of the explosive substances of this nature, powdered gunpowder is the most suited for my purpose. The compositions which I call semi-explosive are the well-known nitrates or chlorates, mixed with carbon or carbon compounds. Such mixtures will burn rapidly, but not explode, unless intimately mixed with nitro-glycerine, the detonation of which causes them also to detonate.

Of such semi-explosive substances, one hundred and one parts by weight of nitrate of potash, or eighty-five parts by weight of nitrate of soda, mixed with fifteen parts by weight of resin or coal, the whole being powdered and intimately mixed with twenty to twenty-five parts by weight of nitro-glycerine, will be found well suited for most uses. But it lies in the nature of such compositions that their ingredients may be advantageously varied to suit local circumstances, and particularly the nature of the ground wherein an explosive substance is to be used.

Under all circumstances, however, the above substances, inert, explosive, or semi-explosive, retain on their surface or in their pores a certain portion of nitro-glycerine (from ten to eighty per cent. of the entire mass, according as they are more or less porous), which together with the binding matter forms a dry or pasty substance, readily made up into cartridges, or otherwise adapted for convenient use for war purposes or the industrial arts.

I now proceed to describe the mode whereby I effect the detonation of nitro-glycerine or Dynamite. This part of my invention is of high practical importance, inasmuch as the substances here named when set fire to by an ordinary fuse or spark burn slowly, and cannot therefore without a special mode of ignition be utilized as explosives.

It is by submitting them to the action of a local explosion that I succeed in making them detonate with the utmost violence, even when quite unconfined.

For that purpose I adapt at the end of a common fuse a very powerful percussion cap, and lodge that cap in the nitro-glycerine or Dynamite. The burning fuse sets fire to the fulminate in the cap, and when the latter goes off, its explosion causes the nitro-glycerine or Dynamite to detonate.

What I claim and desire to secure as my invention is, therefore,—

First.—The exclusive use of mixtures of nitro-glycerine with solid substances, porous or powdered, inert, explosive, or semi-explosive, the general character of which has been herein set forth.

Second.—Exploding nitro-glycerine, or the compositions described under the name of Dynamite, by the means above set forth.

In witness whereof, I, the said Alfred Nobel, have hereunto set my hand and seal, the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(L.S.)

ALFRED NOBEL.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Alfred Nobel, this thirtieth day of May, 1872.

REPORT.

A.D. 1872. No. 315.

63

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*Improvements in the manufacture and use of an Explosive Compound.*

---

**REPORT.**

---

Sydney, 20 April, 1872.

SIR, In compliance with your request, we have the honor to report that we have perused the Petition of Mr. Alfred Vobel, and see no objection to Letters of Registration being granted to him, for his invention in the manufacture and use of an Explosive Compound, as set forth in his specification.

We have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. WATT.

E. C. CRACKNELL.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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**No. 316.**[Assignment of No. 288. See page 67 of Return of 21 April, 1873.]

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[ 65 ]




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A.D. 1872, 26th June. No. 317.

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**IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-CARRIAGES FOR TRAMWAYS.**

**LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to John Grantham, for Improvements in Steam-carriages for Tramways.**

[Registered on the 27th day of June, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS JOHN GRANTHAM, of King's Arms Yard, in the city of London, England, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention entitled "Improvements in Steam-carriages for Tramways," which is more particularly described in the specification, marked A, and the three sheets of drawings, marked B, C, and D, respectively, which are hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years, within the Colony of New South Wales, aforesaid : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said John Grantham, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof, within the Colony of New South Wales aforesaid ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said John Grantham, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said John Grantham shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Improvements in Steam-carriages for Tramways.*

A.

## SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, Be it known, that I, JOHN GRANTHAM, of King's Arms Yard, in the city of London, England, am in possession of an invention for "Improvements in Steam-carriages for Tramways"; and I, the said JOHN GRANTHAM, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement thereof, that is to say:—

My invention consists in an improved steam-carriage adapted to carrying passengers on tramways. The carriage I employ is made of the form and in the manner generally adopted for carrying passengers on tramways in towns and other populous places, but to be worked by steam instead of by horses. To accomplish this, I place the machinery in a chamber on each side of the carriage, as shown in the plans, but so as to preserve a passage through the carriage. I prefer placing these chambers in the centre of length of the carriage, but they may also be placed nearer to either end. Each chamber contains a boiler, water-tank, and coal-box, the fires being fed by machinery as hereafter described. A double casing or air-space may be made around these chambers, and other means taken to prevent radiation of heat into the carriages.

It may be convenient here to describe how the carriage and machinery will be worked, as the object and uses of the several parts will then be better understood:—The man who works the carriage, and whom I will call the engineer, will stand on the platform which is for the time the front end, and where the driver now stands. To the same place will be led the various shafts and handles required for working the engines and boilers. When the carriage travels the reverse way, the engineer having disengaged these handles goes to the other end, where there are corresponding handles, which being thrown into gear enables him to work the engines as before. The break is worked as at present.

These arrangements are shown in plate 1, and are represented by figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Figure 1 is the elevation, showing the boiler and machinery in dotted lines; figure 2 is a plan showing the top of the carriage, with the position of the wheels; figure 3, a plan showing the interior of the carriage, with the chambers A, for the boilers B, and their fittings; figure 4 is a section through the passenger department of the carriage; figure 5 is a section through the boiler chambers; and figure 6 is an end view. These being plainly shown in the drawings, do not require to be more particularly described, a few references to special portions of the machinery only being necessary. The boilers B are united by the steam pipes *b*, attached to the box C, which contains two safety-valves. On one of these pipes is the steam-cock D, which is connected by a rod and levers to the shaft E, leading to the end platform at R, where the engineer stands. The waste steam is led from each cylinder into the coils of pipes F, and thence into the water cisterns G; after this it passes into the funnel H, through the pipe *h*. The cylinders J are attached to the frame, M, of the carriage, and are worked in the usual manner, with connecting rods, cranks, eccentrics, drag-links, and valve gear, the rod K leading to each platform at S being the means by which the valves are moved and the engines reversed.

The coal-boxes L are attached to the boilers under the water cisterns, and are formed as shown in figure 5. The bottoms have semi-circular channels opposite holes leading to the furnaces; in these channels are placed coarse spirals, which are set in motion by the ratchet wheels, rods, levers, and shafts, marked respectively *m*, *n*, *o*, and when in action force the fuel into the furnaces. The handles T, on the platform, worked by the engineer, when the fires require to be supplied, give motion to the levers and shafts marked *o*.

In forming the carriage, the longitudinal frames M are placed inside the wheels, and are made of wood stiffened by plates of steel. On the top of the carriage are run two horizontal bars, N; these are connected with the ladders O, which are attached to the horizontal frames at P. There are also added vertical columns over each wheel, Q; thus strong but light trusses are formed from end to end of the carriage.

The several handles for working the steam-cock, reversing gear, and furnaces, are represented on the platform, at the points R, S, T, respectively. I construct the wheels on one side of the carriage without flanges, and also allow the wheels A, plate 2, to run loose on the axles, to facilitate the action of the carriage at curves.

In the above specification I have not described the details or the particular form of boilers I employ, or other parts of the steam-engine, rods, levers, or handles for the use of the engineer in controlling the carriage, as several arrangements may be adapted to this purpose, and it will be obvious also that many other forms may be given to the carriage.

I now proceed to describe another part of my invention, the particulars of which are shown in plate 2, figures 1 and 2, and in plate 3, figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, by which a steam-carriage similar to that in plate 1 can be adapted to work on asphalt or ordinary roads.

Plate 2 gives skeleton views only of the carriage, it being similar in the passenger department to that in plate 1. Figure 1 is the elevation, with the wheels A and B, having the usual flanges running in the grooves of the rails, either on one or both sides; the engine-power, however, is applied in this case to the wheels C, which have no flanges. The weight of the carriage is thus borne, while on the rails, by six wheels, but guided only by wheels A and B. When, however, the carriage leaves the rails, these wheels are raised, by means to be hereafter described, and the whole weight is borne on the wheels C, D, the latter not having been in use while on the rails. By figures 1 and 2 it will be seen that the wheels D are attached to a swivel, F, like the forebody of an ordinary road-carriage, and by which the carriage is guided when not on the rails. Plate 3 shows the details by which this change is effected, and of the forebody I, by which the wheels D are carried. Figures 1, 2, and 3 are different views of the axle, swivel, india-rubber spring, and wheels, marked, respectively, E, F, G, H. Figure 2 is the plan of the framework, which carries the forebody I, the double pulley, round which wire ropes or chains are placed leading to the smaller pulleys K, plate 2. These are placed on the upright spindles L, to be worked by the engineer



*Improvements in Steam-carriages for Tramways.*

engineer on either platform; they are used in guiding the carriage when off the rails. Figure 3 is a transverse section of the axle, swivel, and spring, also marked E, F, G. Figure 4 is the clip N, by which the pulley is attached to the axle E. I have now to describe the manner in which the wheels A, B, are lifted when the carriage leaves the rails, and how they are restored to their position when the carriage has again to be worked on the rails. On plate 2, figure 1, will be seen two levers, marked *a, b*, worked by rods, represented by dotted lines, *c, d*, which rods are actuated by the steam cylinder. The piston of this cylinder is so formed that it will act either way according as the valves are moved by the engineer, which valves, like the other operations, can be worked from either platform. The levers *a, b*, seen also in plate 3, figures 5, 6, work cross shafts, P, placed just above the axles, and are supported by the brackets Q, figures 5 and 6. On the ends of these cross shafts are formed small eccentrics, *p*. The eccentrics are enclosed in small oblong holes in the axle-boxes R. On the shafts P being moved by the levers *a, b*, as shown by dotted lines in plate 2, figure 1, the axle-boxes will be raised or lowered by the eccentrics. In these axle-boxes work the axles S, plates 2 and 3, of the wheels A, B, plate 2, which will also be raised or lowered at the same time. The axle-boxes, axles, and wheels, are similar to what are commonly employed for rail or tramway carriages; but I do not confine myself to the exact form of these parts, as there are many mechanical contrivances by which this operation may be performed. I have described that which I consider to be the best.

- 1st. I claim the peculiar arrangement by which steam machinery can be applied to propel the ordinary tramway passenger carriage instead of horses, substantially as described and shown in plate 1.
- 2nd. I claim the so arranging the propelling apparatus on either side of the carriage as to afford a clear passage from end to end of the carriage, substantially as described.
- 3rd. I claim the methods by which the machinery for starting and reversing the engines, and for feeding the fires, can be performed by the engineer from either end of the carriage, substantially as described.
- 4th. I claim the system of changing the wheels A, B, plates 2 and 3, to enable the carriage to leave the rails and work on asphalt or common roads, or *vice versa*, to restore the wheels so that the carriage may again work on the rails, substantially as described.

In witness whereof, I, the said John Grantham, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JOHN GRANTHAM.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration as marked A, granted to John Grantham, this twenty-sixth day of June, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

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REPORT.

Sydney, 3 June, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration securing to Mr. John Grantham his invention for "Improvements in Steam-carriages for Tramways," in accordance with his Petition, specification, drawings, and claim,—transmitted for our report under your B.C., 20th ultimo, No. 3,681, herewith returned.

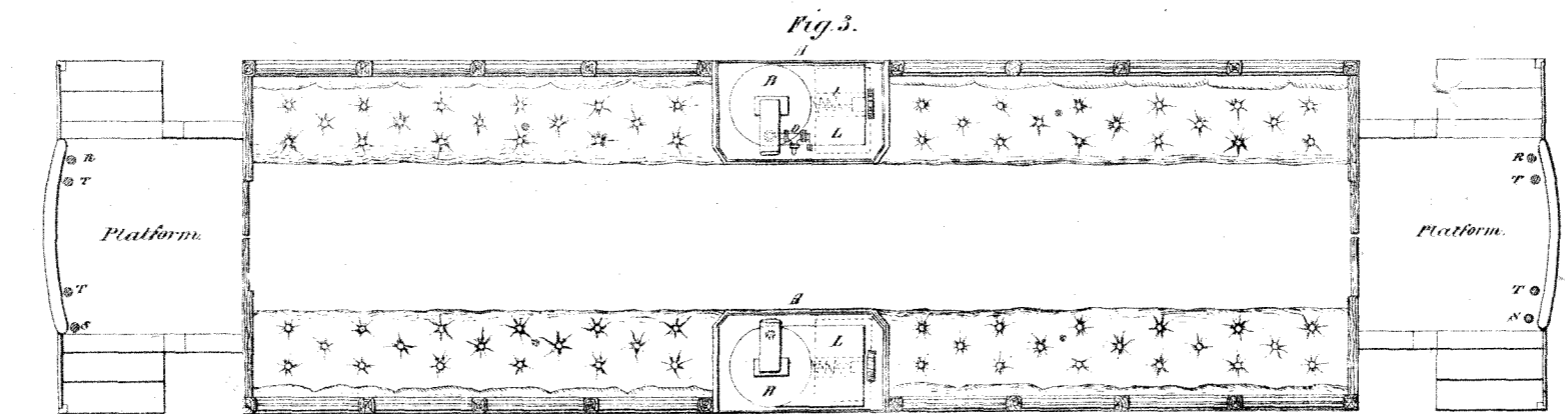
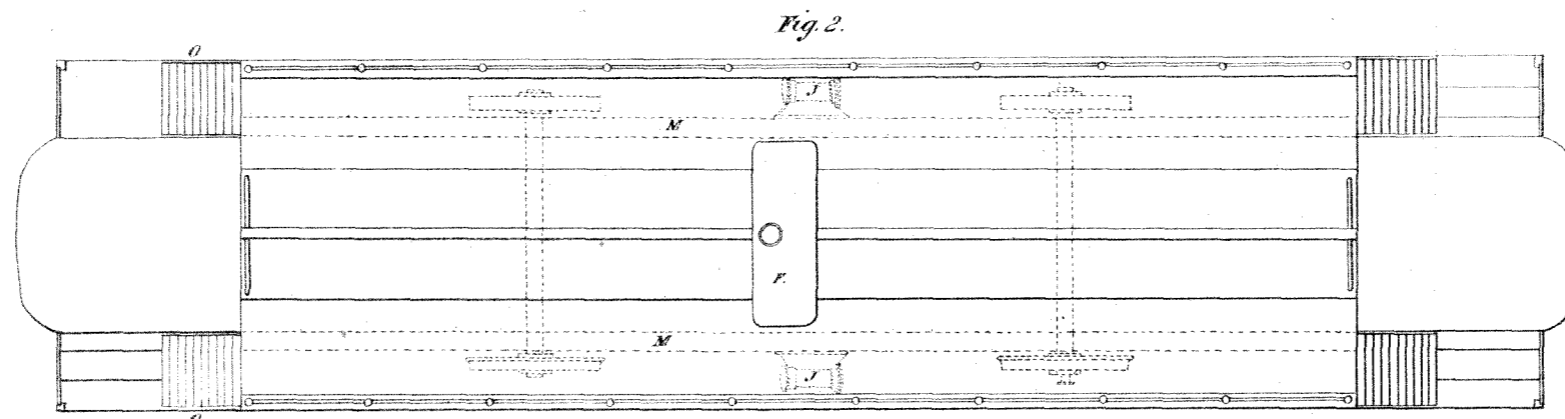
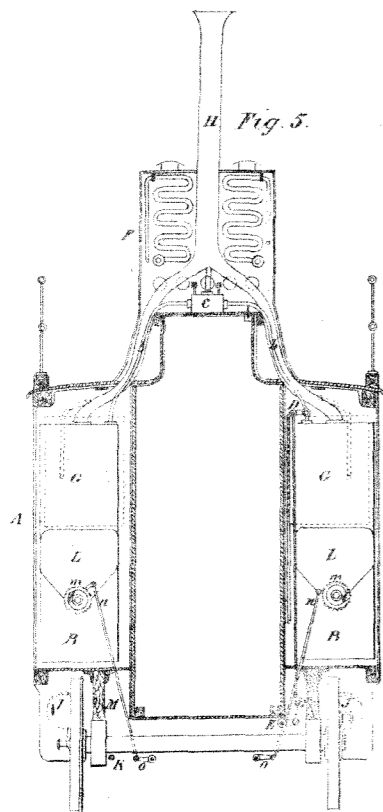
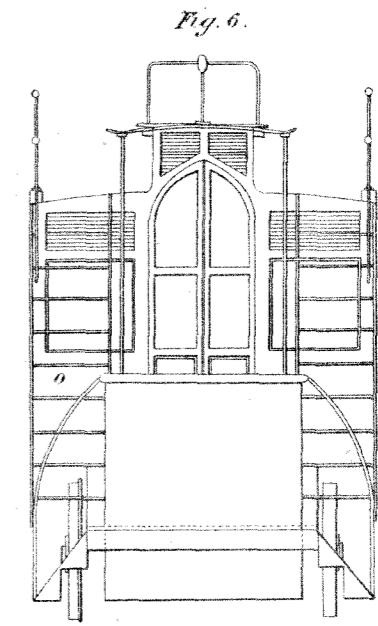
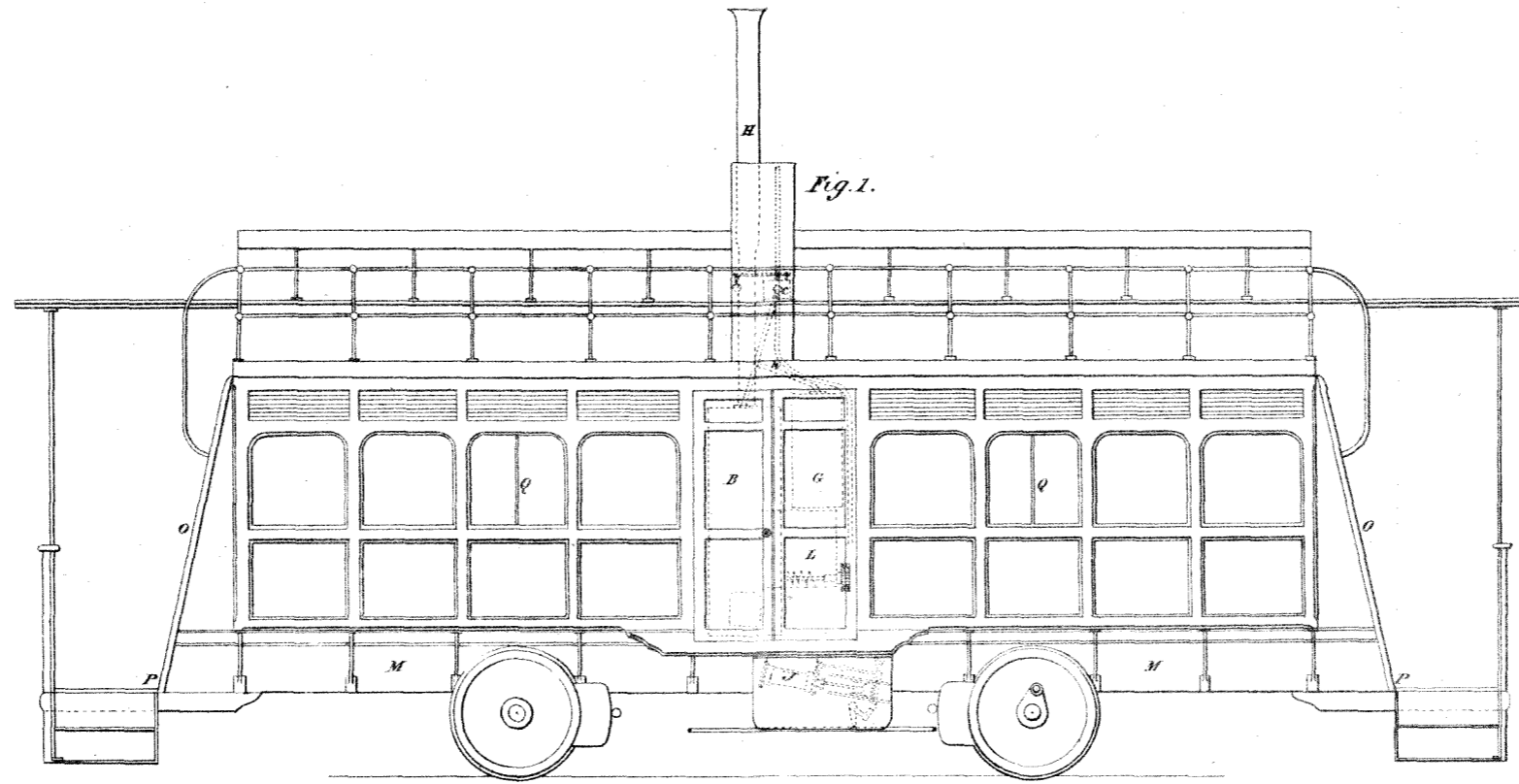
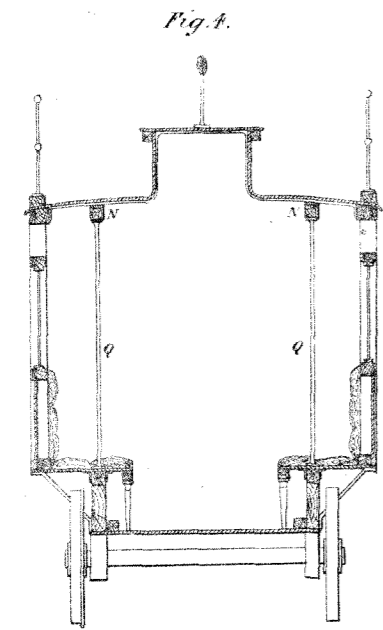
We have, &c.,  
GOTHER K. MANN.  
JOHN WHITTON.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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[Drawings—three sheets.]





This is the Sheet of Drawings marked B referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to John Grantham this twenty-sixth day of June 1872.

Hercules Robinson.

C.

FIG. 1.

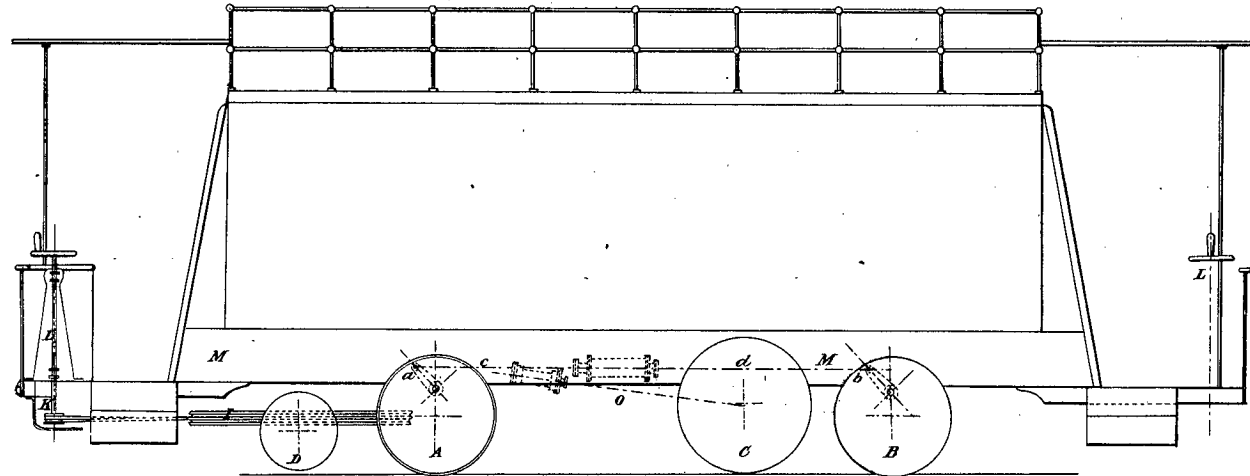
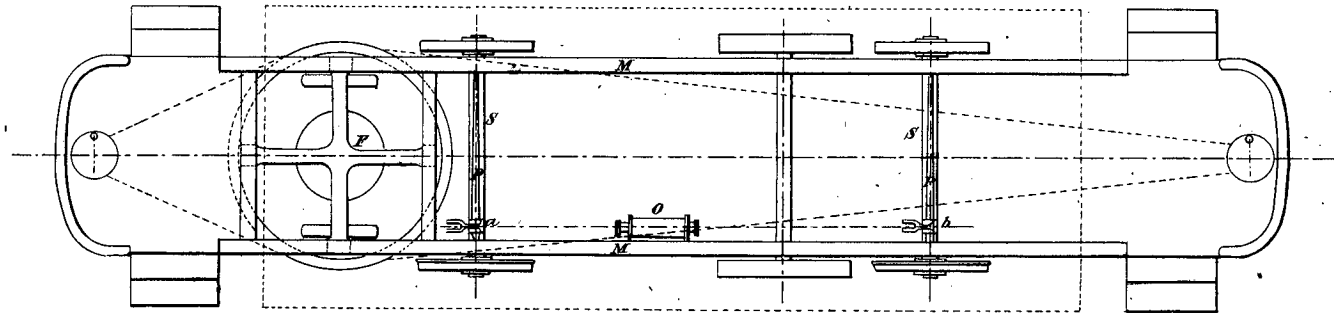
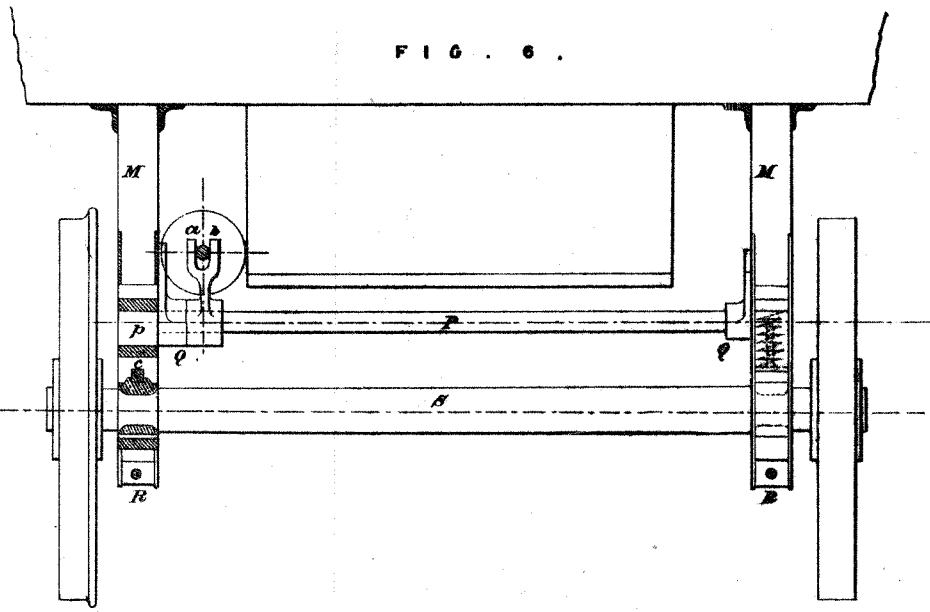
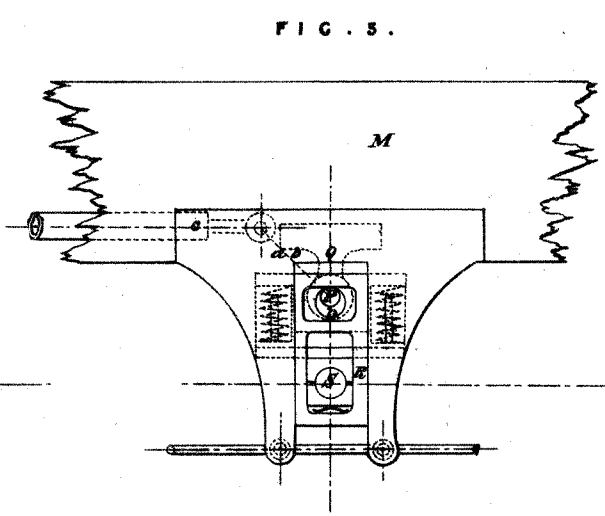
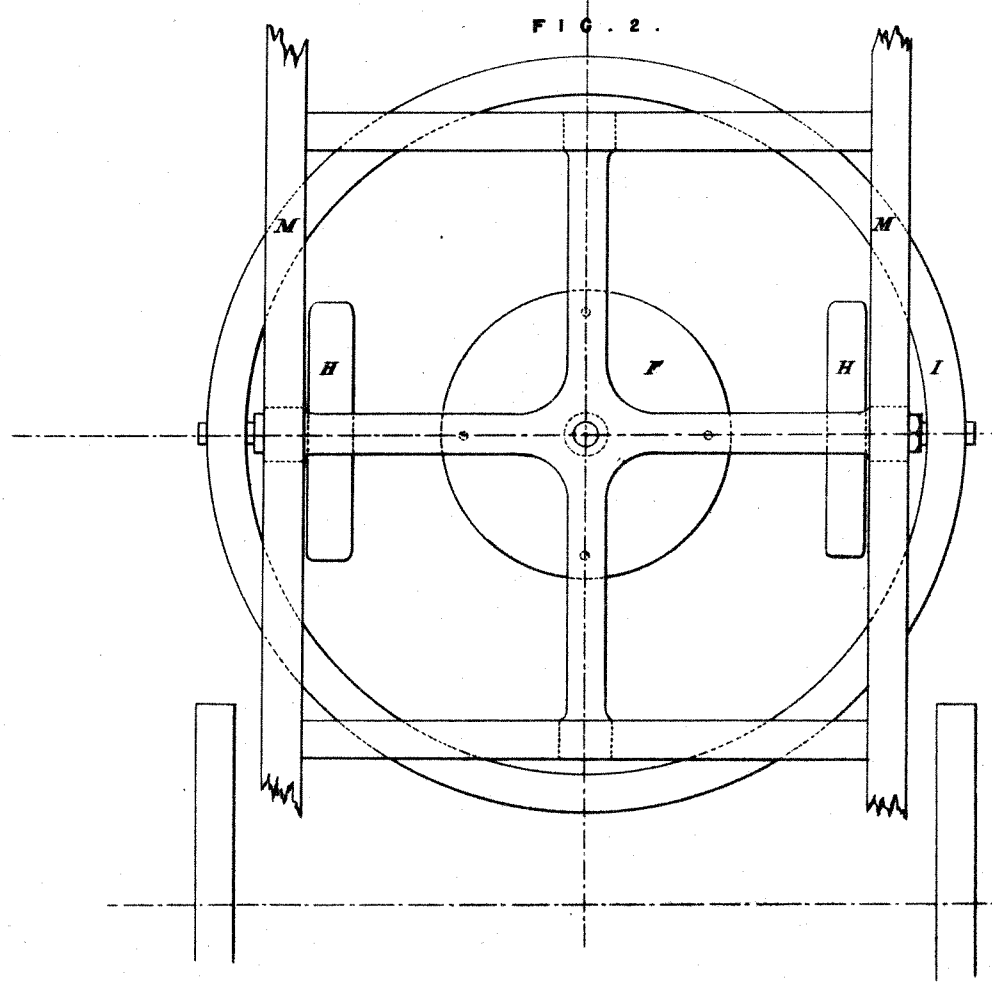
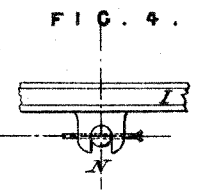
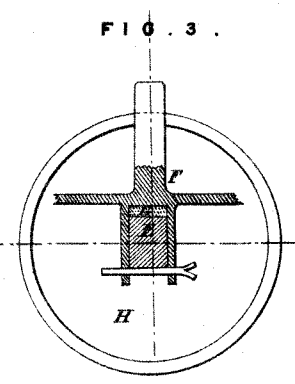
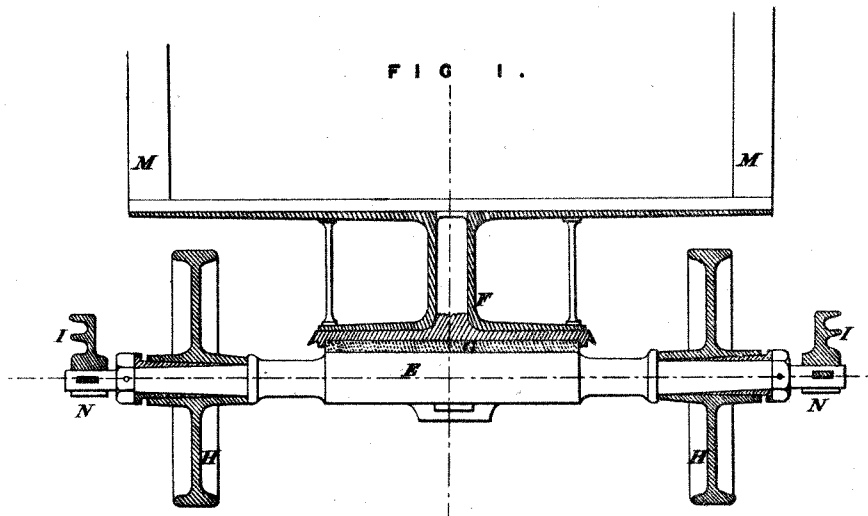


FIG. 2.



*This is the Sheet of Drawings marked C  
referred to in the annexed Letters of  
Registration granted to John Grantham  
this twenty sixth day of June. 1872.  
Hercules Robinson.*



*This is the Sheet of Drawings marked D referred to in the  
annexed Letters of Registration granted to John Grantham,  
this twentieth day of June, 1872. Hercules Robinson*

[ 69 ]




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A.D. 1872, 22nd July. No. 318.

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**IMPROVEMENTS IN EXTRACTING COPPER FROM ITS ORES.**

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**LETTERS OF REGISTRATION** to Thomas Sterry Hunt and James Douglas, the younger, for Improvements in extracting Copper from its Ores.

[Registered on the 23rd day of July, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS THOMAS STERRY HUNT, of the city of Montreal, and James Douglas, the younger, of the city of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, have, by the Petition of their attorney, John Musson, of Glebe Point, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in the art of extracting Copper from its Ores," which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed ; and that they, the said Petitioners, have by their said attorney, deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Thomas Sterry Hunt and James Douglas, the younger, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Thomas Sterry Hunt and James Douglas, the younger, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Thomas Sterry Hunt and James Douglas, the younger, shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Improvements in extracting Copper from its Ores.*

## SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, we, THOMAS STERRY HUNT, of the city of Montreal, and JAMES DOUGLAS, junior, of the city of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, send greeting :

WHEREAS we are desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration for securing unto us Her Majesty's Special License, that we our executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as we or they should or may at any time agree with, and no others, should and lawfully might, from time to time, and at all times during the term of fourteen years, to be computed from the day on which this instrument is left at the Office of the Colonial Secretary at Sydney, make, use, exercise, and vend, within the Colony of New South Wales, an invention for Improvements in the art of extracting Copper from its Ores; and in order to obtain the said Letters of Registration we must, by an instrument in writing under our hands and seals, particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed: Now know ye, that we, the said Thomas Sterry Hunt and James Douglas, junior, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention and the manner performed to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement and description (that is to say):—

For the extraction of copper from its ores by this process it should be in the state of an oxide, or some compound thereof, as oxy-chloride or carbonate. These oxidized forms of copper are decomposed, under proper conditions, by proto-chloride of iron with the production of chlorides of copper soluble in certain saline solutions and of insoluble per-oxide of iron, with more or less insoluble oxy-chloride of basic persalt of iron, which may be rendered soluble by the action of sulphurous acid.

The pulverized and naturally or artificially oxidized ores are to this end to be digested by a watery solution of a neutral proto-salt of iron, with or without the addition of an alkaline or earthy chloride, as common sea-salt. We prefer the neutral proto-chloride of iron obtained by the action of crude hydrochloric acid or metallic iron, or by double decomposition of proto-sulphate of iron with an equivalent of chloride of sodium or chloride of calcium. The solution or bath for dissolving the oxide of copper may be conveniently prepared as follows:—120 pounds of sea-salt (chloride of sodium), or 112 pounds of dry chloride of calcium, or its equivalent of hydrated chloride, are to be dissolved with 280 pounds of proto-sulphate of iron (green copperas) in 100 imperial gallons of water. In place of the above salts we may substitute an amount of proto-chloride of iron, prepared by any convenient means, and containing 56 pounds of metallic iron. To the bath of 100 gallons prepared in either way, 200 pounds of common salt are then added when the solution is ready for use, and will be found capable of chlorodizing about 90 pounds of copper. The power of brine to dissolve the dichloride of copper formed increases greatly with the strength and temperature. From a solution like the above a portion of sulphate of soda will separate by heating or by cooling, and may be rejected. These proportions are convenient, but in the case of poor ores a solution of one-half the strength may be used with advantage.

In the treatment of copper ores by this process, they may be divided into two classes—non-sulphuretted and sulphuretted ores. The first class, or non-sulphuretted oxidized ores, includes the oxide of copper, the carbonates, the oxy-chloride, and the red or sub-oxide. To prepare these for treatment they must all be finely pulverized, and the carbonates may with advantage be gently calcined before or after grinding in order to expel carbonic acid. The red oxide, if alone or predominating, should also be gently calcined after grinding to convert it into protoxide; but if mixed with a considerable portion of protoxidized ores this is not necessary. The pulverized oxidized ores thus prepared are to be digested with the above bath with frequent agitation. Heat is not necessary; but a heat of ebullition greatly accelerates the solution of the oxides of copper, which in practice should not be equal to more than 60 or 70 pounds of copper for 100 gallons of the above bath. When the solution is complete, and the liquid drawn off, the insoluble residue is to be lixiviated with a small volume of hot strong brine. The liquid is then digested with metallic iron, by which the copper is thrown down as cement copper, two parts by weight of iron yielding about three parts of metallic copper. The bath thus freed from copper contains a large amount of regenerated proto-chloride of iron, and can be used at once to treat a fresh portion of oxidized copper ore. A small loss of chlorine which separates as oxy-chloride has, however, to be supplied, by adding to the bath from time to time proto-chloride of iron, or the salts required to produce it. This, however, need not exceed for each repetition one-eighth of the original quantity of iron-salt, and by careful exclusion of the air may be reduced to much less. The strength of the bath in proto-chloride of iron should be determined from time to time by appropriate tests.

In localities where it may be desirable to economize the proto-sulphate or proto-chloride of iron, a modification of the process may be adopted, which consists in treating with sulphurous acid the iron compounds precipitated by the oxide of copper. To this end, sulphurous acid from the roasting of sulphuretted ores, or from any other source, is made to pass over or through the bath after or during the process of dissolving the oxide of copper. In the latter case, the proto-salts of iron are constantly regenerated, and serve to chlorodize fresh portions of oxide of copper, so that a small amount of proto-chloride of iron with the aid of sufficient common salt and sulphurous acid may be employed to convert a large quantity of copper into dichloride, the excess of which is precipitated, and may be dissolved by hot strong brine, which deposits a large portion of it on cooling;—a property which may be taken advantage of to use the same brine indefinitely by heating and cooling each time. The solid dichloride is rapidly reduced by contact with iron, especially when wet with brine, and yields metallic copper and proto-chloride of iron; one part of iron yielding two parts of copper. To prevent the partial precipitation of copper from the dichloride solution by the air, it is well in all cases to have a small portion of a proto-salt of iron present. A little free sulphurous acid will also prevent such precipitation, but should be expelled or allowed to escape from such solution before adding metallic iron.

In the case of sulphuretted ores of copper, the first step in the application of our process has for its object to convert the metal into an oxide soluble in the bath already described. This conversion is effected by thorough calcination in the air, by which means all copper, iron, and sulphur are oxidized. We prefer, to this end, to pulverize the sulphuretted ores and roast them in a muffle furnace, with frequent stirring. A low red heat suffices, and what is called "a dead roast" is to be avoided, not only because it involves a waste of time and fuel, but because the high temperature required causes the oxide  
of

*Improvements in extracting Copper from its Ores.*

of copper to become difficultly soluble in the proto-chloride bath. The roasting need only be continued until the complete oxidation of the sulphuret of copper and its conversion into a mixture of oxide of copper with a variable proportion of sulphate of copper. This product may be treated directly with the bath without addition, as directed for non-sulphuretted ores; but the excess of sulphates thus introduced renders the bath impure, and much more metallic iron is required for the subsequent precipitation than when the whole of the copper is in the form of oxide. We therefore prefer to proceed as follows:— We determine in the roasted ore the amount of copper present as sulphate soluble in water, which will vary but little for a given ore roasted under constant conditions, and we add to the bath at the same time an equivalent of lime, which serves to convert the sulphate of copper into soluble sulphate of lime and oxide of copper. In practice it is well to leave undecomposed a small amount of sulphate of copper, which in a subsequent stage of the process will give with metallic iron the sulphate of iron required to replace the small loss of chlorine already mentioned. To an ore with eight per cent. of copper, for instance, which after roasting holds three per cent. of copper as oxide and five per cent. as sulphate, we may add lime enough to decompose four-fifths of the latter, at the rate of 28.0 parts of pure lime for 31.7 parts of copper, or about an equal weight of ordinary non-magnesian lime, being four pounds of finely ground lime for each one hundred pounds of the above roasted ore. An equivalent quantity of carbonate of lime or other alkaline or earthy base may be used instead of quicklime, but with less advantage. The roasted ore and lime may be added to the bath together, or better—the ore first; and the subsequent part of the process is to be conducted exactly as already described for the ores of the first class.

The sulphate of soda which gradually accumulates in the bath, from additions of proto-sulphate of iron or of sulphate of copper, may be decomposed by adding from time to time small portions of chloride of calcium, which yields gypsum and chloride of sodium, or, as before explained, by crystallizing it out with the aid of heat or cold. Any undesirable excess of proto-chloride of iron which may be present may be got rid of by adding an equivalent quantity of quicklime to the bath, previously freed from copper.

We do not claim the use of any particular form of furnace, nor of any special arrangement for calcining, lixiviating, or precipitating, reserving to ourselves the choice of the best forms of apparatus for these purposes; neither do we claim the use of proto-salts of iron otherwise than in solution, nor the use of perchloride or other persalts of iron; nor yet the use of sulphurous acid, save and except in connection with proto-salts of iron, as already set forth.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. The use and application of a solution of neutral proto-chloride of iron, or of mixtures containing it, for the purpose of converting the oxide or sub-oxide of copper, or their compounds, into chlorides of copper.
2. The use of sulphurous acid for the purpose of decomposing the oxy-chloride of iron formed in the preceding reaction.
3. The use of a process for the purpose of extracting copper from its naturally or artificially oxidized ores, by the aid of the first or the first and second of the above reactions, substantially in the manner already set forth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this thirteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

THOMAS STERRY HUNT,  
By his Attorney, JOHN MUSSON.  
JAMES DOUGLAS, JUNR.,  
By his Attorney, JOHN MUSSON.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Thomas Sterry Hunt and James Douglas, the younger, this twenty-second day of July, 1872.

**REPORT.**

Sydney, 25 June, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration, securing to Messrs. Thomas Sterry Hunt, of Montreal, and James Douglas, junr., of Quebec, Canada, their invention of "Improvements in the art of extracting Copper from its Ores," in accordance with the Petition, specification, drawings, and claim submitted by Mr. John Musson as their Attorney, and transmitted for our report under your B.C. communication of the 15th instant, No. 4,429, herewith returned.

We have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.  
GOTHEK K. MANN.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.





[ 73 ]



A.D. 1872, 22nd July. No. 319.

**SMELTING FURNACE.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Ebenezer Vickery and William Barton, for a Smelting Furnace.

[Registered on the 23rd day of July, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS EBENEZER VICKERY and WILLIAM BARTON, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, have by their Petition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of a Smelting Furnace, for separating gold, silver, and copper from other metals, and from ores, and from each other, and for smelting metals, which is more particularly described in the specification and plan which are hereunto annexed ; and that they, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Ebenezer Vickery and William Barton, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive advantage and enjoyment of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Ebenezer Vickery and William Barton, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Ebenezer Vickery and William Barton shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office of the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Smelting Furnace.*

SPECIFICATION for Registration for Patent of EBENEZER VICKERY and WILLIAM BARTON'S "New Smelting Furnace," for separating gold, silver, and copper from other metals, and from ores, and from each other, or for smelting metals.

## REFERENCES TO PLAN.

A, fan for blast. B, bottom of grate. C, fire-bars. D, coal fire. E, space for gas, smoke, &c. F, clay fire-bars. G, charcoal furnace. H, retort for metal or ores. I, tap-race. J, flue. K, composition plates of antimony and cast-iron placed within the flue. L, coal-feeder. M, charcoal-feeder. N, metal-feeder. O, damper. P, plate covers. Q, feeding-hopper. R, connecting pipe.

Metals or ores containing gold or silver, copper, tin, and other metals, are placed within the furnace through the metal-feeder N, and pass through to retort H. A coal fire in which chlorine gas is formed being lighted, D, is acted upon by the blast from fan A, or blast engines similarly placed. The gas and smoke from the coal fire passes into space E, through fire-bars F into charcoal furnace G. There the gas, smoke, and other impurities which would otherwise pass through to the metal is consumed, *i.e.*, the carbon is extracted from the fuel by the charcoal and all impurities are consumed. Thus a great heat is obtained with a small amount of fuel.

The intense white heat thus produced meets the metals or ores in retort H and melts them. The metals other than gold or silver pass out of the furnace through tap I. All gold or silver becomes oxidized, and passing through flue J, is caught by prepared plates of antimony and cast-iron, K, which are afterwards withdrawn from the furnace, and the gold and silver planed off, or afterwards otherwise treated.

The furnace is self-feeding. A feeding-hopper, Q, is placed above the furnace, a pipe from which, R, passes through the flue to metal-feeder N.

Metals or ores being placed in the hopper pass through the pipe within the flue, and thereby is roasted by the great heat, and sulphur is burned off. The metals or ores are thus rendered easier for treatment when they get to the retort.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Ebenezer Vickery and William Barton, this twenty-second day of July, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 28 June, 1872.

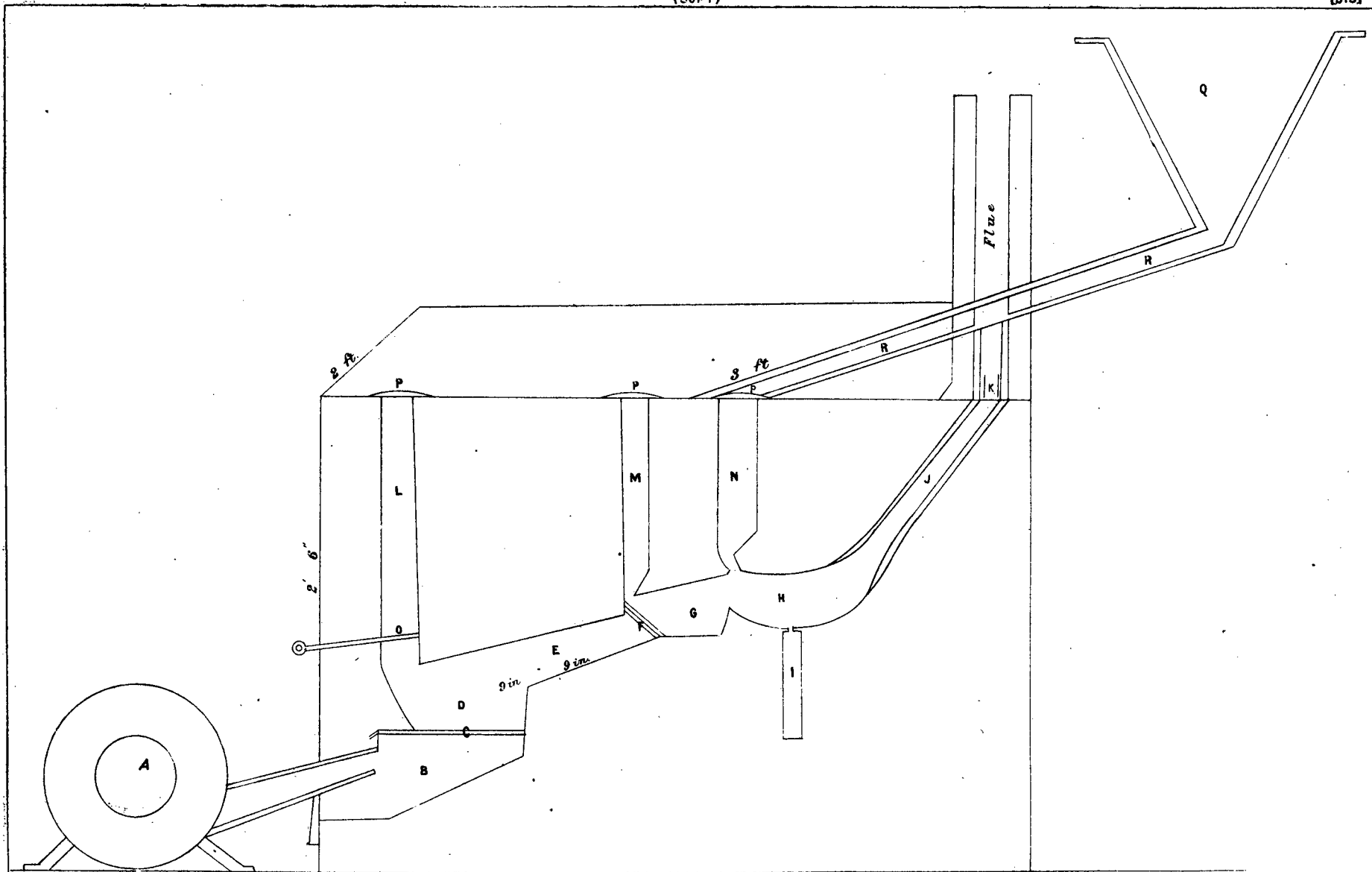
SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration in favour of Mr. Ebenezer Vickery and William Barton, of this city, for their invention of "a Smelting Furnace, for separating gold, silver, and copper from other metals, and from ores, and from each other, and for smelting metals," in accordance with, and as detailed in their Petition, specification, and drawing (no distinct claim being set forth apart from their specification, &c.), transmitted for our report under your B.C. communication of the 22nd instant, No. 4,615, herewith returned.

We have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.  
GOTHER K. MANN.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.



*This is the Plan referred to in the annexed Letters of  
 Registration granted to Ebenezer Vickery and William  
 Burton, this twenty-second day of July, 1872.*

*Hercules Robinson.*

[ 75 ]



A.D. 1872, 23rd July. No. 320.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN WASHING, CLEANSING, AND PURIFYING PETROLEUM  
AND OTHER KINDS OF OILS, &c.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Henry Francis Howell, for Improvements in washing, cleansing, and purifying Petroleum and other kinds of Oils, and in the Apparatus for performing the same.

[Registered on the 23rd day of July, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS HENRY FRANCIS HOWELL, of Saint Catherine's, in the county of Lincoln, Province of Ontario, Canada, hath by the Petition of his agent, James Porter, of 149, Foveaux-street, in the city of Sydney and Colony of New South Wales, engineer, humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in washing, cleansing, and purifying Petroleum and other kinds of Oils, and in the Apparatus for performing the same," which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath by his said agent deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Henry Francis Howell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Henry Francis Howell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Henry Francis Howell shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Improvements in washing, cleansing, and purifying Petroleum, &c.*

## SPECIFICATION of Invention for Washing and Cleansing Apparatus hereunder detailed.

I, JAMES PORTEE, of the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, on behalf of Henry Francis Howell, of Saint Catherine's, in the county of Lincoln, Province of Ontario, Canada, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention to be for improvements in washing, cleansing, and purifying Petroleum and other kinds of Oils. The particulars are as follows:—

The cruder kinds of petroleum and the residuum left after the ordinary process of distillation contains much foreign matter, some of which may be separated from it by settling or by gravitation, but this process leaves the oil more or less impure and unfit for use. To remedy this is the principal object of this invention, partly by distillation, and partly by washing the oil while in a heated and agitated state, in suitably constructed and arranged stills, provided with agitators and settling tanks employed as hereafter described.

The principal use to which this improvement is applicable is redistilling the residuum to obtain lubricating oils therefrom. This is effected by first heating the residuum to a suitable temperature in a properly constructed closed fire still, with means for agitating it during the process of heating, for the double purpose of mixing or uniting chemical agents with the residuum, and causing some of the foreign matter contained in it to precipitate by the action of the heat and chemical agents. After the residuum is thus treated in the fire still, it is then discharged into a second open top still, provided with a steam jacket on its entire outer surface, for keeping the oil at a proper temperature by steam or hot water while being treated. This still is also provided with an apparatus for agitating the oil, and in the meantime jets of heated water are applied to its surface, for washing or cleansing it by passing down through the oil, and with it carrying down the impurities by gravitation or absorption, which has been more or less separated from the oil by the chemical agents, heating and agitating process before described, into the lower part of the still, which is made concave or cone-shaped, to cause the impurities and the washing water to readily collect and discharge from the still through a pipe attached to the bottom of it. This still is usually constructed for the cone part of it to contain from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  as much water in bulk as there is oil in the still. This proportion however may be varied, to suit the purity of the residuum or oil distilled. After the oil has been treated in the second still by agitating and washing as before described, for purifying and restoring it, it is then discharged into a third open top vessel or settling tank of increased diameter compared with the stills, with its lower end made cone-shaped, and its entire surface steam-jacketed similar to the still hereinbefore described for keeping the oil heated during the time of settling. The treatment of the residuum in the closed top fire still, and by the various processes, including the settling tank as hereinbefore described, is but one part of the improvement by which the lubricating oil in the residuum is restored and purified. The second treatment of the residuum or oil is performed in a similar set of stills and a settling tank, that is to say, the oil in the settling tank hereinbefore described, is pumped again into a closed top fire still, where it is again treated with different chemical agents to those first used, heated to a proper temperature, and agitated for purifying and mixing the chemical agents, and after remaining long enough in the fire still it is again discharged into another open top still, agitated and washed until it attains the required purity, after which it is again discharged into a settling tank, where it may be re-washed, allowed to settle, and afterwards drawn off for use.

A portion of this improvement is the manner employed for setting fire-heated stills. The usual method adopted is to rest the edge of the bottom of the still on masonry constructed in the furnace. In place of this, I attach to the sides of the still, at suitable points, several brackets of metal, which are riveted or bolted to the still. These brackets support the still by resting on brickwork for enclosing the still and forming the furnace. The brackets rest on masonry sufficiently above the furnace to prevent the heat from having any effect on them, and at the same time leaves the bottom of the still free to move by expansion and contraction without breaking or damaging the furnace walls, and prevents the still from getting out of level or being displaced from its true position by the machinery employed for working the agitators. Screw bolts are passed down through the masonry to hold it together firmly. These bolts pass opposite or near each other bracked attached to the still. The furnace is constructed under the still, so that any part or all of it may be removed and reset without interfering with the outer walls of the furnace and still. The flue from the furnace may be carried entirely around the still by division walls, or made to pass out at one side of the still direct from the furnace; this will depend upon the intensity of heat required for use. Another portion of this improvement is the manner of constructing and working the agitators for stirring the oil in the fire, and open top stills. Six agitating arms or wings are commonly used, or any other even and suitable number may be employed. Half of these arms are made to revolve in one direction, and the other half in the opposite direction; this is done for thoroughly stirring and mixing the chemical agents with the residuum. The agitating arms are attached to two vertical shafts; one of these shafts is made hollow, and works at the top of the still, through which the second shaft passes and works the lower agitators. Both of these shafts are provided with suitable levelled gearing on the top of the still, to give them the requisite motion and for causing them to move in opposite directions, thereby working the lower part of the agitators in one direction and the upper half in the opposite direction, for purposes before stated.

Another method may be employed for agitating the oil in the still besides that hereinbefore described, namely, by forcing currents of air under sufficient pressure by any suitably constructed air-pump into the lower end of the still, which would agitate the oil by rising up through the body of it, owing to its less specific gravity compared with the oil, and thoroughly mix the chemical ingredients with it, and thereby produce the same mechanical effect as would be accomplished by the agitating arms before described, or if desired the agitating arms and air could be used in combination. In all cases in using air the pump or pipe for conducting the air into the still should extend a suitable distance above the surface of the oil to prevent it from running back into the air-pump.

To give a better understanding of the said invention, reference will be made to the accompanying drawings and letters of reference marked thereon, and made to form part of this specification. Similar letters refer to corresponding parts.

Fig. 1 is a plan of the stills and settling tanks, and fig. 2 represents a vertical section through the diameter of one set of the stills and a tank.

A<sup>1</sup> and A are closed top stills, suspended in furnaces of brick-work by iron brackets, M M M M. These brackets may be secured to the sides of the stills by screw bolts or rivets, and a sufficient distance from the

*Improvements in washing, cleansing, and purifying Petroleum, &c.*

the furnace to prevent the heat from having any injurious effect upon them or the brick-work on which they rest. This method of suspending the stills by brackets instead of resting them on their lower ends in the furnace, as is usually done, permits the still to expand and contract by the action of the heat without the risk of breaking or cracking, which often happen when set in furnaces in the ordinary way, owing to the great weight brought on the bottom of the still in a heated state when filled with oil, which often results in an explosion and damage by fire. Bolts, W W W W, are passed down through the brick-work directly opposite or near the brackets, to firmly hold the mass of it together. The brackets M M, as shown in fig. 2, is to represent the relative position with the sides of the still and masonry. The structure of the furnace is seen at N, and the flue O leading from it passes into a subterraneous passage at P, which runs at a safe distance from the still into a chimney stack, to avoid danger by fire.

The stills A' and A are furnished with agitators or stirring arms, J J J and K K K, which are revolved by the bevelled gearing H and pulleys I, working in suitably constructed frames at the top of the stills as represented. The arms J and K are made to move in opposite directions; this is done by attaching them to separate shafts. The top shaft is made hollow, through which a second shaft passes for revolving the three lower arms K K K. The lower end of the hollow shaft works on a cross beam *e*, and the lower end of the inside shaft revolves in a step attached to the bottom of the still, by bevelled wheels, H, attached to the top end of the hollow shaft and top end of the inside shaft, as represented in fig. 2; and the pinion working between them causes the two shafts, and consequently the agitating arms, to move in opposite direction. The structure and working of the agitating arms will be fully understood by the drawings, and without further specification.

B' and B represent the opened top stills with their sides and lower ends steam-jacketed, as shown at S S in fig. 2, for keeping the oil at a proper temperature while being washed and agitated. These stills are also provided with agitating arms and gear wheels for working the agitators, as before described in the closed top stills A'. The stills B' rest on wood frames, T T, and their lower ends are made cone-shaped, as represented in fig. 2, for effectually collecting the dirt and washing water deposited from the oil in the process of purifying it, which is discharged from the still through the pipe R, furnished with a stop-cock, as represented in fig. 2. The condensed steam in the steam-jacket S S around the still is discharged at the cock *t*. C' and C are settling tanks, with their sides and lower ends steam-jacketed, as shown at S S, for keeping the oil at a proper temperature while it is being washed and settling. These tanks rest on a frame-work of wood, T T, similar to the open top stills B, and their lower ends are made cone-shaped, for collecting the dirt and washing water from the oil during the process of settling, which is discharged through the pipe R, similar to that described in connection with stills B. The condensed steam in the jacket S S around the settling tank is discharged through the cock *t*.

The stills A' A are steamed and washed out after each charge of oil is run from them into the open stills B' B. The steam and water for this purpose are admitted to the stills at their tops through the pipes *a a*, and discharged from them at the pipes X X, as shown in fig. 1. The pipes *a* and X will be furnished with suitable stop-cocks for shutting off and on the steam and water. The distilling apparatus is furnished with oil, and treated in the following manner:—The closed top fire still A' is supplied with residuum or oil through the pipe D, by any suitably constructed pump or by gravitation; the still is filled nearly full, then chemical agents are added to it through the man-hole V in the top of the still, fire is then applied to the still, and the oil and chemical agents stirred together by the agitating apparatus before described. When the oil is brought to a proper temperature for liberating the foreign matter it contains, and mixing the chemical agents by the heat as well as agitating process, it is then discharged into the open top still B' through the pipe E', where it is agitated and washed by heated water applied to the surface of the oil, in any suitable manner, through one or a series of jets; the heated or washing water descending through the oil to the bottom of the still, and with it dissolves and carries down the impurities separated from the oil by the heat and chemical agents which is discharged at the bottom of the still through the pipes R before described. After the oil remains in the still B' a sufficient time it is again discharged into the settling tank C', when it is allowed to settle without being agitated, and again rewashed with hot water, if required. At this stage of the process the oil is only partly purified, and has again to undergo a similar treatment of heating, agitating, and washing in a similarly constructed set of stills and settling tanks represented in fig. 1. To do this the oil is pumped or otherwise conducted from the settling tank C through the pipe W' into the fire still A, where it is again heated and agitated, and afterwards discharged into the open top still B, agitated and washed, and finally discharged into the settling tank C, where the washing water and impurities are allowed to settle from it, when it is drawn off for use into barrels, as shown at Y.

Instead of using the arrangement of stills and settling tanks as represented in fig. 1, the fire still A could be arranged below the settling tank C, so that the oil could run out of the tank into the still to undergo its second distillation, thereby dispensing with pumping the oil from the settling tank into the still A, as shown in fig. 1; or in other words, the whole of the distilling apparatus could be placed on an incline or steps, so that the oil could flow from vessel to vessel by its own gravity until it is fit for use or barrelling.

Having now described the nature and object of the invention, and the manner of constructing and working the same, what I claim is—

Firstly—Setting or suspending the stills A' A in furnaces by brackets, M M M M, attached to the sides of the stills, as specified and represented, or in any other mechanical equivalent manner, for advantages and purposes hereinbefore stated.

Secondly—The construction or use of the stirring or agitating apparatus in the fire and open top stills, with the arms J J J and K K K made to move in opposite directions, as represented, and for purposes hereinbefore specified.

Thirdly—The construction and combined arrangement and use of the stills A' A and B' B, and settling tanks C' C, as represented, and for purposes specified in the foregoing specification.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Henry Francis Howell, this twenty-third day of July, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.  
REPORT.

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*Improvements in washing, cleansing, and purifying Petroleum, &c.*

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REPORT.

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Sydney, 28 June, 1872.

SIR,

In recommending the issue of Letters of Registration, securing to Mr. Henry Francis Howell his invention of "Improvements in washing, cleansing, and purifying Petroleum and other kinds of Oils, and in the Apparatus for performing the same," in accordance with the specifications, drawings, and claim submitted by Mr. James Porter, on behalf of Mr. Howell, and forwarded for our report, under your B.C. communication of the 17th instant, No. 4,523,—

\* \* \* \* \*

We have, &c.,

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

CHAS. WATT.  
GOTHEB K. MANN.

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[Drawings—one sheet.]



FIG. 1.

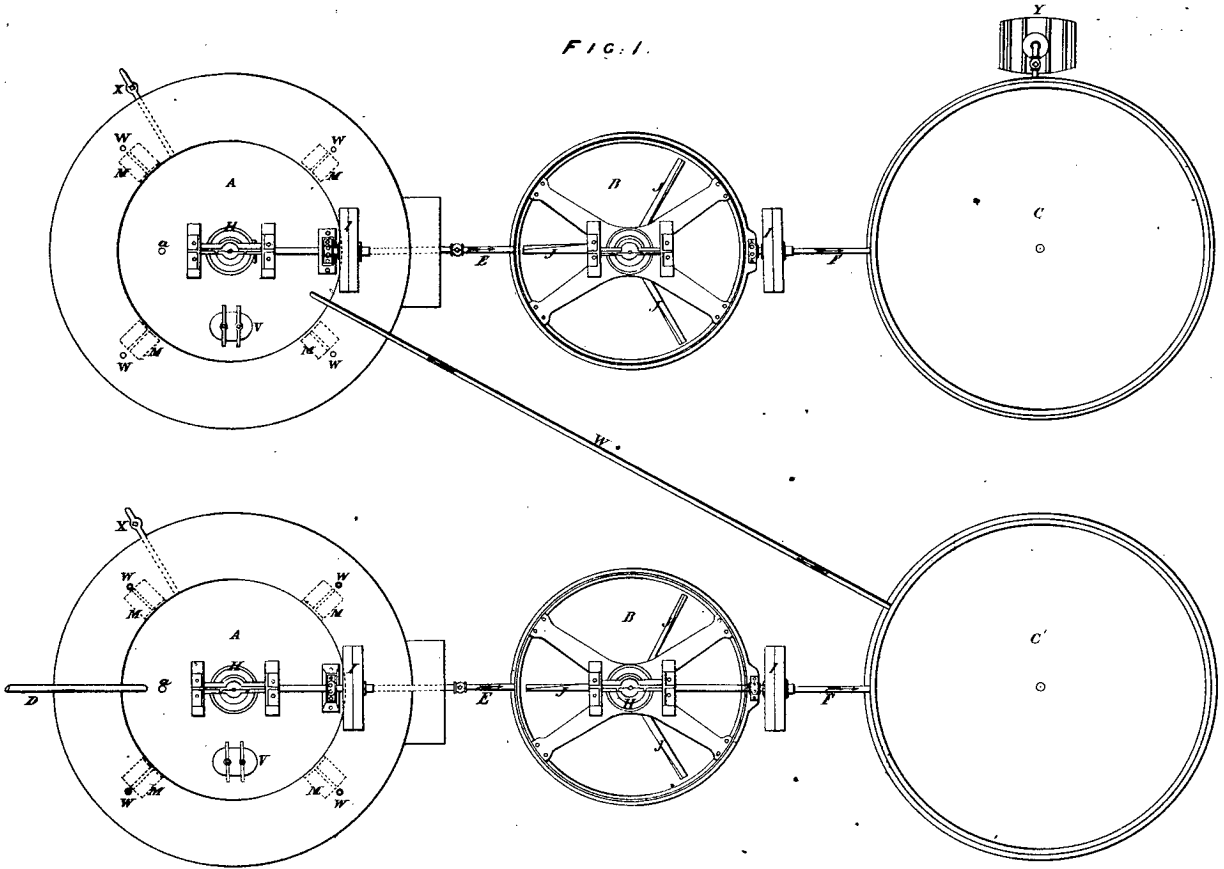
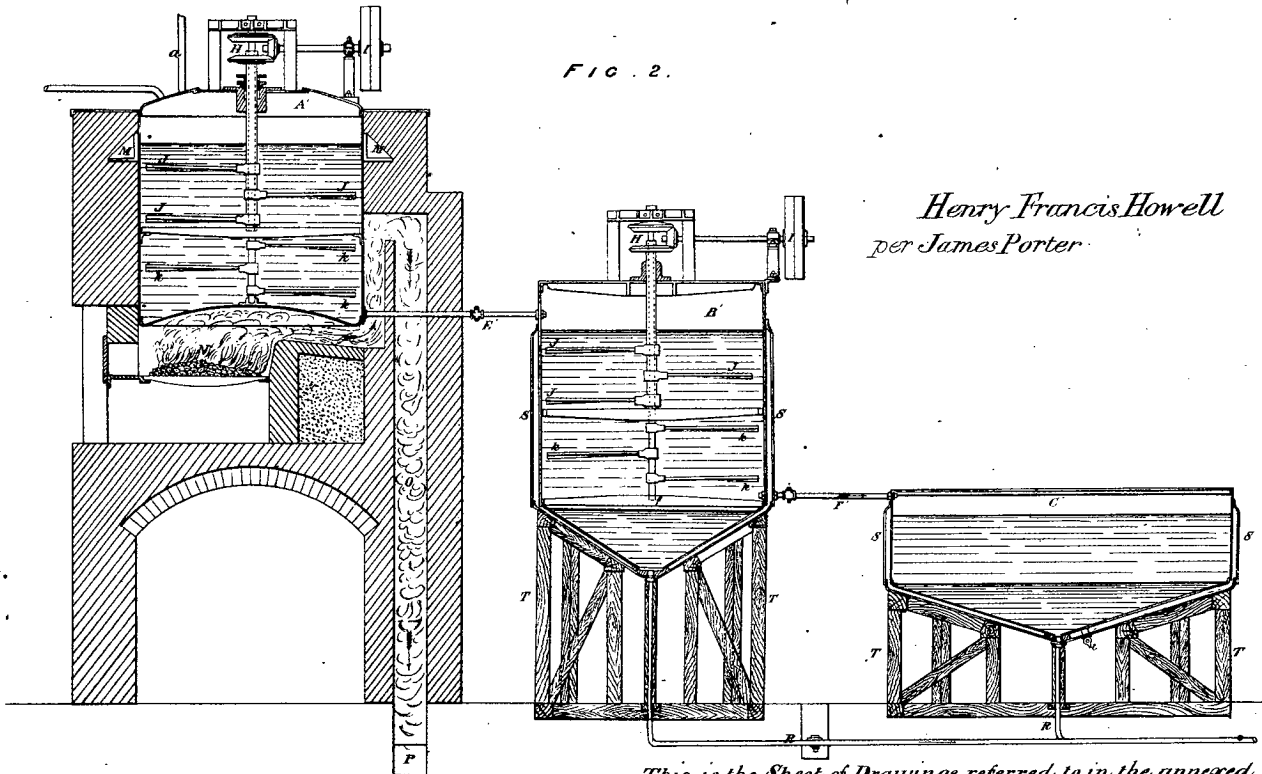


FIG. 2.



Henry Francis Howell  
per James Porter

This is the Sheet of Drawings referred to in the annexed  
Letters of Registration granted to Henry Francis Howell  
this twentythird day of July 1872.  
Hercules Robinson.

[ 79 ]



A.D. 1872, 23rd July. No. 321.

**A CONTINUOUS DISTILLING APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING PETROLEUM  
AND OTHER KINDS OF OILS.**

**LETTERS OF REGISTRATION** to Henry Francis Howell, for an Invention of  
a continuous Distilling Apparatus for distilling Petroleum and other kinds  
of Oils.

[Registered on the 23rd day of July, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most  
Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS HENRY FRANCIS HOWELL, of Saint Catherine's, in the county of Lincoln, province  
of Ontario, Canada, hath by the Petition of his agent, James Porter, of 149 Foveaux-street, in the city of  
Sydney and Colony of New South Wales, engineer, humbly represented to me that he is the author or  
designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of a con-  
tinuous Distilling Apparatus for distilling Petroleum and other kinds of Oils, which is more particularly  
described in the specification and drawing which are hereunto annexed, and that he, the said Petitioner, hath,  
by his said agent, deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the  
sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as  
required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I  
would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the  
said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing  
to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the  
public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent  
persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my  
information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and  
authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant  
unto the said Henry Francis Howell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment  
and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the  
date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Henry Francis Howell, his executors, admin-  
istrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end  
and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be  
complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Henry Francis Howell shall not, within three  
days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the  
Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and  
all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of  
Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Govern-  
ment House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-third day of July, in the year of our  
Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*A continuous Distilling Apparatus for distilling Petroleum, &c.*

SPECIFICATION for Distilling Apparatus, as hereunder detailed.

I, JAMES PORTER, of the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, on behalf of HENRY FRANCIS HOWELL, of Saint Catherine's, in the county of Lincoln, province of Ontario, Canada, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention is, a continuous Distilling Apparatus for distilling Petroleum and other kinds of Oils, and in the Apparatus for performing the same. The particulars are as follows:—

The object of my invention is to distil petroleum and other kinds of oils, but more particularly crude petroleum and other oils of inferior quality, in a continuous manner, that admits of separately obtaining the naphtha and the lighter oils therefrom, and at the same time separating the heavier oil, grease, or gum from the crude material into separate grades or qualities, by which I am enabled to obtain or utilize from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the crude oils. This is effected by the mode employed of constructing and working the distilling apparatus hereafter more fully described, as will be seen when reference is made to the accompanying drawings. At the same time, my improvement admits of distilling oils with more safety and economy and much less offensive odour than any other process heretofore employed for the same purposes.

First.—A part of my improvements consists in employing one, two, or a series of tank-stills for first vapourizing the naphtha and light oils from the crude by steam at a proper temperature under pressure. The vapour and oil thus produced in these stills is made to pass into one, two, or a series of condensers or dividers, and thereby the different gravities of naphtha and light oils are obtained by causing the vapour of naphtha and oil to pass through a sufficient quantity of condensing water of the proper temperature in the bottom of each condenser for condensing and collecting naphtha and oils of different qualities and gravities due to the temperature of the condensing water in each divider.

Second.—Another portion of my improvement is in the structure of the still in which the oil receives its final distillation or vapourizing. The still is constructed for arranging in a boiler, by preference an upright boiler. The outer surface of the still is acted on by the heat from the water, and steam contained in the boiler. The fire for heating the boiler is applied to its lower end in a suitably constructed furnace, or, if desired, the steam can be generated in a separate and detached boiler at a safe distance from the distilling apparatus, and carried to the boiler-still by suitable pipes. This would avoid all danger by fire being used under the boiler-still. This still is economical in construction and working, and prevents any heat getting to the oil except through the medium of the water and steam in the boiler.

Third.—Another portion of my improvement consists in destroying the molecular condition, or atomizing the oil while undergoing the last distillation, to cause a sudden and instantaneous vapourizing of it, as hereinafter stated. Any mechanical force may be employed for this purpose. I prefer the use of steam, which is applied in the following manner: as the stream of oil enters the still through a suitably constructed pipe or orifice, it is brought into forcible contact with a jet or jets of steam taken from the boiler, which destroys the molecular condition of the oil, thereby causing it to pass instantly into vapour by the heat in the steam and from the still. To aid this process, in addition to the current of steam made to strike against the oil as it enters the still, the oil supply pipe leading from the tank to the still is provided with a jet or jets of steam, by suitably constructed nozzles arranged in the inside of the oil supply pipe, for the purpose of assisting in atomizing or destroying the molecular condition of the oil in its passage from the supply tank into the still.

Fourth.—Another portion of my improvement consists in using a vacuum in the still, constructed in connection with the boiler, which vacuum is made by any suitably constructed air-pump and condenser. By the use of the vacuum the oil in the still is vapourized at a lower temperature and with more economy than could be done under atmospheric pressure, and admits of extracting or vapourizing nearly all the remaining oil, grease and other products from the crude oil. It also greatly prevents the vapourizing of the sulphur, arsenic, and any other odorizing or injurious ingredients the crude oil may contain, which ingredients require a higher temperature to vapourize than is necessary for the oil; therefore, an oil is obtained by this method of distillation comparatively pure and deodorized.

The vapourizing stills are provided with a suitable system of steam pipes and cocks or valves, for supplying the proper quantity and pressure of steam to the stills, and likewise the stills and condensers are connected by a system of piping and cocks or valves, for conveying the vapour of naphtha and oil from the stills into the condensers or dividers, and from condenser to condenser, for producing any quality of naphtha or oil required.

To give a fuller understanding of my said invention, reference will be made to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures marked thereon.

The boiler-still and all its appendages are placed in connection on the drawings, so as to show the workings of the whole apparatus by one general view. In practice the different parts may be arranged in other positions to suit the convenient working of the inventions, or for any other purposes.

C is the metal tank in which the crude oil is placed preparatory to distilling. This tank is furnished with coils of steam-piping, for heating the oil, to precipitate the foreign matter it may contain as much as possible before the distilling process is commenced. A is a still into which the crude oil from the tank C is passed through the pipe *c'*. The still is furnished with steam from the boiler B' by the pipe *d*, for naphthalizing the crude oil. The vapour of naphtha is taken from the still A by the pipe *a*, and passed through the condensers or dividers No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, for the purpose of separating and obtaining different gravities of naphtha in the following manner:—The bottom of each divider is provided with a suitable quantity of water, W (excepting divider No. 4) of a proper temperature, for condensing naphtha of the gravity required in each divider; the condensed naphtha floats on the water in the dividers, and when it reaches a given height at *o*, it is drawn off by the syphon *e* into the tank D, as represented in connection with divider No. 1. The stills A, and B will be made of sheet-iron or other metal of suitable strength and shape, to resist the presence of steam employed in them for vapourizing the oil. The tops of the stills are provided with man-holes, MM, to enter them for cleaning and other purposes. *g* are cocks or valves connected to the various pipes, for letting on or shutting off the steam or oil, or the vapour of naphtha and oil, as may be required in working the apparatus.

Each divider will be furnished with a syphon and separate tank for receiving the naphtha condensed in it. S is a syphon (which will be attached to each divider) for regulating the proper quantity of condensing

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densing water. There are thermometers arranged to the sides of the dividers, for ascertaining the proper temperature of the condensing water *W*. The vapour of naphtha from the still *A* first passes into the divider No. 1, and through the water, which condenses that portion of it due to the temperature of the water it contains; the uncondensed vapour then passes into divider No. 2 by the pipe *g*, and through the condensing water, which condenses that portion of the vapour due to the temperature of the water in No. 2; again the uncondensed vapour from the divider No. 2 passes into divider No. 3 by the pipe *g*, when that portion of it is condensed due to the temperature of the water in No. 3; finally, the remaining vapour from the divider No. 3 passes through the coil of tubing in the refrigerating condenser No. 4, by which the whole of it is condensed and received into a tank suitably placed for that purpose. The condensing water in each tank is kept at a proper temperature by steam taken into them by the pipes *i' i' i'* from the steam-pipe *D*.

The temperature of the water in No. 1 divider is about 130° Fahrenheit which condenses and retains naphtha of a gravity of from 60° to 70°. The temperature of the water in No. 2 divider is from 50° to 60°, which condenses and retains naphtha of about 80° gravity. The temperature of the water in No. 3 divider is from 40° to 50°, which condenses and retains naphtha of about 90° gravity. The temperature of the refrigerating condenser No. 4 is from 32° to 35°, and produces naphtha of about 100° gravity.

After the naphtha has been vapourized from the crude oil in the still *A* it is then forced out of the same by the pressure of steam acting on its surface into the still *B*, through the pipe *b*; the temperature of the oil in the still *B* is raised from 300° to 400° Fahrenheit by pressed steam of that temperature, or superheated steam; the vapour of oil produced in this still is carried through the pipe *i* into the light oil condenser *L* where it is condensed in a similar manner by the process described, in one of the dividers, and is drawn off or discharged into a tank as may be desired.

When the light oil is vapourized from the oil in still *B*, it is then forced out of the still *B* by the pressure of steam through the pipe *h* into the closed supply tank *H*, preparatory to redistilling it in the boiler-still *I*. Pipe *t*, attached to the closed tank *H* is for giving vent to the air it may contain when being supplied with oil from the still *B*. Steam-pipe *d'* carries steam into the top of the supply tank *H*, to prevent a vacuum in the supply-tank when the oil is passing from the tank into the still *I*.

The oil in the tank *H* is increased in density by evaporating the naphtha and light oil from it in stills *A* and *B*, and is now subjected to a special treatment as it passes into the still *I* for vapourizing it at a comparatively low temperature, which at the same time prevents the vapourizing of sulphur, arsenic, and other odorizing or injurious ingredients, thereby producing a comparatively pure and deodorized carbon oil, with other advantages before stated. This object is effected by atomizing or destroying the molecular condition of the oil by any suitable mechanical means or processes as it enters the still, and vapourizing the oil in its atomized condition in a vacuum in the still *I*, which vacuum is produced by the condenser *R* and air-pump *P* suitably constructed for the purposes intended.

*B' B'* is an upright boiler with a still, *I*, suspended in it as represented. *FF* are furnaces under the end of the boiler for generating steam. *mm* is the water and steam space between the boiler and still shells as represented for practical purposes. The shells of the still and boiler will be stay-bolted together, to increase their strength. The products of combustion from the boiler-fire will be conducted through a horizontal flue underground to a safe distance from the boiler into a chimney, to avoid all danger by fire from the boiler-furnace. As before stated, the steam may be generated in a separate boiler placed at a safe distance from the distilling apparatus and supplied to the still or boiler *B' B'* by pipes.

The oil from the tank *H* is let into the still *I* through the pipe *V*, while a vacuum is formed in the still as before stated by pump *P*, and as the oil enters the still it is met by a jet or jets of steam from the boiler, taken through the pipe *J*, causing the oil and steam to impinge or strike each other, thereby atomizing the oil and causing a rapid vapourizing of it by the heat from the steam and radiated heat from the walls of the still, owing to the increased surface of the atomized oil exposed to the action of the heat, and also vapourizing it in a vacuum which causes an increased distillation with a lower temperature. It will be observed that all the heat that enters the still passes through the medium of water or steam, consequently all danger of fire igniting the oil or its vapour is avoided, which is a common danger in the ordinary process of distilling.

The oil supply pipe *V*, connecting the still *I* and tank *H*, is provided with a steam pipe *n*, for taking steam from the boiler into the supply pipe *V*, for assisting in atomizing the oil as it passes from the tank into the still. The ends of the pipes *V* and *J* in the still are made of any suitable shape to cause the jets of steam and oil to impinge or act with the greatest possible force on each other as they enter the still, to destroy the molecular condition of the oil. In the present case the end of the pipe *V* is furnished with a circular concave disc *N*, against which the oil is dashed or forced, and the end of the steam-pipe *J* with a rose-shaped outlet for the steam corresponding in size to the disc *N*.

Other means besides the use of steam may be employed for atomizing the oil; for instance, by pumping or forcing it into the still *I*, under pressure, causing it to dash or strike against the side of the still or any object placed therein, thereby destroying its molecular condition; steam in the meantime would be admitted into the still for vapourizing it.

The condensed water and oil is drawn from the still by the pump *P* through the pipe *v'* in the condenser *R*, and is discharged in the receiver *K*, where the oil is separated from the water and passes into the tank *Z* through the tube *X*.

The still *I* is provided with a glass gauge, *Y*, to indicate the height of the residuum in the still. *X* is a steam-pipe for carrying steam into the still *I*, for agitating the residuum therein and blowing it through the pipe *r* into a closed tank preparatory to redistilling the residuum. The distilling process of the crude oil hereinbefore described, produces or utilizes about 60 per cent. of the naphtha and oil; and in order to obtain a further yield of 30 or 32 per cent. of oil and other products from the residuum, I again pass the residuum into a second still of similar structure, and likewise atomize and distil it in a vacuum. In the last-mentioned process of distilling, the condensing apparatus will be larger in its parts, to prevent choking by naphthaline and other substances, and to facilitate the cleaning of the different parts of it. The oil in the last distillation is condensed at a temperature of 90° to 100° Fahrenheit.

Having

*A continuous Distilling Apparatus for distilling Petroleum, &c.*

Having now fully described the nature and manner of constructing and working my said invention, what I claim is,—

Firstly—One, two, or a series of condensers or dividers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and L for condensing and collecting different qualities of naphtha and light oils, as hereinbefore stated, arranged with each other and the tank stills A and B, and connected by means of pipes, as represented or constructed, arranged, and connected in any other equivalent manner, by which the same results can be obtained in distilling naphtha and oil from crude petroleum and other inferior kinds of oils as stated in the foregoing specification.

Secondly—Still I, constructed and arranged in the inside of a boiler, by preference an upright boiler or its equivalent, for the purpose of distilling petroleum and other kinds of oils, in the manner and for the purposes stated in the foregoing specification.

Thirdly—The use of a vacuum in the still I, as proposed to be constructed, for obtaining the advantages stated in the foregoing specification in distilling petroleum and other kinds of oils.

Fourthly—Atomizing or destroying the molecular condition of the oil by a jet or jets of steam, which are made to strike or impinge against the stream of oil as it enters the still I, in the manner represented and stated in the foregoing specification; or by the use of steam in any other equivalent manner, or any other means by which the molecular condition of the oil can be destroyed or atomized in the still I, for the purposes stated in the foregoing specification.

Fifthly—The arrangement, or any part of the arrangement, or any other equivalent arrangement of the tanks C and H, still-tanks A and B, dividers No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, tanks L and K, still I, condenser R, air-pump P, and the piping, as represented by the accompanying drawings, for connecting the different parts of the apparatus together, for conveying the vapour of naphtha and oil, or oil, naphtha, and steam, from one portion of the apparatus to another, as hereinbefore specified, and for the purposes stated in the foregoing specification.

HENRY FRANCIS HOWELL.  
*per* JAMES PORTER.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Henry Francis Howell, this twenty-third day of July, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

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**REPORT.**


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1 July, 1872.

SIR,

In recommending the issue of Letters of Registration in favour of Mr. Henry Francis Howell, securing to him a certain invention, namely, "a continuous Distilling Apparatus for distilling Petroleum and other kinds of Oils," in accordance with the specification, drawings, and claim, submitted with Mr. James Porter's Petition, on behalf of Mr. Howell, and forwarded for our report under your B.C. communication 20th June, No. 4,524.

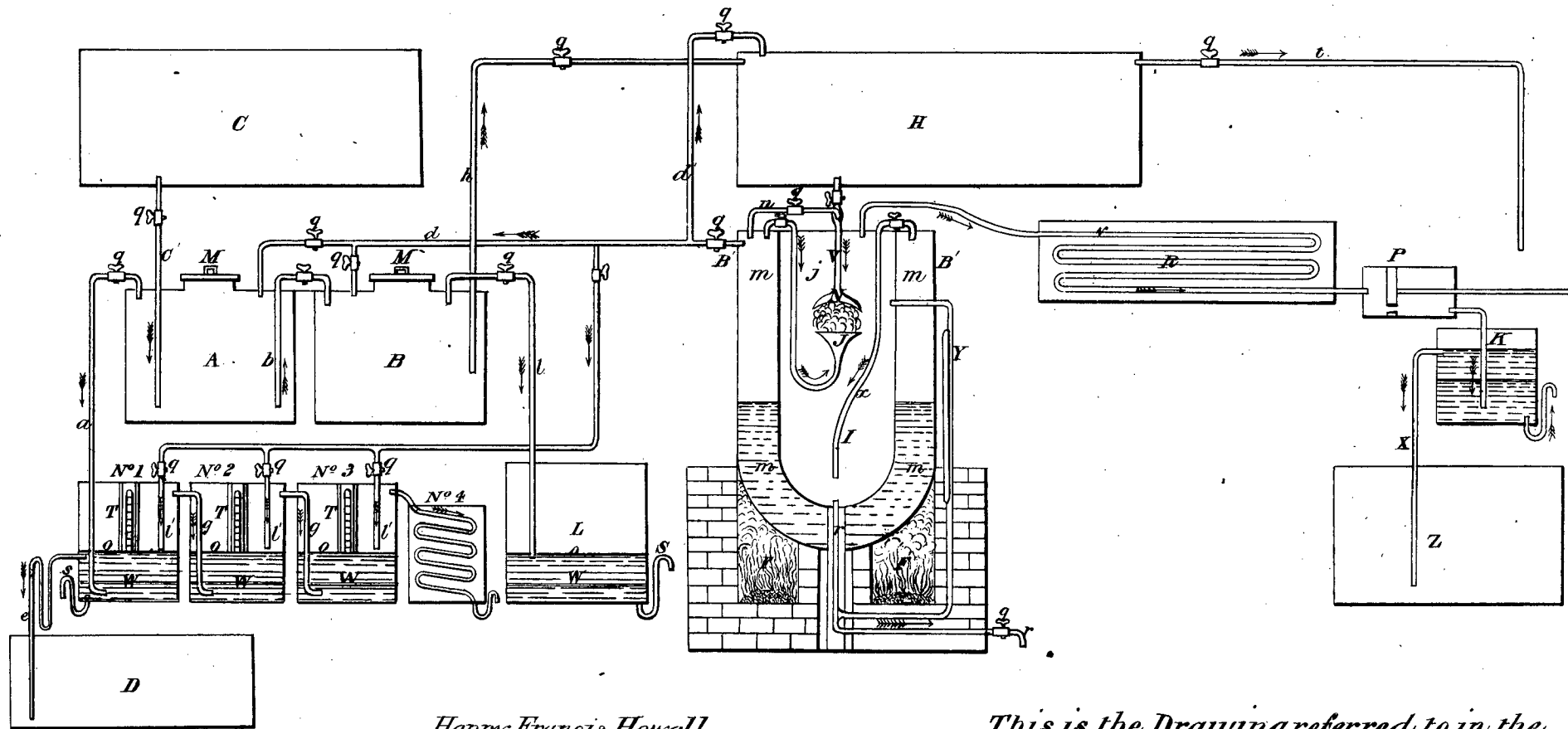
\* \* \* \* \*

We have, &c.,  
CHAS. WATT.  
GOTHER K. MANN.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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[Drawing—one sheet.]



*Henry Francis Howell*  
per *James Porter*

*This is the Drawing referred to in the  
annexed Letters of Registration granted  
to Henry Francis Howell this twentythird  
day of July 1872. Hercules Robinson.*

[ 83 ]




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A.D. 1872, 24th July. No. 322.

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**PEGGING MACHINE.**

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LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Heinrich Kuhlmann, for a Pegging Machine.

[Registered on the 26th day of July, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

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BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS HEINRICH KUHLMANN, of Glückstadt, Germany, mechanician, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an "Invention for nailing or fastening the soles to shoes and boots by means of pegs mechanically," which is more particularly described in the specification, marked A, and the four drawings, marked B, C, D, and E, respectively, which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Heinrich Kuhlmann, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Heinrich Kuhlmann, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Heinrich Kuhlmann shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

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*Pegging Machine.*

A.

DESCRIPTION of the Pegging Machine invented by HENRY KUHLMANN, of Glückstadt.

THIS new machine is destined to nail the soles of shoes and boots to them by means of pegs mechanically. The principle on which the machine is constructed is the following:—

The shoe or boot with the last is fastened to a slide, A, the sole upwards. The slide can be moved horizontally to and fro, as well in the direction of the length as the breadth.

The shoe is brought under the point of an awl, B, which makes a hole in the sole, and is then immediately raised up. A gutter, C, with a vertical channel, D, containing the peg, E, leads it just over the hole made by the awl. The hammer F, coming from above, turns with its pin G in such way that the latter passes directly the channel D and drives the peg into the sole, whereupon the pin is again raised up. The boot advances then to the distance of a peg, the channel D returns, the awl makes again a hole and gives way to the gutter C, with a new peg, which is driven in as before.

The chief ground lines of the construction are the following four motions:—1, of the awl B; 2, of the hammer F; 3, of the gutter C; 4, of the support A.

To this is added a 5th motion, for the purpose of cutting the pegs of wood-chips prepared before, and of leading each peg or nail in the vertical canal.

In order that the first four motions may be better understood, I begin with the 5th, the guiding of the chips and cutting of the pegs.

(The same letters represent the same object in all drawings.)

*Chip-guiding and manufacture of the pegs.*

## Tables I.

Fig. 1 is a horizontal cut in the length.

Fig. 2 is a front view.

Fig. 3 is a cross section to the line *a—b*.

Fig. 4 is a cross section to the line *c—d*.

Fig. 5 is section of the length to the line *e—f*.

A bar of flat iron, CC, with a groove made in the whole length of it of about 3<sup>mm</sup> depth, and as broad as the pegs are long (about 16<sup>mm</sup>), walks from the right to left in a dove-tailing guide, H, which moves up and down in the dove-tail T. Any point of the rule C describes, therefore, any curve of a vertical plane, H and C moving both, as the point can move in the direction of the absciss and of the ordinate.

The first, viz., the horizontal motion of the bar, is produced by the slide K, when it pulls the pin L, catching in the slit of it, to and fro. The other, the vertical motion, is produced when the bar is moved up and down with the dove-tailing guide H, at the dove-tail T. The mechanism producing that motion touches the pole M; the pin L slides up and down in the slit of the side K.

On the one side the bar supports a box of plate-iron, NN (fig. 1, 2, 3), in which are placed thin bands of hardwood, OO. Those bands or strips are of the same thickness as the pegs, and so broad as the latter are long. Fig. 3 shows the bands in cross-cut. The fibres of these wood bands go not along the band but across; therefore it can be easily cut into pieces of the size of a peg. Each of them has a flat-edged point, the bands being planed or sharpened on one side.

The bands OO are forced into their position curved by a screw, P, moving in a groove, and are pressed against the groove of the bar C, by the spring P and the punch P<sup>2</sup>.

One of the strip bands must, therefore, surely enter the groove; it is then taken by the two transporting wheels, P<sup>3</sup> and P<sup>4</sup>, and moved to the left. Having passed these wheels with its end, O<sup>5</sup>, the next is following, because the spring P<sup>1</sup> and the punch P<sup>2</sup> push it immediately into the groove left by the first band.

The curved position of the chips and their elasticity make them enter in the wheels as soon as the other band has left it.

The greater of the two transporting wheels, P<sup>3</sup>, is turned by the lever P<sup>6</sup>, the ratchet wheel P<sup>8</sup>, and the spring P<sup>7</sup>, in such way that it pushes the strip to the left hand till it touches the holder P<sup>9</sup>.

The whole transporting mechanism is mounted on the rule, and follows its motion. At each motion to the left hand the lever P<sup>6</sup> touches the pin P<sup>10</sup> and bends the spring. As soon as a piece of the chip is cut off and removed from its place, the chip moves immediately in the place left by the peg—that touching of the lever P<sup>6</sup>, at the pin P<sup>10</sup>, being repeated at each motion of the rule to the right hand, the spring is always bended and ready to push the band of wood forward.

Near to the end of the bar, and in the distance of a peg's thickness from the joint P<sup>3</sup>, is the knife P<sup>11</sup> moved by the small lever P<sup>12</sup>, which cuts off a piece of the chip at each stroke, and of the breadth of a peg. The latter being now in the channel D (fig. 1, 2, 4), is pushed by the hammer-pin G through the channel and driven into the hole made by the awl.

The knife is moved by the levers P<sup>13</sup> P<sup>14</sup>, the small pole P<sup>14</sup> catching in the slit of the lever P<sup>12</sup>. The peculiar form of the lever P<sup>13</sup> P<sup>14</sup> is caused by the motion of the lever P<sup>12</sup> on the bar, which is directed to the sides and upwards and downwards, and does not allow a fast joint with the knife. The slit of the knife in the pole P<sup>14</sup> moves therefore as well to the side as upwards, but nevertheless follows its motion in the direction of the arrow and inverse.

The knife cuts in an oblique direction, as shown in fig. 4; it advances in an adjustable dove-tailing guide, and can be regulated according to the thickness of the peg to be cut off, by means of the screw P<sup>17</sup>.

The point P<sup>3</sup> can be removed, if the wood shall be drawn out; it walks in a dove-tail, and is retained at its place by the pin and spring (fig. 4). The transporting wheel P<sup>3</sup> can be brought nearer to the wood by the screw P<sup>16</sup>, and be removed in the same way.

The small transport wheel is pressed against the wood chip by means of the small springs P<sup>15</sup>, and in such way the two wheels are always sure to be taken at right time. The bending of the spring can be regulated by displacing the spring on the small arc and the pin P<sup>10</sup>.

The other parts of the wood-guide not specially indicated, as well as the pegs manufacture, can be seen from the drawing (Tab. I), which explains their object.

*Motion*



*Pegging Machine.**Motion of the awl B.*

This is effected in the upwards direction by the cam R on the main shaft S and downwards by means of the spring. The guiding-rod, B<sup>1</sup>, of the awl supports the lever B<sup>2</sup>, and has on its upper end a button, seizing on the arm of the spring B<sup>3</sup>, whereas the other bears up against the catch B<sup>4</sup>. If this latter is screwed down, the bending of the spring is augmented (see Tab. II and III).

*Motion of the hammer F.*

This is effected in the same way as that of the awl, by cam and spring. T is the cam, T<sup>1</sup> the guiding-rod, T<sup>2</sup> the level rod, T<sup>3</sup> the spring, and T<sup>4</sup> the catch to bend the spring.

The hammer pin lying in the same plane as the awl, the hammer must make a small turn around its guide rod, which causes the pin G to be somewhat removed to the side, allowing the awl to pass and go down. This small turn of  $\frac{1}{8}$  is effected by a groove in the guiding-rod, and a pin biting in it or a groove in the sliding face of the lever rod T<sup>2</sup>.

The guide is arranged in such way that the hammer-pin must reach the channel D at right time.

The motion of the gutter or the chip-guide C is a double one, as already shown. Concerning its direction, viz., the two motions being effected in the same time, it takes the direction of the resulting line. Such a motion must be chosen, the surface of the sole being not plane.

To fasten the pegs in the right way, the pin U, at the end of the pegs channel D, must touch the sole during the fastening, and be able to follow the irregularities of the sole in a vertical sense.

The motion of the chip-guide horizontally is strictly prescribed and limited by the mechanism. The vertical motion is also a double one regarding the law of the motion—first an arbitrary one between certain limits, and then a limited and prescribed of  $\frac{3}{8}$  or C<sup>7</sup> 10<sup>mm</sup>.

The arbitrary motion in the vertical direction is effected by hand, by means of the lever V. (Tab. II, III, IV.) The lever V takes the tappet V<sup>1</sup> fastened to the rod W. This the catch V<sup>2</sup> on the rod M, and with it the whole chip-guide.

That motion has the purpose that the workman may follow all elevations and cavities of the sole-cant with the pin U of the wood-guide. On each point of the stroke the limited vertical motion of  $\frac{3}{8}$  or 10<sup>mm</sup> is acting on it, to overcome all uneven places and irregularities. Inasmuch as the rod W takes part on the arbitrary motion shall be shown below.

The vertical motion of 10<sup>mm</sup> is effected by the following mechanism:—On the main shaft S is mounted a disc not round, S<sup>4</sup> (curb motion), in the groove of which catches the tenon of the lever S<sup>5</sup>. If the shaft turns, the tenon follows all deviations of the curve or groove in a sidely to and fro motion, and his end copies this motion and transfers it to the slide S<sup>6</sup>. The upper long end of the angle lever M<sup>2</sup> lats into the long slit of the slide. If the slide S<sup>6</sup> goes to and fro, the shorter arm of the angle lever makes a limited vertical motion of 10<sup>mm</sup>. In the end of this shorter arm bits a pin on the rod M, by what this and the whole wood-guide C receives their vertical motion of 10<sup>mm</sup>.

As said before, the rod M makes an arbitrary vertical motion by means of the hand lever V. The angle lever can follow that motion without turning, the rod M moving freely up and down in the guide, which bears also the centre of motion of the angle lever, and because the end of its longer arm can also move in the long slit of the slide S<sup>6</sup>.

If the angle lever shall turn at each height, its centre of motion must be fixed from time to time, and that is effected by the rod M<sup>1</sup>, which is taken at right time by a pincer and held fast. (Tab. IV, fig. 2.)

The disk S<sup>1</sup> on the shaft S, in combination with the lever work S<sup>2</sup> S<sup>3</sup> (see T. II, fig. 1 and IV, fig. 2), causes the pincer to be opened and closed at the right time. If, for instance, the angle lever, by means of S<sup>4</sup> S<sup>5</sup> S<sup>6</sup>, has effected its turn, and raised the rod M to 10<sup>mm</sup>, when the rod M<sup>1</sup> was held fast, the pincer X opens, and the lever M<sup>2</sup>, the rod M<sup>3</sup>, and the rod M, with the wood-guide C, fall down. This opening go of the pincer is effected in the same moment, when the pegs channel of the wood-guide is vertically above over the hole made just before by the awl into the sole. The wood-guide falls, therefore, with its pin it on the sole, and that is the result wished, and the moment represented by fig. 1, tab. II.

I said that the rod W is moved up and down by hand-lever V, and that this movement is transmitted by means of the catches V<sup>1</sup>, and the V<sup>2</sup> upon the rod M. The rod W bears on their support W<sup>1</sup>, the roller W<sup>2</sup>, to which the edge-cant of the sole must close by when working. The workman directs the hand-lever V in his right hand in such way that the roller W<sup>2</sup> can follow all vertical flexures of the cant of the sole, and by this the pin of the guide conserves its position vertically to the roller, being raised also by the catch V<sup>1</sup> and the nose V<sup>2</sup>. In order that the sole edge-cant closes always to the roller, notwithstanding its curves, the workman moves on his slide A<sup>1</sup>, with his left hand on the lever Y (T. 2, 3, 4), the support A, on which is fixed the boot, nearer, and pressed it against the roller. That manipulation brings us to the motion of the support A.

*Motion of the support A.*

The support A has two horizontal motions, rectangular to each other. The one parallel to the main shaft is effected by hand by the lever Y, by what the slide A<sup>1</sup> is moved upon its plane A<sup>2</sup>, the workman pressed with his left hand by means of that lever the sole edge-cant against the roller. The slide A<sup>1</sup>, with the support A, moves rectangularly to the shaft S, upon the plane A<sup>3</sup>, and that dislocation is effected by a mandril with a self-acting ratchet wheel, acting temporary and regulating the distance of the points and pegs in the sole from each other.

As may be seen from the drawings, the ratching is effected by a crank. The mechanism belonging to that part are the following:—The motion of the crank is transmitted by the connecting rod Z, to the lever Z<sup>1</sup> and the shaft Z<sup>2</sup>. The pin of the shorter arm of the lever Z<sup>1</sup> catches in the wheel Z<sup>3</sup>, and transfers the motion by means of this lever Z<sup>4</sup>, and its parts, Z<sup>5</sup>, to the spindle Z<sup>6</sup>. The latter has a hand-crank to regulate the position of the support, or the sole to the tools acting on them, as awl, hammer, &c., in beginning to work.

*Pegging Machine.*

In what manner the support A turns around the inclined upright shaft of the cam A<sup>5</sup>, to work the sole on both sides—how the adjusting of the support is effected by displacing the parts one against the other, according to the size of the boot—and how the fastening is made by means of the adjusting screws A<sup>6</sup>, may easily be seen from the drawings, and can be understood without description.

Hitherto I supposed the roller W<sup>2</sup> to remain invariably in a horizontal direction to the pin U, and that is also the case if you nail only by one row, because then all pegs stand in one row parallel to the sole edge-cant; but if you will nail by two rows the matter changes. The roller then is displaced horizontally to the distance of the two pegs lines and sole touching it also. The roller making that motion to and fro one time, the awl sticking in the same time twice. These stitches and holes are made in a zigzag line, because the sole moves at the same time forwards by means of the ratchet-work of the spindle, and the purpose to have two rows of parallel stitches is reached. The mechanism by which that is effected is the following:—

On the main shaft S is mounted the small wheel W<sup>6</sup>, of 30 teeth, catching in the wheel W<sup>4</sup>, of 60 teeth. With the latter is combined a disk, not round, pushing a lever, W<sup>3</sup>, which on its part moves by its end the slide W<sup>7</sup> to and fro. The slide W<sup>3</sup>, with its long slit, takes the pin on the cylinder, bearing the roller and moving in the support W<sup>1</sup>. By that a limited displacing of the roller is obtained.

A spring wound around the connecting rod W<sup>7</sup> assures the junction of the lever-pin to the disk upon small wheels, W<sup>4</sup>. If you will nail by one row, that mechanism is simply stopped in its motion by turning the small eccentric W<sup>8</sup>, and removing by that the lever-pin W<sup>3</sup> from touching the disk W<sup>4</sup>. The screw W<sup>10</sup> is destined to fix entirely the roller W<sup>2</sup>.

The disk irregular, W<sup>5</sup>, receives its rotation from the same wheel-work, driving the small wheel W<sup>4</sup>, and, by means of the lever-work, P<sup>13</sup> and P<sup>14</sup>, cuts the pegs of the chips with the knife P<sup>11</sup>.

At last I will name the disk K<sup>3</sup> on the shaft S, effecting the horizontal walk of the wood-guide CC, by the lever K<sup>3</sup>, the slide K<sup>1</sup>, and the slit K.

*Fitting up and working of the machine.*

The whole mechanism is fitted upon an iron table, on an upright frame, containing the bearings of the working mechanism. The support of the boot which shall be worked is fitted upon the table, and the ratchet wheel of the mandril on the table and under it. The machine is worked by foot-board, whose motion is transmitted by a cord from below to the shaft S above, viz., its band pulley.

The workman stands before the machine as the reader stands before the drawing, table II. He has in the right hand the lever V, in the left hand the lever Y, setting the fly-wheel in motion with his foot in the direction of the arrow; he pushes the boots by means of the lever Y, with its edge cant against the roller, and makes the latter, lying close to the fleures of the sole edge cant by means of the lever V. At this moment the machine is in the following position:—

The awl is about to go down, the hammer-pin giving room to it, is turned a little to the side. The wood-chip guide is raised 10<sup>mm</sup> by the aforesaid angle lever, and is now in its most outward position to the right hand. The peg is cut off and is already in the channel D. The awl goes down, makes the hole into the sole, and is again raised. The wood-guide moves to the left hand, and arrived above the hole, it let fall the pincer H, and the rod M<sup>1</sup>, and the wood-chip guide with its pin falls exactly upon the hole made before. In that moment the hammer goes down, and its pin penetrates the channel D, driving in such way the peg contained in the channel into the hole.

This made, the hammer with the pin goes back, the sole advances by means of the spindle, and the whole manipulation begins again.

HEINRICH KUHLMANN.

By his Agent—  
WM. BAUER.

This is the specification, marked A, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Heinrich Kuhlmann, this twenty-fourth day of July, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 4 July, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration securing to Mr. Heinrich Kuhlmann, of Gluchstadt, Germany, his invention "for nailing or fastening the soles of shoes and boots by means of pegs mechanically," in accordance with the specification and drawings submitted with Mr. William Bauer's Petition, as agent for Mr. Kuhlmann, and transmitted for our report under your B.C. communication of the 19th ultimo, No. 4,384.

\* \* \* \* \*

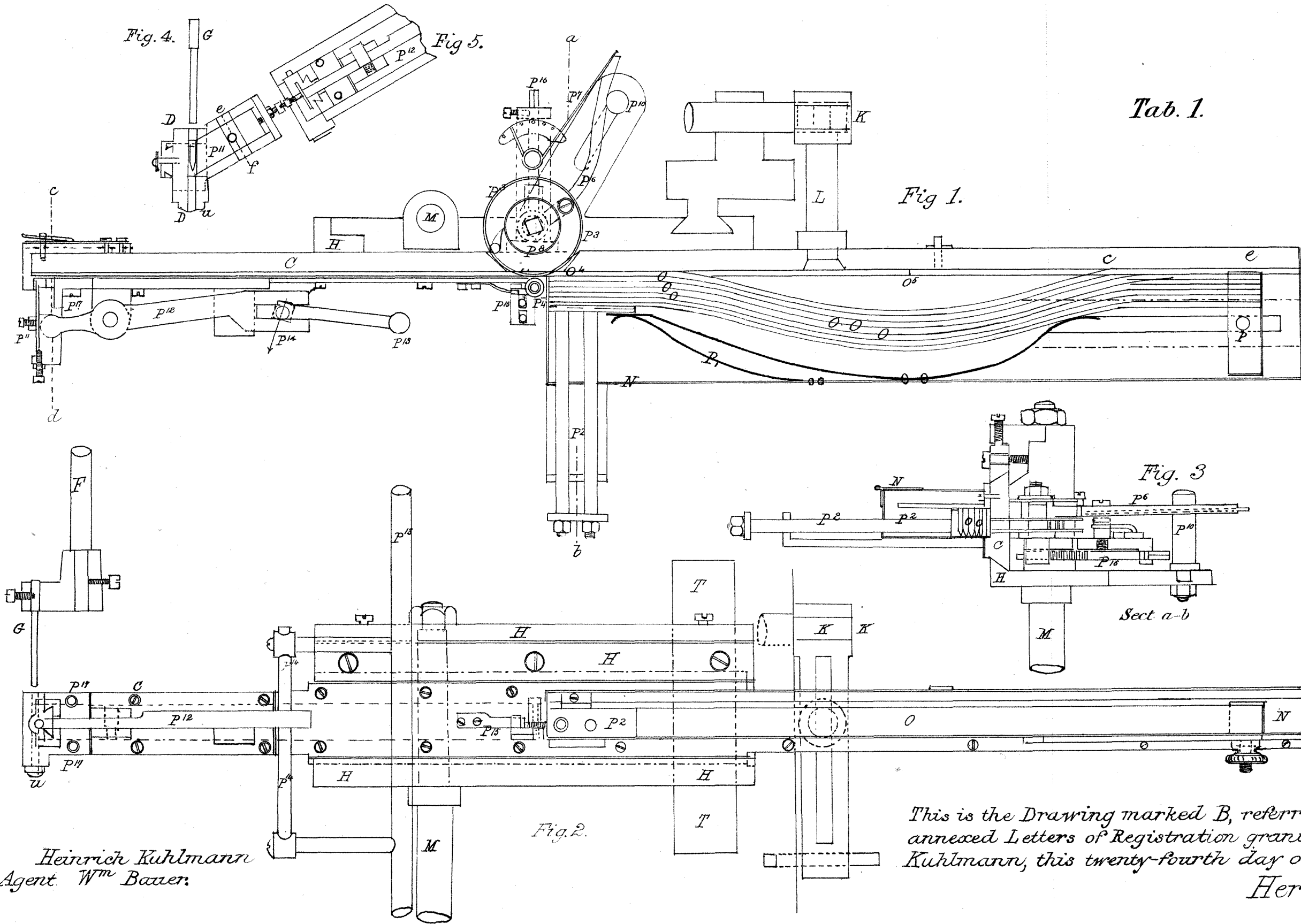
We have, &amp;c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.  
JAMES BARNET.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[Drawings—four sheets.]

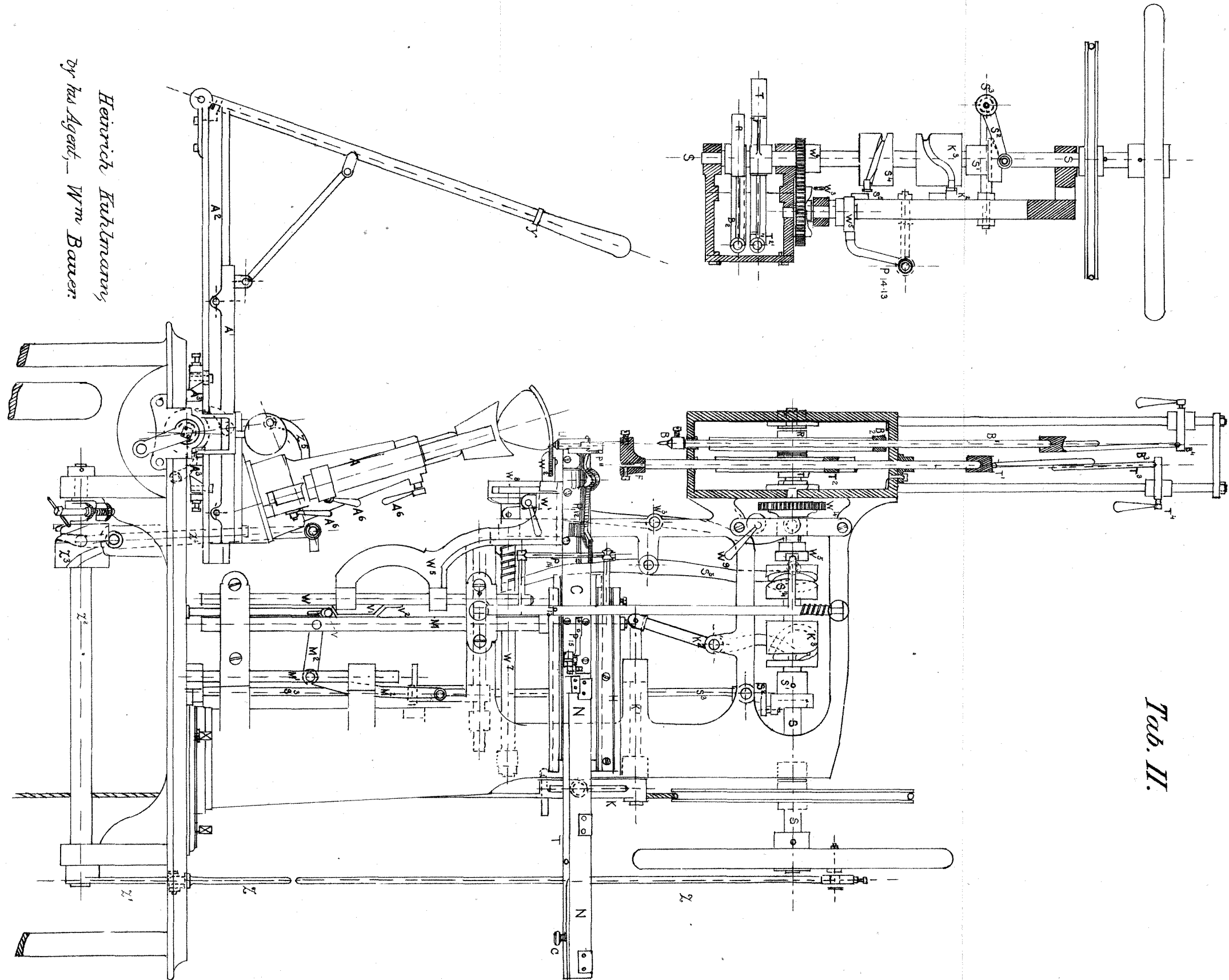
Tab. 1.



Heinrich Kuhlmann  
by his Agent W<sup>m</sup> Bauer.

This is the Drawing marked B, referred to in the  
annexed Letters of Registration granted to Heinrich  
Kuhlmann, this twenty-fourth day of July, 1872.

Hercules Robinson



Heinrich Kuhlmann  
 by his Agent, — Wm Bauer

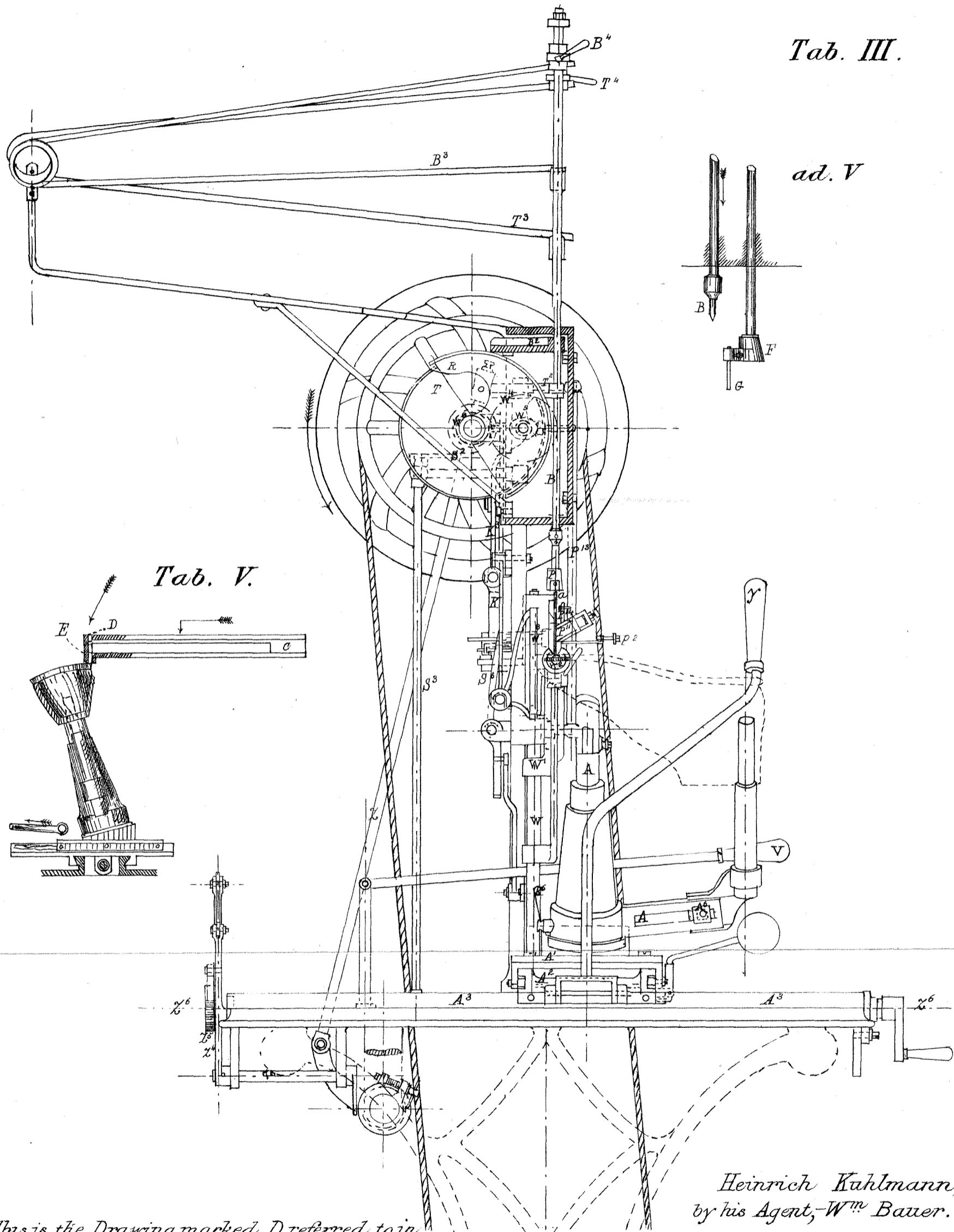
Tab. II.

This is the Drawing marked C, referred to in the annexed  
 Letters of Registration granted to Heinrich Kuhlmann,  
 this twenty-fourth day of July, 1872.

Hercules Robinson.

(Fig. 139)

Tab. III.



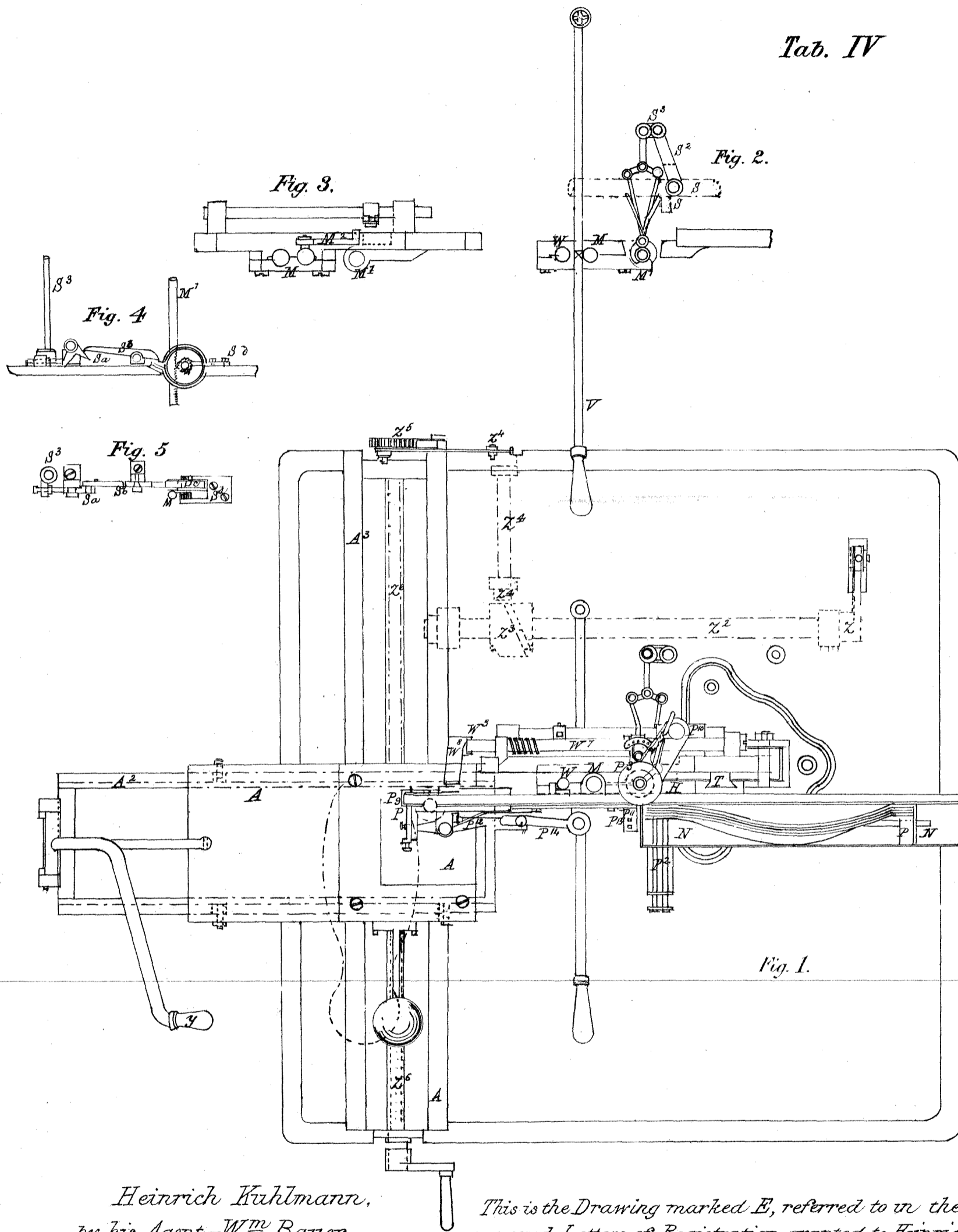
Tab. V.

Heinrich Kuhlmann,  
by his Agent, -W<sup>m</sup> Bauer.

This is the Drawing marked D, referred to in  
the annexed Letters of Registration granted  
to Heinrich Kuhlmann, this twenty-fourth  
day of July, 1872.

Hercules Robinson.

Tab. IV



Heinrich Kuhlmann,  
by his Agent, - W<sup>m</sup> Bauer.

This is the Drawing marked E, referred to in the  
annexed Letters of Registration granted to Heinrich  
Kuhlmann, this twenty-fourth day of July, 1872.

Hercules Robinson

[ 87 ]




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A.D. 1872, 31st July. No. 323.

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**APPARATUS FOR CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATING ORES.**

**LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Richard Lloyd, for Apparatus for crushing and amalgamating Ores.**

[Registered on the 2nd day of August, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS RICHARD LLOYD, of No. 37, Bent-street, in the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an "Invention or Improvement in Apparatus for crushing and amalgamating Ores, either of gold or other metals, and of which apparatus the various parts are applicable to crushing, grinding, washing, amalgamating, and separating metallic ores or other substances," which is more particularly described in the specification, and three drawings, marked A, B, and C respectively, which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Richard Lloyd, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Richard Lloyd, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Richard Lloyd shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

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*Apparatus for crushing and amalgamating Ores.*


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## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION of Apparatus for crushing and amalgamating.

I, RICHARD LLOYD, of 37, Bent-street, Sydney, New South Wales, having petitioned His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, to grant me Letters of Registration for an invention relative to crushing and amalgamating Ores, either of gold or other metals, and of which invention various parts are applicable to crushing, grinding, washing, amalgamating, and separating metallic ores or other substances,—I do hereby declare the following specification describes and ascertains the nature of the said invention, reference being made to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification.

My first object is to obtain, with a continuous rotary motion, a rapid succession of blows with weights or hammers so disposed that in their fall they may acquire sufficient momentum to break the stone, ore, or other substances introduced into the machine, and that in their upward movement they will grind or otherwise tend to crush the broken materials.

Secondly.—That a large surface of comparatively coarse strong grating should be obtained, so as to facilitate the escape of the materials when sufficiently crushed.

Thirdly.—That the materials so crushed should fall with facility into a revolving drum or drums, so constructed and disposed for the purpose of facilitating the amalgamation of mercury with the particles of gold, and at the same time otherwise separate the metallic and sufficiently crushed materials from the coarser, or that which is not crushed sufficiently fine.

Fourthly.—That a regular system of feeding may insure a proper supply of materials to be crushed, and in due proportion to the speed and performance of the machine.

Fifthly.—That all the working parts of the machine which are most liable to wear and tear may be easily replaced, and that the machine may be readily cleared out of all *débris* and metallic particles.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS.

FIGURE 1 is a sectional side elevation of the apparatus, showing the action of the machine, with spherical or cylindrical weights, AAA, being allowed to fall freely around the revolving drum or disk BBB.

Figure 2 shows the action of the machine with radial hammers (instead of free weights) falling freely concentrically to the main shaft C, and to the exterior frame-work DD.

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional elevation of the apparatus, showing the main bed of the machine, EEE, figs. 1, 2, and 3. This bed may be constructed in one or several pieces, as may be found most convenient, the parts FFF forming supports for the gratings GGG, extending around the revolving disks HHH, so as to allow the crushed materials to escape sideways; also forming supports for the plates III in the shape of part of the frustrum of a cone. The bed-pieces JJJ are made to receive the falling materials with the blows and grinding action of the weights or hammers.

Above the main bed EE, the piece or pieces KKK form a complete circular frame-work carrying the upper part of the grating GG, and the hopper or case for receiving the materials to be crushed with the feed rollers LL, which are put in motion by connecting wheel-work, MM, from the main shaft CC.

Centrically to the main frame-work FF and gratings GGG and plates III, the strong shaft CC is supported and made to revolve, and on which is firmly fixed one or several strong heavy disks, HHH, having projecting pieces, NN, so as occasionally to receive the blows of the falling weights, and also by the revolutions of the disks (of which they form parts) lift the weights to the top of the circular frame, and then allow them to fall freely in the grooves O, or hollows O, formed by the frame and the disks (see OOO), for the purpose of grinding and concentrating the blows on the materials to be crushed. On the main shaft CC, and on each side of the circular frame-work, are fixed two large drums, PPP. The periphery, QQQ, of these drums are composed of perforated iron or copper thin plates, Q, or of metallic gauze, Q, as may be required for the special work to be done.

The interior edge of each drum is furnished with a circular rib, RRR, projecting inwards, so as to prevent the crushed materials from falling directly into the gutters SS, formed in the bed of the machine, so that by the revolutions of the drums, all the crushed materials which escape through the gratings CC, and fall down the plates III into the drums are made to percolate through the peripheries QQQ, or are forced outwards so as to fall into the exterior gutters or troughs TTT, whence the coarser particles may be taken to be again passed through the machine and the finer parts separated by washing or otherwise.

About half the length of the drum (more or less as may be required) is encircled by a light copper plate, forming a chamber closed towards the exterior but opening freely towards the interior. This chamber, UUUU is destined to receive the mercury intended to amalgamate with the fine particles of gold which will evidently fall through the perforated periphery QQQ into the chamber UUU, together with the other fine *débris*, where all will be constantly rolled together over the surface of the mercury and copper plates forming the revolving chamber, and then forced out by the rolling motion into the gutter or troughs SSS, where all the amalgamated metallic particles may be separated from the lighter *débris*, either by a current of water or otherwise.

The revolutions of the main shaft CC may be obtained by water, steam, or other motive force most convenient or available. The lower feed roller LL may be driven by wheel-work from the main shaft; the upper feed roller should be free and properly weighted, so as to allow play up and down according to the coarseness of the material in the hopper. The crushing blows may be produced by spherical, cylindrical, or otherwise formed loose weights falling through grooves as shown in fig. 1, or by means of hammer heads of any convenient shape (see fig. 2, where *aa* is the hammer attached to arms *bbb*), each radiating independently and freely around the centre of the main shaft *cc*, as shown in fig. 2, which represents a modification that can be advantageously used in some cases instead of the free falling weights shown in fig. 1. The disks *eee* will differ from those shown at BB, fig. 1, and will be made without the ring BB. The disks *eee* fig. 2 will have projecting pieces, *ffff*, to receive the blows, and in their revolutions with the shaft *c* to which they are fixed they carry the hammer heads to the top of the frame, whence the hammers fall radially and freely around the main shaft.

The



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*Apparatus for crushing and amalgamating Ores.*

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The two pieces *gg* and *hh* are so constructed that upon the withdrawal of the block *hh* the pieces *gg* will fall out and allow the interior of the frame-work to be cleared of all *debris* and metallic particles.

Having thus described the apparatus, I claim as the nature of the invention herein set forth each part separately or in combination as specified.

29 June.

R. LLOYD.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Richard Lloyd, this thirty-first day of July, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

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**REPORT.**

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SIR,

No. 3, Spring-street,

Sydney, 6 July, 1872.

We have the honor to return herewith the Petition of Mr. Richard Lloyd, transmitted to us by your blank cover of the 4th instant, together with the accompanying drawings and specification descriptive of an invention or improvement in Apparatus for crushing and amalgamating Ores, either of gold or other metals, and of which apparatus the various parts are applicable to crushing, grinding, washing, amalgamating and separating metallic ores or other substances—of which he is desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration.

We now desire to report that, having carefully examined the said specification and drawings, and considered the purport of Mr. Lloyd's Petition, we have to recommend that Letters of Registration be granted in accordance with his application.

We have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.

A. O. MORIARTY.

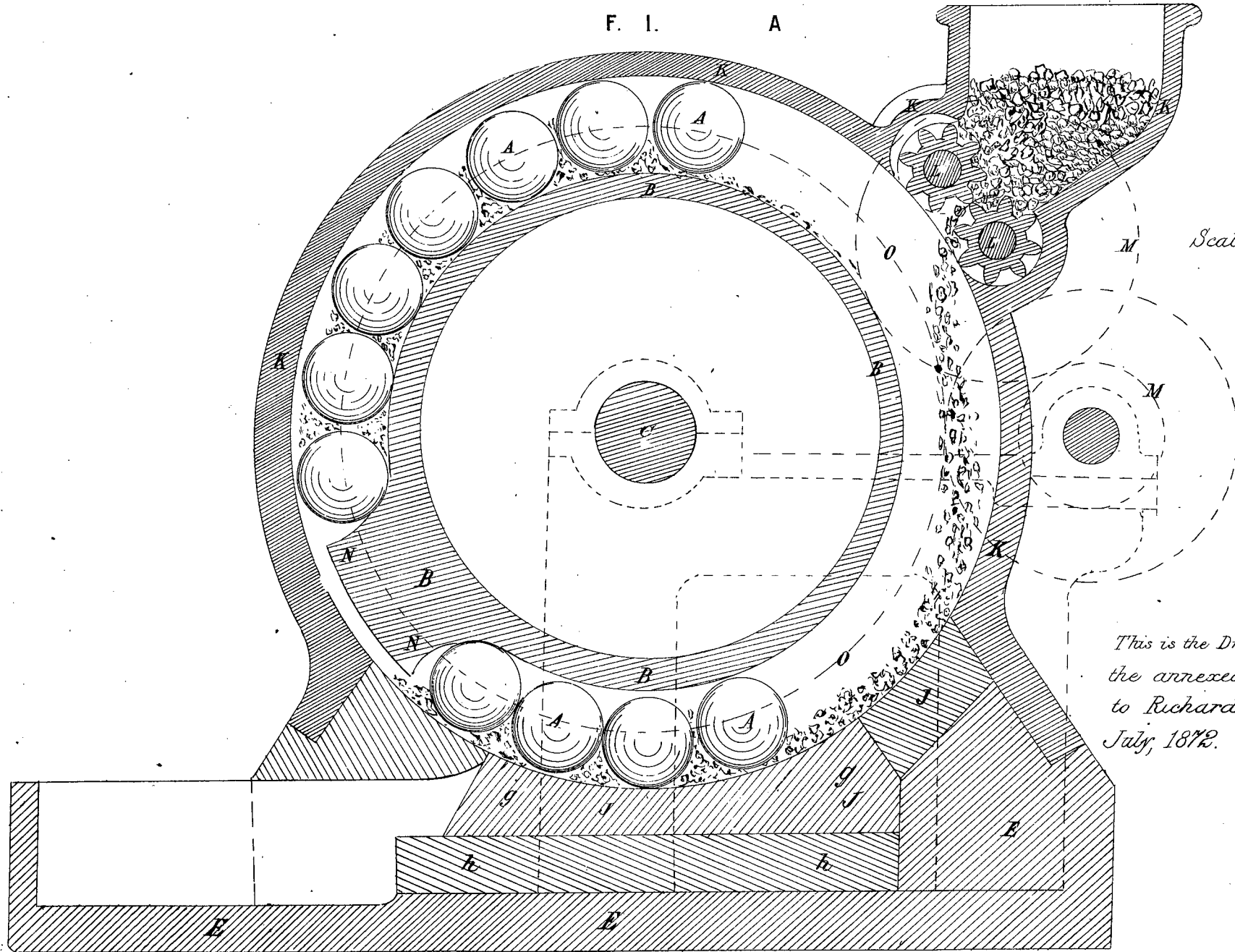
THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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[Drawings—three sheets.]



F. I. A



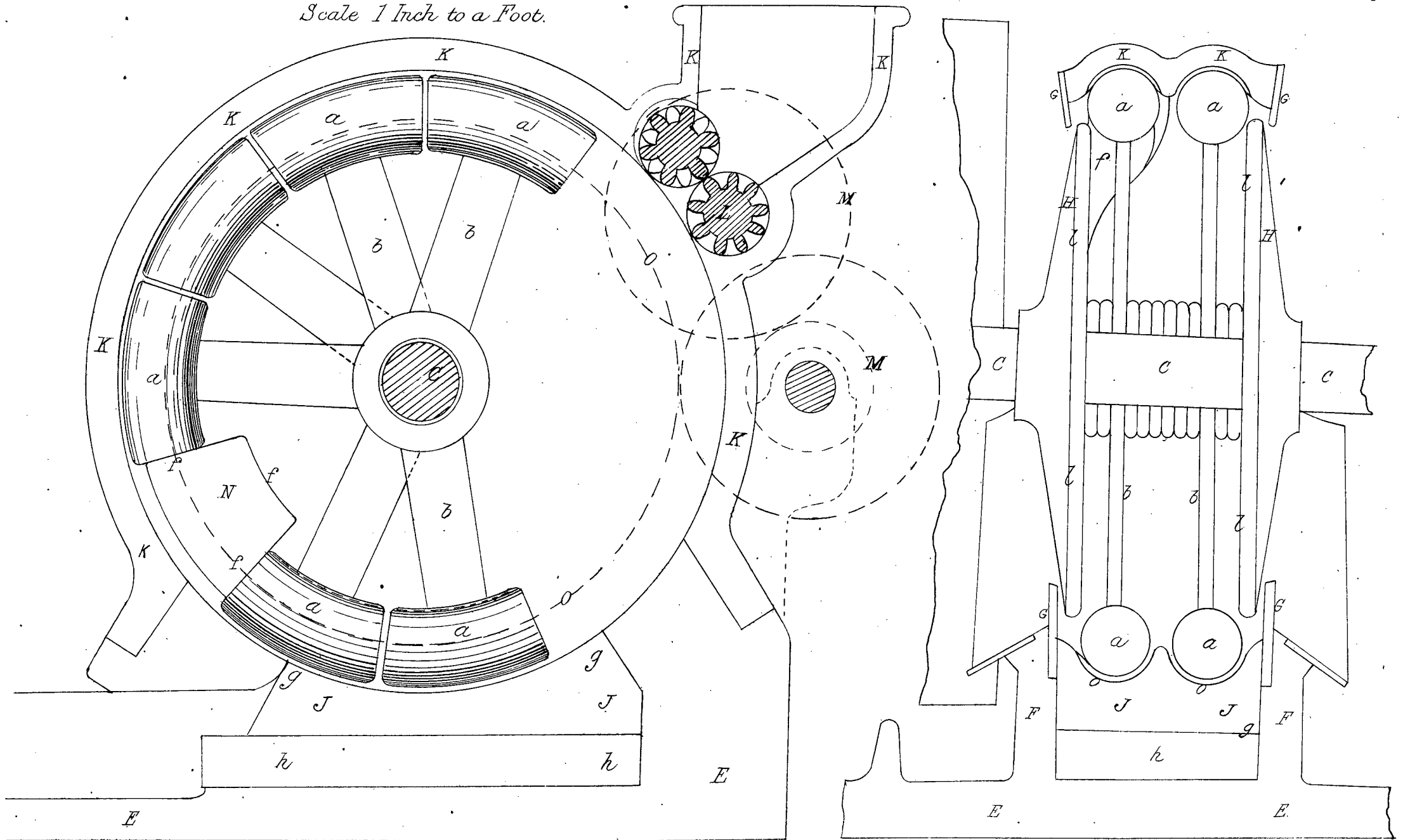
Scale 1 Inch to a Foot.

*This is the Drawing marked A, referred to in  
 the annexed Letters of Registration granted  
 to Richard Lloyd, this thirty-first day of  
 July, 1872.*

*Hercules Robinson*

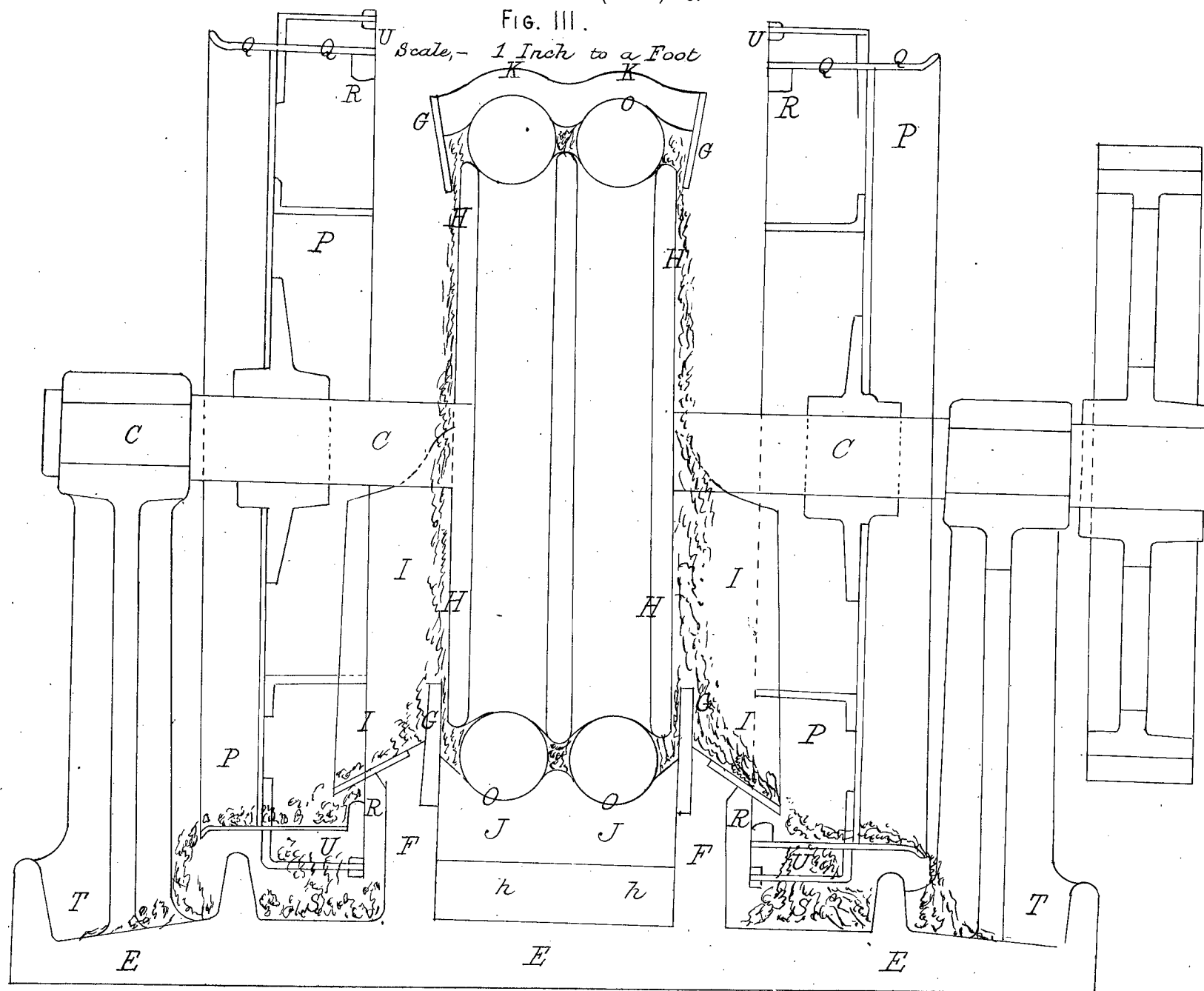
*Fig. II.*  
*Scale 1 Inch to a Foot.*

COPY B



(Sig. 139)

*This is the Drawing marked B, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Richard Lloyd, this thirty-first day of July, 1872.*  
*Hercules Robinson*



(Sig. 139)

*This is the Drawing marked C, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Richard Lloyd, this thirty-first day of July, 1872.*

*Hercules Robinson*

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A.D. 1872, 1st August. No. 324.

**AN IMPROVED DEPILATORY COMPOSITION FOR HIDES AND SKINS.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Jules Watteau, for an improved depilatory Composition for Hides and Skins.

[Registered on the 3rd day of August, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS JULES WATTEAU, of Antwerp, in the kingdom of Belgium, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "an improved depilatory Composition for Hides and Skins," which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Jules Watteau, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Jules Watteau, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Jules Watteau shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*An improved depilatory Composition for Hides and Skins.*

SPECIFICATION of JULES WATTEAU, of Antwerp, in the kingdom of Belgium, for an invention intituled, "An improved depilatory Composition for Hides and Skins."

This improved composition is intended to be applied to hides or skins, for the purpose of loosening the wool or hair at the roots, and so facilitating the removal thereof by hand or by any suitable machine.

The composition consists of the following ingredients, *videlicet*, lime, (fresh burnt lime, hydrate of lime, or slaked lime), flour of sulphur, and a caustic alkali, preferably a caustic soda, or that which is known commercially as soda ash.

The ingredients may be put in water either separately or together, and should be well stirred. The composition should be boiled about two or three hours, according to the consistency desired. I do not limit myself to any specific proportions of the ingredients, as these may be varied according to circumstances, but the following proportions will produce an efficient depilatory composition:—

Lime, hydrate or slaked	...	...	...	...	...	45 lbs.
(Or, if fresh burnt lime)	...	...	...	...	...	40 "
Soda ash	...	...	...	...	...	45 "
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	10 "

The three ingredients being mixed together in the said proportions, for 100 lbs. of the mixture, about 30 gallons of cold water would be required. The soda ash should contain about 50 per cent. of alkali; if of inferior quality the depilatory action of the composition will be slower. The liquid derives its extraordinary depilatory power from the resulting sulpho-sel or double sulphide of calcium and sodium. The composition when sufficiently boiled is run off into a vat or tub, and when cold it is ready for immediate application, or it may be put in a closed vessel and kept for subsequent use. The composition is applied by means of a mop to the flesh side of the hide or skin, and one or more applications may be made according to the strength of the composition and the condition of the hide or skin. The sheepskin, if dry, should first be steeped in cold water, to bring it as near as possible to its natural condition, the composition being applied while the skin is yet moist and supple. After application, the hide or skin must be folded up flesh side inwards, and left for a few hours, when the composition having thoroughly permeated the hide or skin and loosened the wool or hair, the latter may be easily removed in any suitable manner.

I am aware that similar depilatory compositions have been employed, but the double sulphide of sodium and calcium is not obtained in any of these combinations. In one or more of them sulphide of sodium and sulphide of calcium are produced, but there is no chemical union between the two sulphides. By boiling in water, as I direct, there takes place a chemical union, not otherwise produced to so great a degree in any other manner. By the boiling, the two sulphides are chemically united at the instant of their formation, giving the double sulphide.

Having described the nature of my invention and the manner of performing the same, I declare that what I claim as my invention is,—A sulpho-sel or a double sulphide of calcium and sodium, prepared as indicated, for separating wool and hair from hides and skins.

In witness whereof, I, the said Jules Watteau, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JULES WATTEAU.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Jules Watteau; this first day of August, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

### REPORT.

3, Spring-street, Sydney,  
6 July, 1872.

SIR

We have the honor to return herewith the Petition of Jules Watteau, of Antwerp, forwarded to us by your blank cover, under date 27th ultimo, with accompanying specification, in duplicate, descriptive of an improved depilatory Composition for Hides and Skins, for which he is desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration; and we desire to report that, having perused the said specification and carefully considered the purport of the application, we are not aware of any objections to Letters of Registration being granted as applied for.

We have, &c.,  
CHAS. WATT.  
A. O. MORIARTY.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.



A.D. 1872, 8th August. No. 325.

**AN IMPROVED METHOD OF MEAT-PRESERVING.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Kevin Izod O'Doherty, for an improved method of Meat-preserving.

[Registered on the 8th day of August, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS KEVIN IZOD O'DOHERTY, of Brisbane, in the Colony of Queensland, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "An improved method of Meat-preserving," which is more particularly described in the specification and drawing which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years; And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Kevin Izod O'Doherty, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Kevin Izod O'Doherty, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Kevin Izod O'Doherty shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.



*An improved method of Meat-preserving.*

## SPECIFICATION of Patent for Meat-preserving.

THE purpose of my invention is to preserve animal substances, or meat, in the raw, semi-cooked, or cooked state, in bulk or otherwise, as may be desired.

The process by which I propose to accomplish this is, by subjecting the animal substances, or meat, to the action of fluid tallow under pressure, whereby the air and other decomposing gases will be expelled from the animal substances, or meat, and replaced by tallow, which will act as an air-tight coating round the animal substances, or meat, as well as filling the tins or vessels.

The necessary appliances for carrying out the process are shown in the accompanying drawing.

The *modus operandi* is as follows :—

The animal substance, newly killed, is packed in a tin or vessel from the bottom end, which is then soldered up, leaving the narrow neck at the top open; this vessel is then placed between supports suspended from the cover or lid of a cylinder, which supports can be adjusted to suit various sized tins or vessels. Such cylinder after being filled with (steam-dried and refined) tallow, rendered fluid by means of a steam-jacket and the action of steam therein, is made air-tight. Pressure is then applied by means of a column of tallow, a pump, or other suitable means, until the air or other decomposing gases are expelled. Having subjected the animal substances, or meat, to this pressure for the requisite time, the mouth of the tin or vessel is sealed up, by means of a screw, plug, or other medium; the pressure is then reduced, stopped, or removed. The lid or cover is taken off the cylinder, and as the lid or cover is raised, by tackle, or other suitable means, the tin containing the animal substances, or meat, is withdrawn from the cylinder ready for market.

The air-tight tin or vessel will then contain only tallow and animal substances fit for use. One or more tins or vessels at a time may be placed in the cylinder.

The following is a description of various parts of apparatus as shown on drawing :—

- A. Tin or vessel in which the animal substance, or meat, is deposited as killed.
- B. Air-tight cylinder in which the tallow is forced.
- C. Steam-jacket all round for heating cylinder B, rendering the tallow fluid.
- D. Removable door or lid for putting in and withdrawing the tins or vessels.
- E. Rods for supporting the tin or vessel.
- F. Rod for sealing the mouth of the tin or vessel.
- G. Pipe in connection with pump or other suitable apparatus, through which pressure is applied and the tallow forced in.
- H. Safety-valve for escape of air and indicating pressure.
- I. Steam-valve for supplying steam to jacket round cylinder.
- K. Cock for letting off condensed water.
- L. Cap for drawing tallow from inside of cylinder for testing.
- M. Tallow draw off cock.
- N. Staging for working door or lid.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Kevin Izod O'Doherty, this eighth day of August, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 15 July, 1872.

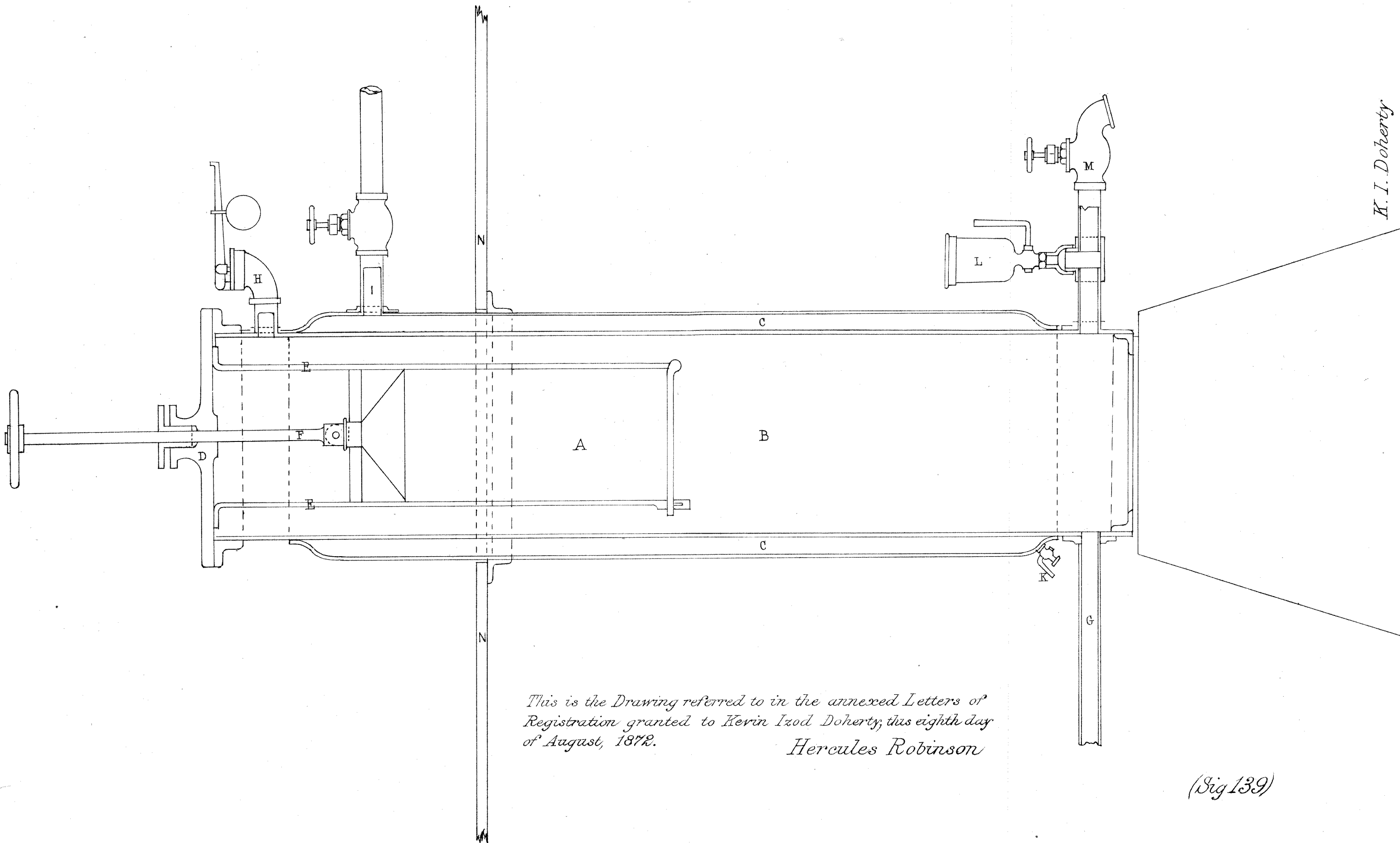
SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration, securing to Mr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, of Brisbane, Queensland, the exclusive enjoyment of his invention of "An improved method of Meat-preserving," in accordance with the Petition, specification, and drawings transmitted for our report, under your B.C. communication of the 9th July; No. 72/5020, herewith returned.

We have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.  
GOTHER K. MANN.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.



*This is the Drawing referred to in the annexed Letters of  
Registration granted to Kevin Izod Doherty, this eighth day  
of August, 1872.*

*Hercules Robinson*

*(Sig 139)*

*K. I. Doherty*

[ 95 ]



A.D. 1872, 9th August. No. 326.

**IMPROVED PROCESS FOR TREATING ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES  
IN ORDER TO THEIR PRESERVATION AND USE.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Alfred Fryer, for an improved Process for treating Animal and Vegetable Substances in order to their preservation and use.

[ Registered on the 10th day of August, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS ALFRED FRYER, of Manchester, England, sugar-refiner, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of "an Improved Process for treating Animal and Vegetable Substances, in order to their preservation and use," which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Alfred Fryer, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Alfred Fryer, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Alfred Fryer shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Improved process for treating Animal and Vegetable Substances.*

## SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, ALFRED FRYER, of Manchester, England, sugar-refiner, send greeting :

WHEREAS I am desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration for the Colony of New South Wales, securing unto me Her Majesty's special license that I, my executors, administrators, and assigns, and such others as I or they should at any time agree with, and no others, should and lawfully might, from time to time, and at all times, during the term of fourteen years next and immediately after the date of the said Letters of Registration, make, use, exercise, and vend within the Colony of New South Wales, an invention for "an improved Process for treating Animal and Vegetable Substances in order to their preservation and use": And whereas, in order to obtain such Letters of Registration, I must, by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal, particularly describe the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed: Now know ye, that the nature of the said invention and the manner in which the same is to be performed is particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement in writing, that is to say:—

My invention consists in first hermetically enclosing animal and vegetable substances in cases or receptacles of any suitable kind, and in, secondly, subjecting them to a high temperature in a boiler or any suitable closed vessel, within which a pressure greater than that of the atmosphere can be maintained; the object being to apply to the outsides of the cases or receptacles, whilst being heated, a pressure that will sufficiently counterbalance any pressure generated by the heat inside of them, so that the cases may not be injured nor their air-tightness impaired. The substances to be preserved are put into the cases without requiring the addition of any foreign or so-called preservative agent whatever, so that there is nothing to affect their taste or wholesomeness.

When the object is to preserve the substances as nearly as may be in their natural condition as regards solidity, a temperature equal to about 275 degrees Fahrenheit is in practice found to be suitable, and an exposure to that temperature during about an hour is found sufficient for cases containing each four pounds of meat, but I by no means restrict myself to the said precise temperature or duration of its application. I would, however, remark that for lower temperatures the duration of the application must be increased, and that such increased duration tends to injure the flavour. The heat is conveniently applied by admitting into the boiler in which the cases are enclosed steam or air of suitable temperature and pressure, or heated water, or other suitable heated fluid. On the completion of the heating process, the cases are gradually cooled and the pressure outside of them gradually diminished, after which the cases are ready for packing or storing, without further treatment of any kind. It is an important distinguishing feature of the hereinbefore described modification of my process that the cases are not open either during or after the application of the heat, so that no air, gas, or vapour is introduced into or withdrawn from them after they are once closed.

By a second modification of my process, a considerably higher temperature is applied to the substances hermetically enclosed in the cases, namely, a temperature of about 375 degrees Fahrenheit, and during from three to six hours, the result being that the substances become more or less liquified. The liquifying of the substances in this way adapts them for use in manufactures.

What I claim as my invention is the heating of animal and vegetable substances hermetically enclosed in cases or receptacles, which are subjected to a greater than atmospheric pressure, in a boiler or other vessel substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

In witness whereof, I, the said Alfred Fryer, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

ALFRED FRYER. (L.S.)

Signed and sealed in the presence of—

JAMES FELLOWS, 18, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, bookkeeper.

JOHN NODAL, Poplar Grove, sale cashier.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Alfred Fryer, this ninth day of August, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

## REPORT.

3, Spring-street,  
Sydney, 12 July, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to return herewith the Petition of Mr. Alfred Fryer, of Manchester, England, forwarded to us by your blank cover, under date 5th instant, with accompanying specification of an invention for "an improved Process for treating Animal and Vegetable Substances in order to their preservation and use," for which he is desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration; and we beg to state that, having perused the said specification and duly considered the application, we are of opinion that Letters of Registration should be granted as applied for.

We have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.  
A. O. MORIARTY.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[ 97 ]



A.D. 1872, 26th August. No. 327.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN PORTABLE APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING GAS.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to William Baird, the younger, for Improvements in portable Apparatus for manufacturing Gas.

:[Registered on the 26th day of August, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS WILLIAM BAIRD, the younger, of number four, Mount Pleasant, Barnsbury Square, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, in England, gentleman, by Edward O'Keefe, of Adelaide Valley, Sandhurst, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for that Colony, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the assignee of George Symes, of Goding-street, Vauxhall, in the county of Surrey, England, engineer, who is the author or designer of an invention for "Improvements in portable Apparatus for manufacturing Gas," which is more particularly described in the specification, and the three sheets of drawings, marked A, B, and C, respectively, which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said William Baird, the younger, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said William Baird, the younger, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said William Baird, the younger, shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court, at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Improvements in portable Apparatus for manufacturing Gas.*

SPECIFICATION of SYMES' Invention for Improvements in portable Apparatus for manufacturing Gas.

THE object of my invention is the introduction into common use of a cheap and simple apparatus for manufacturing illuminating gas, which apparatus, without danger of explosion or other unpleasant consequences, may be readily and conveniently placed and used in private dwelling-houses, offices, shops, warehouses, factories, and other buildings, and may also be advantageously adapted for railway carriages and signals, ships, steamboats, and other vessels, and may be used in all cases where it is necessary or desirable to have a pure and brilliant light, without great expense either in providing the apparatus or in the production of the light; and where it is absolutely necessary that there should be no danger from an explosion at any part of the apparatus.

I prefer to generate the gas from wood, but may use coal, paper, peat, resin, "dead oil," and other materials, and I wish it distinctly understood that no part of my said invention relates to the novel use of any particular substance or compound for producing the gas. For burning the wood or other substance the apparatus is provided with a circular box or retort of iron, fire-clay, or other suitable material, which may be placed in a kitchen range, in an ordinary stove, or in a stove especially constructed for the purpose. The form of this box or retort allows it to be surrounded by the fire, and I thereby obtain a quick and economical production of gas. The said box is preferably closed by a cover or mouth-piece fitted to a face like a valve, instead of being "luted" or made tight by means of lime or cement as in ordinary gas retorts. The said retort is connected by a pipe or tube to a hydraulic main, which may be a cylindrical vessel of cast-iron or other suitable metal, and may be placed in the chimney, or arranged and supported in any convenient position in or near the house or structure. This vessel is partially filled with water, and the pipe or tube which connects the retort with the hydraulic main extends down into the water, its opening being below the surface thereof. The hydraulic main is provided with a safety-valve, and when the pressure in the retort rises above a certain degree the safety-valve is forced open and the gas escapes into the chimney, or into a pipe or passage leading into the same. Except when the safety-valve is thus open the gas flows from the pipe into the water, and by having the opening of the pipe below the surface of the water the apparatus will work with a pressure considerably less than if the gas entered the main above the water. The exit pipe for the gas is at the top of the hydraulic main, and the tar pipe is at the end or side thereof, level with the surface of the water. The aforesaid main is provided with a covered aperture for pouring in the water, and with a cock or tap for permitting the same to escape; by this means the level of the water in the main can be so regulated as to ensure the continual proper working of the apparatus. The gaseous products of combustion received from the retort into the hydraulic main are by the latter separated so that the gas passes away through the exit pipe, while the tar and other impurities, except the sulphur, are carried off by the tar pipe, which terminates in a larger tube or cylindrical vessel arranged below the main. The hydraulic main is connected by the gas exit pipe or tube to a condenser, which is a vessel having within it a series of vertical partition plates and transverse obstructing pieces so arranged that the gas passes alternately over one and under the other till it leaves the condenser. The latter is connected to a purifying vessel, which is divided vertically into two chambers, in one of which there is a series of sieves containing lime, and in the other a series of sieves conducting sawdust, sand, or other suitable material. The gas as it enters the purifier passes up through the lime, enters the second chamber, descends through the sawdust, and thence passes free from sulphur away through a suitable pipe or tube to the gas-holder. The said gas-holder may be a cylindrical or other shaped vessel made of sheet iron, zinc, or other suitable metal. This vessel is partially filled with water, in which an inverted chamber rises and descends. Or, instead of this metal gas-holder, I may use airtight bags made of india-rubber, gutta-percha, leather, or other flexible material. The gas passes away from the holder to the service pipe, from which it is conducted to the burner.

In cases where it is necessary or desirable to increase the brilliancy or power of the light, I provide a small carbureting vessel, which is filled with cotton or other fibrous material saturated with undistilled naphtha or other carbonaceous liquid. The gas passes from the gas-holder into this vessel, where it absorbs carbon, and is taken therefrom to the service pipe.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved apparatus complete. Figure 2 is a vertical section of the stove shown in figure 1. Figure 3 is a longitudinal section of the retort of the said apparatus. Figure 4 is a transverse section of the same. Figure 5 is a side view, and figure 6 a front view showing the cover secured upon the said retort. Figures 6<sup>a</sup> and 6<sup>b</sup> show a perforated screen for the said retort, as hereinafter described

Figures 7, 8, and 9, are a plan, transverse section, and front view of a modification of my improved retort, showing the same as I prefer to make it when the gas is to be generated from oil.

Figure 10 is a transverse section of the hydraulic main of the said apparatus on the line  $x x$ , figure 1.

Figure 11 is a front view of the condenser of the said apparatus with the cover removed. Figure 12 is a vertical section of the same on the line  $y y$ , figure 11.

Figure 13 is a plan or top view of the purifier of the said apparatus with the cover removed. Figure 14 is a vertical section on the line  $z z$ , figure 13.

Figure 15 is a vertical transverse section of the gas-holder shown in figure 1.

Figure 16 illustrates the arrangement of the elastic bags which may be used instead of the said holder.

Figure 17 is a section of the carbureting vessel.

Figure 18 illustrates the manner of using my improved apparatus in connection with an ordinary kitchen range.

Figures 3 to 9 and figure 17 are drawn to an enlarged scale.

Like letters indicate the same parts throughout the drawings.

In figure 1 I have shown the retort  $a$  placed in a stove,  $b$ , constructed especially for my apparatus, but this stove will not always be required, as the retort may in many cases be placed in the kitchen range or cooking stove of a dwelling-house, as shown in figure 18. The stove  $b$  is provided with small slides,  $b^1$ ,

for

*Improvements in portable Apparatus for manufacturing Gas.*

for regulating the draught, and the stove pipe or chimney  $b^2$  is furnished with a damper,  $b^3$ .  $b^4$  is a screw connection, which is shown covered with a cap,  $b^5$ ; but this cap may be removed and a pipe screwed on the connection  $b^4$  to convey heated air to any part of the building, for warming the rooms or for other purposes.  $b^6$  is a raised rim with an aperture in its centre, over which a kettle or other vessel may be placed;  $b^7$  is a metal plate for covering the said aperture, and which serves for heating plates and dishes, flat irons, and other articles.

The retort  $a$  is constructed with internal longitudinal bars or ribs,  $a^1$ , as shown in figures 3 and 4, which are so curved or inclined, as shown, that at the centre of the retort they project considerably above its inner periphery, while their ends are merged into the same. The external periphery of the retort is not changed by these ribs, but forms in transverse section a complete circle. By this means I greatly strengthen the retort without impeding the transmission of heat into it; and I prevent the injury to which the said retort would otherwise be subjected from the unequal expansion of its interior and exterior surfaces.  $a^2$  is the cover or mouthpiece of the retort. This mouthpiece is hinged on the frame  $a^3$ , which is secured to the retort by screw bolts passed through the flanges  $a^4$ . The said cover is made conical, as shown in figure 5, and is well fitted into a conical seat like a valve, and therefore, when properly closed, will be tight without luting. The cover is secured when closed by the screw  $a^5$  passed through the sliding-bar  $a^6$ . The said bar is held at one end by the catch  $a^7$  which passes through the slot  $a^8$  in the bar, and at the other end is made to slide like a bolt into a mortise in the plate  $a^9$ . The said catch and plate are fixed on the frame  $a^3$ . When the bar is inserted in the mortise its other end will be held under the catch  $a^7$ , the screw  $a^5$  is then tightened upon the cover, which is thereby forced securely into its conical seat. When the said cover is to be opened, the screw  $a^5$  is slackened, and the bar drawn out of the socket and clear of the catch; the cover can be then turned back on its hinges. When the gas is to be generated from coal I use the semicircular perforated plate or screen, figures 6<sup>a</sup> and 6<sup>b</sup>, which, in charging the retort, is placed in the bottom of the scoop used for that purpose. When the charge of coal is deposited in the bottom of the retort the said screen is turned over and lies on the top of the coal. This device prevents the stoppage of the stand pipe leading from the retort to the hydraulic main by the expansion of the coal, while permitting the free passage of the gas through the perforations. The aforesaid pipe  $c$  which connects the retort  $a$  with the hydraulic main  $d$  has a safety-valve,  $c^1$ , on the top. This safety-valve prevents the possibility of an explosion through a stoppage of the pipe, which might sometimes be caused by an accumulation of tar at the end of the said pipe under the water. By referring to figure 1 it will be seen that the pipe  $c$  has a horizontal part,  $c^2$ , which is connected with the main  $d$ , and extends into the same, its end  $c^3$  being bent upward and terminating below the water-line  $l$  in the said main. Consequently, the gas as it leaves the said pipe rises through the water, instead of being blown against it, as in other gas apparatus. My apparatus will therefore work at a very low pressure, and when burned the gas will be found entirely free from moisture, and consequently will be much cleaner and will possess much greater illuminating power than the gas now commonly used. The safety-valve  $d^1$  on the hydraulic main will relieve the same and the other vessels from excessive pressure of the gas that has passed through the water. It will therefore be seen that by these two valves all danger of explosion at any part of the apparatus is entirely obviated.  $e$  is a cover for closing the aperture through which the water is introduced into the main.  $f$  is a cock for withdrawing the dirty water therefrom, and  $g$  is a gauge for indicating the height of the water in the main. The tar deposited by the gas in the said main passes from the surface of the water through the aperture  $d^2$ , down the pipe  $h$  into the vessel  $h^1$ , which is partially filled with water. The bent pipe  $i$  connects the hydraulic main with the condenser  $j$ . The peculiar construction of the latter vessel is clearly illustrated in figures 11 and 12.  $j^1 j^1 j^1$  are the vertical partitions, at the sides of which are the transverse obstructing pieces  $j^2$ , whilst between the latter are bars,  $j^3$ , which also form obstructions. These obstructing pieces  $j^2 j^3$  are secured in the condenser by bolts,  $j^4$ , passing through them and the cover. The direction taken by the gas in its passage through this condensing vessel is indicated by the arrows, and it will be readily understood that by the peculiar arrangement of the vertical partitions and transverse obstructions the flow of gas through this vessel is checked, and the gas is divided, so that its condensation is thoroughly accomplished, and I thus obtain in a small compass what has hitherto required a vessel occupying considerable space. The condenser  $j$  is provided with tar pipes,  $k$ , whose lower ends are immersed in water in the vessel  $l$ , and the tar which would otherwise accumulate in the condenser is conducted away through these pipes. The said condenser is connected by the pipe  $m$  with the purifier  $n$ , but as the gas before being purified serves best for heating purposes, I place between the two vessels a cock,  $m^x$ , from which I may conduct the unpurified gas away to a stove or other heating apparatus. This purifying vessel  $n$ , as clearly shown in figures 13 and 14, is divided vertically into two chambers,  $m^1, m^2$ , in each of which I place a series of sieves,  $m^3$ . The sieves in chamber  $m^1$ , into which the gas is first admitted from the condenser, are filled with lime; the sieves of the other chamber may also be filled with lime, or they may be filled with sawdust, sand, or other suitable filtering material. From the chamber  $m^2$  of the said purifier the gas passes through the pipe  $o$  to the holder  $p$ . The lower vessel  $p^1$  of this holder is filled with water to the line  $q$ , and the upper inverted vessel  $p^2$  rises and sinks in the water as the volume of gas in the holder is increased or diminished. The said upper vessel is guided by means of the tube  $q$  or a perforated rod which slides through the sleeve  $r$  on the cross-bar  $r^1$  which is supported on the uprights  $r^2$ . The tube  $o$  extends up through the water in the vessel  $p^1$ , and above the water-line is bent down, as shown, into a bowl or cup,  $s$ , containing water. This cup is filled through an aperture in the top of the vessel  $p^2$ , which is closed by a plug. By this means the end of the pipe  $o$  is sealed, and the return of gas from the holder down the said pipe is prevented. To still further ensure the safety of the apparatus, I provide the sleeve  $r$  with a pinching screw, which I can tighten against the tube  $q$ , and thereby lock and retain the vessel  $p^2$ , so that it shall exert no downward pressure upon the gas in the holder. When this is done no escape of gas can occur at any of the burners or at the joints or connections of the apparatus.  $t$  is a burner for testing the quality of the gas in the holder. The elastic bags, figure 16, which are sometimes used instead of the holder  $p$ , are provided with elastic bands,  $p^*$ , which will yield to allow the bag to be inflated with gas, but which, when the cock  $p^{**}$  is opened, will tend continually to close the bag and expel the gas therefrom into the service pipe. The outlet pipe  $u$  may either conduct the gas direct from the holder  $p$  (or the elastic bags) to the service pipe and burners, or to the carbureting

*Improvements in portable Apparatus for manufacturing Gas.*

carbureting vessel *v*, as shown in figure 1. This vessel is filled with cotton wool, or other suitable absorbent substance, saturated with benzine, naphtha, or other hydrocarbon, and the end of the pipe *u* is inserted in the same. This arrangement prevents any return of the gas through the vessel *v* into the holder. *v*<sup>1</sup> is the aperture for pouring in the hydrocarbon, and *v*<sup>2</sup> the aperture for withdrawing the same. These apertures are secured by suitable plugs, as shown. *w* is the service pipe, which is secured in the vessel *v* by the cap *v*<sup>3</sup>.

Having thus fully described my said invention, I claim—

First.—The circular retort, plain on its external periphery, with internal longitudinal ribs or bars, and with a cover fitted to a face or seat like a valve, and made tight without luting, substantially as set forth, and for the purposes specified.

Secondly.—The hydraulic main constructed as herein specified, and connected to the retort by a pipe whose end enters and admits the gas into the said main under the surface of the water therein, substantially as set forth for the purposes specified.

Thirdly.—Providing the said pipe and main with safety-valves for the purpose specified.

Fourthly.—The condenser, constructed with vertical partitions and transverse obstructions, substantially as set forth for the purpose specified.

Fifthly.—The purifier, divided vertically into two chambers, provided with sieves for containing lime, sawdust, sand, or other suitable material, substantially as set forth for the purpose specified.

Sixthly.—The gas-holder, constructed and operating substantially as herein described, and arranged in combination with the other parts of my apparatus for the purpose specified.

Seventhly.—The carbureting vessel, filled with cotton wool or other absorbent material, saturated with the hydrocarbon liquid, and connected with the gas-holder and service pipe, substantially as set forth for the purpose specified.

Eighthly.—The apparatus, consisting of the retort *a*, hydraulic main *d*, and the condensing and purifying vessels *j* and *n*, constructed substantially as set forth, in combination together and with the gas-holder *p* or elastic bags or other suitable reservoir, and with or without the carbureting vessel, substantially as herein described for the purposes specified.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to William Baird, the younger, this twenty-sixth day of August, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 2 July, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration securing to Mr. William Baird, junior, a certain invention for "Improvements in portable Apparatus for manufacturing Gas," in accordance with the Petition, specification, drawings, and claim, submitted by Mr. Edward O'Keefe, of Adelaide Valley, Sandhurst, near Melbourne, as agent for William Baird, and transmitted for our report, under your B.C. communication of the 24th ultimo, No. 4,672.

We have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.  
GOTHER K. MANN.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[Drawings—three sheets.]



A

3 Sheets  
Sheet 1

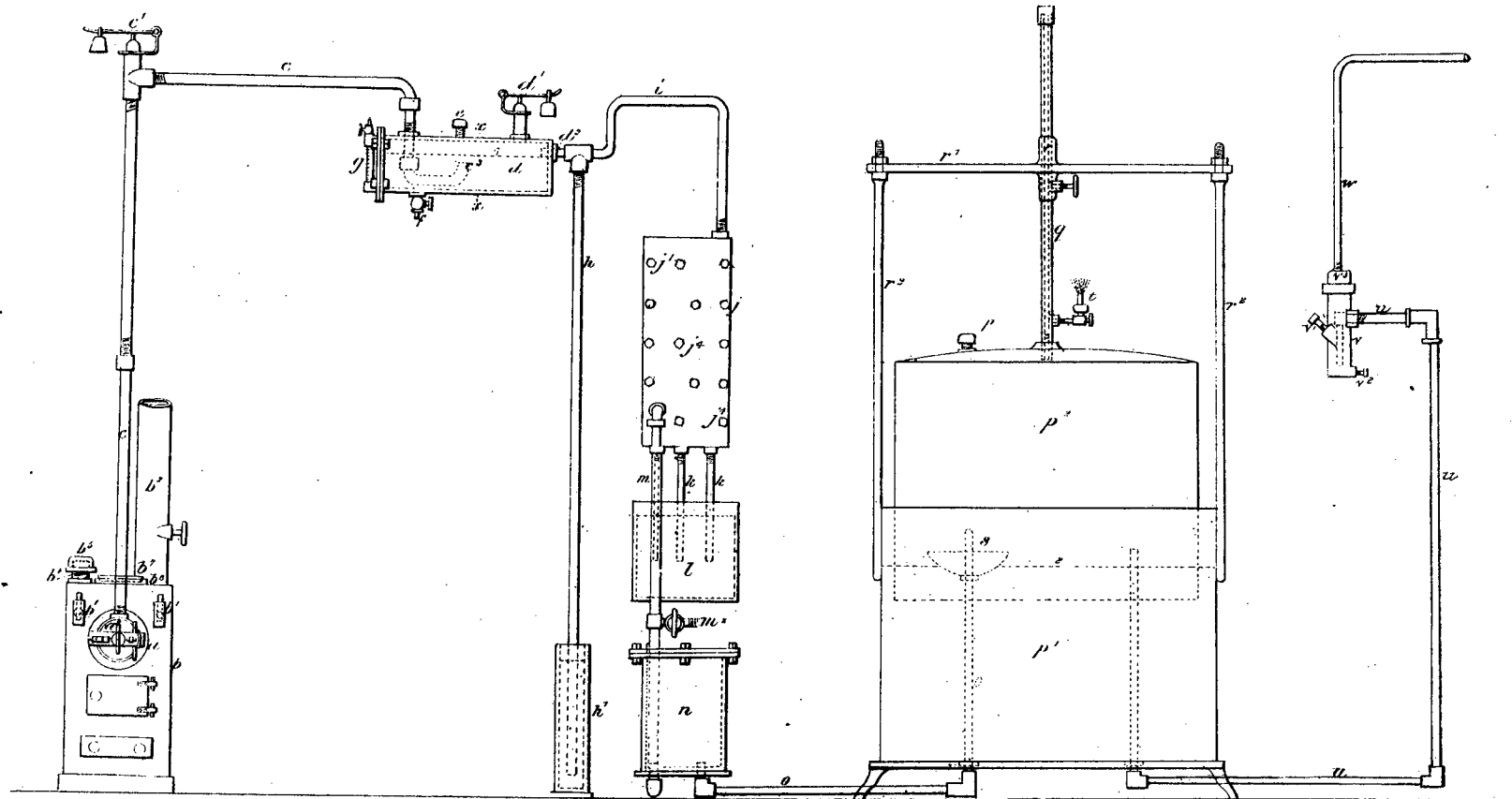


FIG 1

*This is the Sheet of Drawings marked A,  
referred to in the annexed Letters of  
Registration granted to William Baird  
the younger this twenty-sixth day of  
August, 1872.*

*Hercules Robinson.*

B.

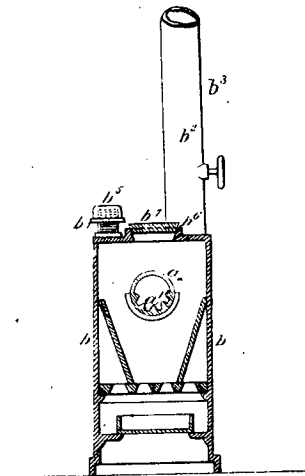


FIG. 2.

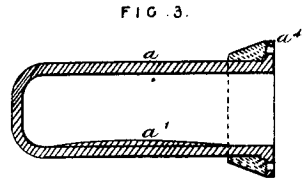


FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

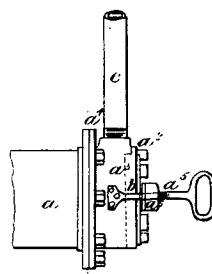


FIG. 5.

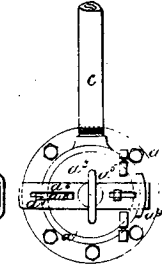


FIG. 6.

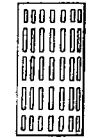


FIG. 6a.



FIG. 6b.

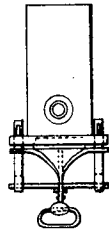


FIG. 7.

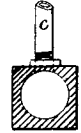


FIG. 8.

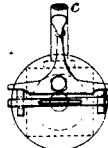


FIG. 9.

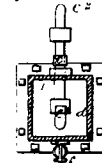


FIG. 10.

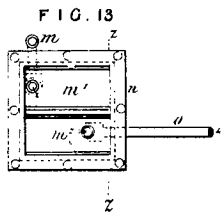


FIG. 13.

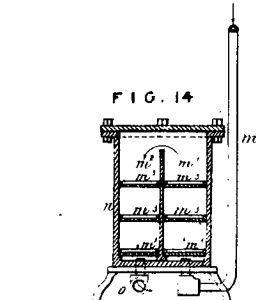


FIG. 14.

FIG. 12.

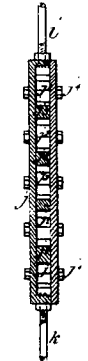


FIG. 11.

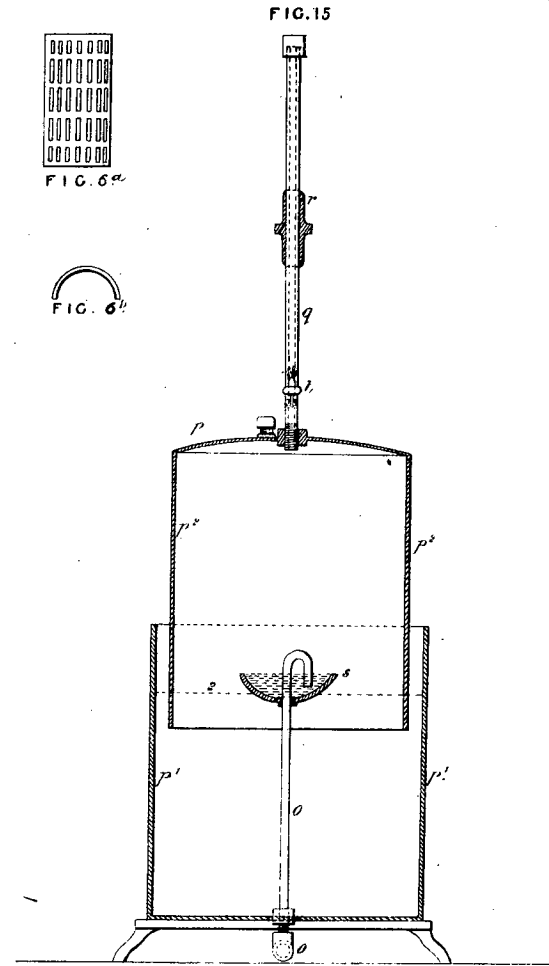
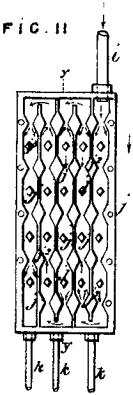


FIG. 15.

*This is the Sheet of Drawings marked B, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to William Baird, the younger, this twentysixth day of August, 1872.  
Hercules Robinson*

*The filed drawing is not coloured.*

C.

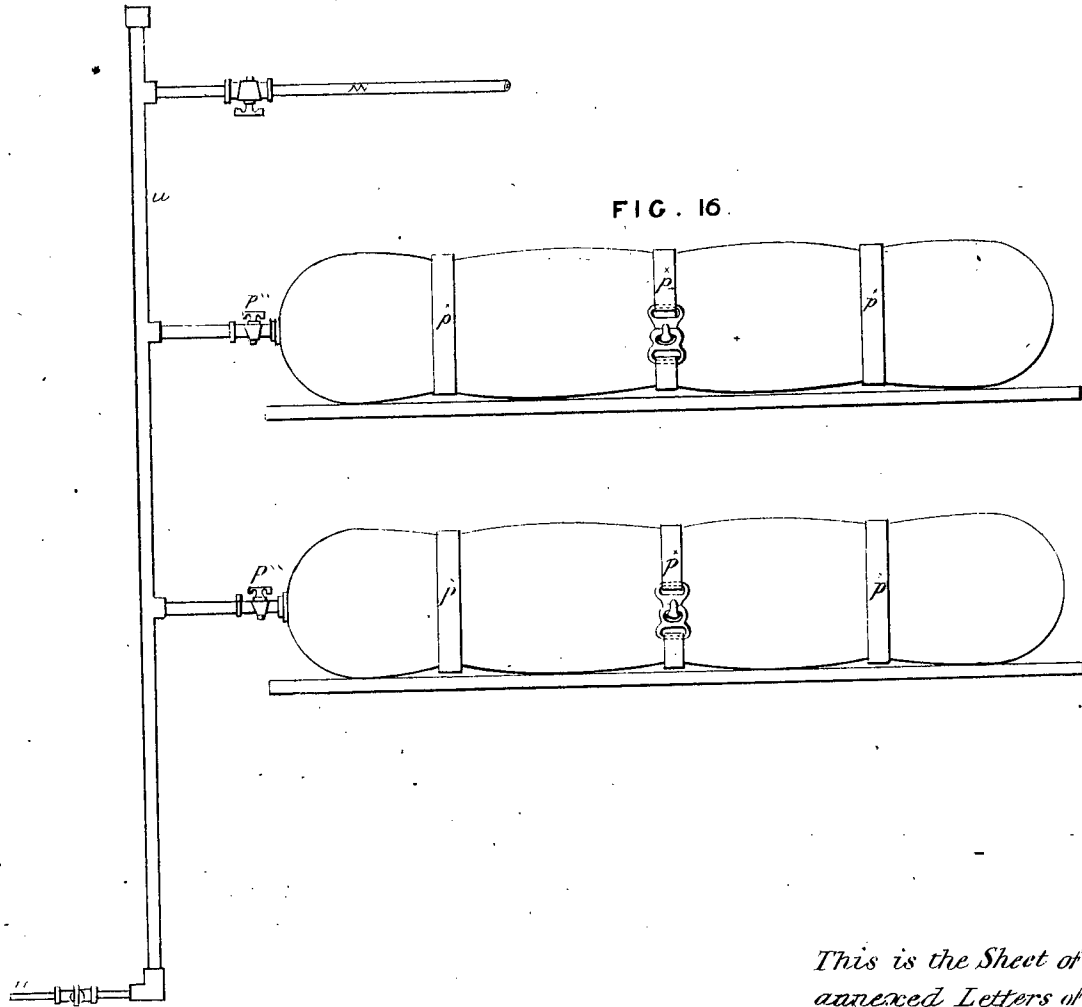


FIG. 16.

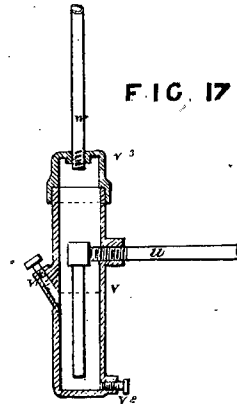


FIG. 17.

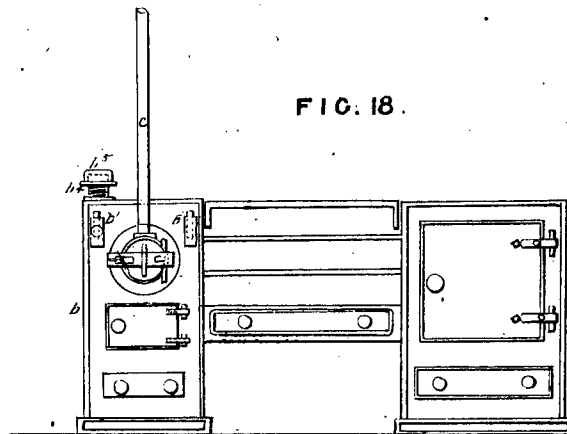


FIG. 18.

*This is the Sheet of Drawings marked C. referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to William Baird the younger this twentysixth day of August 1872.*

*Hercules Robinson.*

[ 101 ]



A.D. 1872, 12th September. No. 328.

**GOULDING'S PATENT ORE-SEPARATOR.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Richard Goulding, for Goulding's Patent Ore-separator.

[Registered on the 12th day of September, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting:

WHEREAS RICHARD GOULDING, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention termed "Goulding's Patent Ore-separator," which is more particularly described in the specification and drawing which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Richard Goulding, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Richard Goulding, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Richard Goulding shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Goulding's Patent Ore-separator.*

## SPECIFICATION.

THIS invention has for its object the more perfect separation of the ore known as "stream tin" from the refuse and worthless matters generally found associated with it in the alluvial or diluvial drifts, and also for separating the mine tin from the lode stuff, where found contained in lodes or reefs, after the ore from the latter has been subjected to the action of stamps or other suitable comminuting mechanical agents.

The mechanical apparatus by which I propose to effect the separation of the tin ore consists of an arrangement of machinery which I propose to be named and known as "Goulding's Improved Patent Ore-separator," and is composed of a combination of what is known as the ordinary French shaking table, which has been used in various parts of the world for the separation of slimes from pulverized quartz and other rocks and ores, with a hopper containing one or more screens or sieves, of a peculiar form and mesh suitable to the size of the ore to be operated upon, and which screens or sieves are so arranged in succession and fitted transversely at the feed end of the Separator as to allow the waste matters which it is intended to exclude from the body of the Separator to pass off at either the back end or at the side of the hopper, but preferably at the side, so as to form what may be called a "side delivery" of the stones and waste matters which it is not intended should enter into the body of the Separator.

The accompanying drawing paper, No. 1, illustrates and represents the separating table, with the hopper screens attached, the gratings or sieves being fitted at an incline, so as to permit of the larger stones and other waste matters, not intended to enter into the body of the Separator, being delivered at the end or the side of the hopper, as above referred to in the delivery arrangement, the discharge of such matters at the end or side of the hopper being facilitated by the stream of water with which the ore is fed, and also by the alternating motion of the hopper and table combined, which is effected by means of suitable mechanical gearing worked by an eccentric, or by an ordinary crank movement of pulley or crank handle, the said crank or eccentric movement being made with sufficient shake or throw to effect the necessary motion for the separation of the ores.

Having thus described the nature of my invention, and the manner of performing same, reference being had to the drawing above referred to, I would have it understood that what I claim as my improvement is the combination of the shaking table with the hopper-screen or screens in succession, so fitted at any suitable incline as to allow of the larger stones and other matters passing off at the side or end of the hopper, as may be found most convenient in the working; the final separation of the lighter waste and refuse matters being effected by the discharge of the whole body of water at the waste end of the Separator.

And I claim the whole general arrangement of treating all ores, minerals, or metals substantially as herein described and explained, by which means great beneficial results are obtained.

RICHARD GOULDING.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Richard Goulding, this twelfth day of September, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 6 August, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration, securing to Mr. Richard Goulding his invention, to be named or known as "Goulding's Improved Patent Ore-separator," the particulars of which are described in his Petition, drawing, specification, and claim, as set forth in the documents transmitted for our report, under your B.C. communication of the 24th July, No. 5,615.

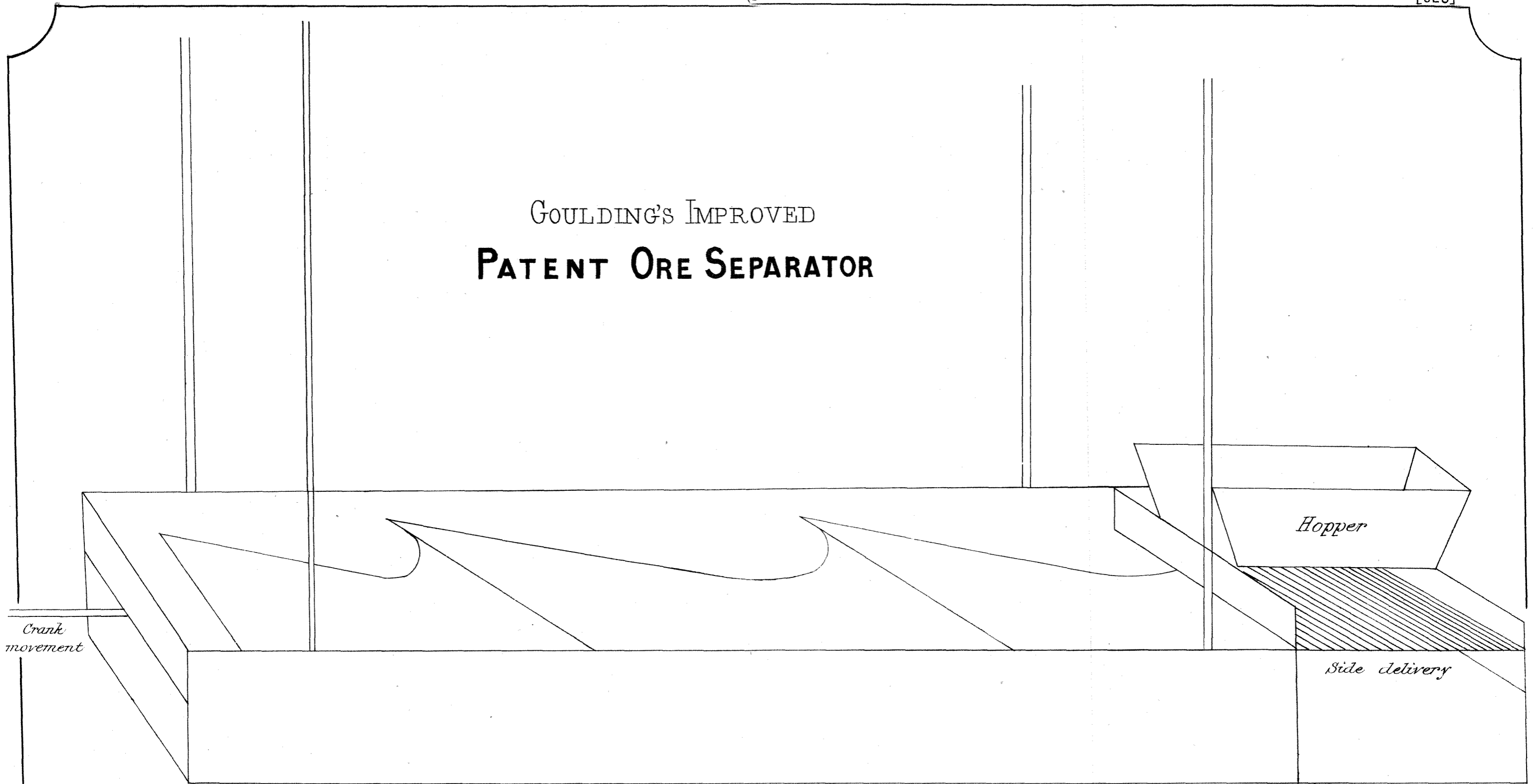
We have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.  
GOTHER K. MANN.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[Drawing—one sheet.]

# GOULDING'S IMPROVED PATENT ORE SEPARATOR



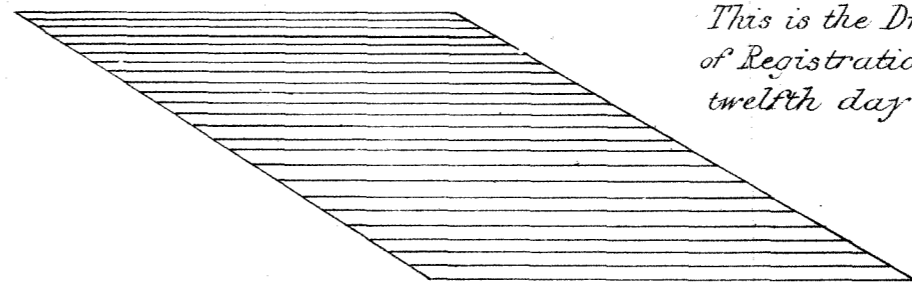
*Crank  
movement*

*Hopper*

*Side delivery*

*NOTE. - The Hopper projects transversely over the sides of the Separator, but is represented shorter on the Plan, with the view to shew the position of the Grating*

*(Sg<sup>d</sup>) Richard Goulding*



*This is the Drawing referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Richard Goulding, this twelfth day of September, 1872.*

*Hercules Robinson.*

[ 103 ]



A.D. 1872, 28th September. No. 329.

**THE CENTRIFUGAL AMALGAMATOR.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, for "The Centrifugal Amalgamator."

[Registered on the 30th day of September, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS THOMAS SUTCLIFFE MORT, of Green Oaks, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the assignee of Henry Francis, of Sydney, engineer, who is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of a "Machine for amalgamating Gold," which is more particularly described in the specification and drawing which are hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, had deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended ; Provided always, that if the said Thomas Sutcliffe Mort shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*The Centrifugal Amalgamator.*

## SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, THOMAS SUTCLIFFE MORT, of Green Oaks, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, the assignee of Henry Francis, of Sydney, engineer, send greeting:

WHEREAS I am desirous of obtaining Letters Patent for securing unto me Her Majesty's Special License that I, my executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as I or they should or may at any time agree with and no others, should and lawfully might, from time to time, and at all times during the term of fourteen years to be computed from the day on which this instrument is left at the Office of the Colonial Secretary at Sydney, make, use, exercise, and vend within the Colony of New South Wales an invention for a Machine for amalgamating Gold, called "The Centrifugal Amalgamator"; and in order to obtain the said Letters Patent, I must, by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal, particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed: Now know ye, that I, the said Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention, and the manner performed to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement and description, reference being had to the drawings hereunto annexed, and to the letters and figures marked thereon, which indicate the parts therein referred to and here particularly explained, that is to say:—

This invention consists in using centrifugal force to bring the particles of gold in contact with quicksilver, which is done in the following manner:—A cylinder is to be made of sufficient size, lined with copper plates, or the cylinder can be made partly of copper and wood or other material, the object being that the interior of the cylinder shall present an amalgamating surface for the material containing the gold to be thrown against. The cylinder to contain a sufficient quantity of quicksilver to keep the interior surface coated with that metal by slowly revolving the cylinder on its axis, which is horizontal, so the plates passing under the quicksilver are recoated every revolution.

In the centre of the interior of the cylinder is a circular frame, constructed so that the material can flow in at its centre without obstruction by means of a perforated tube and fall against beaters, which are similar in form to the floats of a paddle-wheel. This frame is to revolve very rapidly, so that the material passing in at its centre is thrown out with great velocity against the amalgamated plates, by which means the fine particles of gold are compelled to amalgamate with the quicksilver, and the residuum will overflow through apertures or be drawn off by a syphon.

In witness whereof, I, the said Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

THOS. S. MORT. (L.S.)

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, this twenty-eighth day of September, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 23 August, 1872.

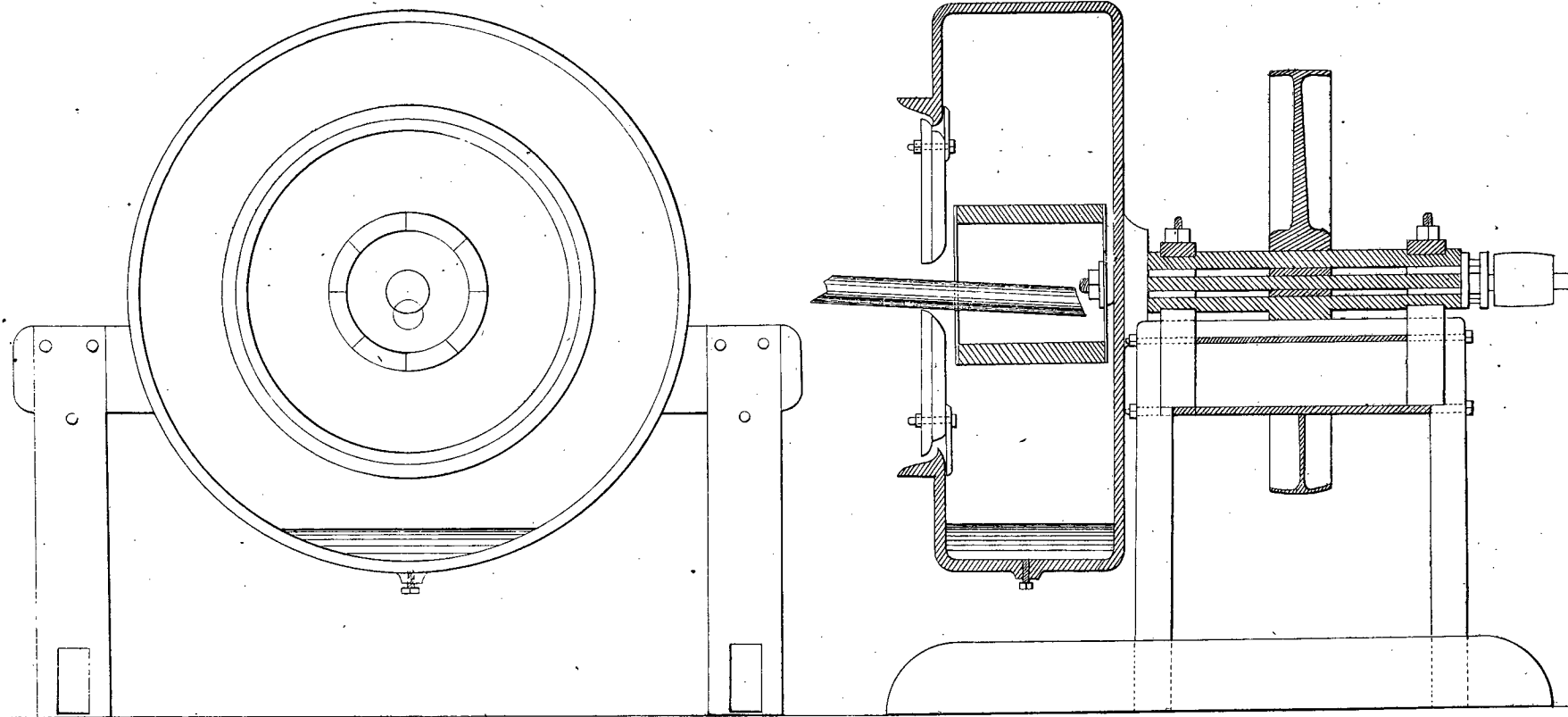
SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration, securing to Thomas Sutcliffe Mort the exclusive enjoyment for an invention of a Machine for amalgamating Gold, called "The Centrifugal Amalgamator," in accordance with the Petition, specification, drawings, and claim, transmitted for our report, under your B.C. communication of the 12th August, 1872, No. 5,366, herewith returned.

We have, &c.,  
GOTHER K. MANN.  
CHAS. WATT.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.





*This is the Drawing referred to in the  
annexed Petition and Specification of  
Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, dated this 7<sup>th</sup> July, 1872  
Tho<sup>s</sup> S. Mort.*

*This is the Drawing referred to in the annexed  
Letters of Registration granted to Thomas Sutcliffe  
Mort, this twentyeighth day of September, 1872.  
Hercules Robinson.*

[ 105 ]




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A.D. 1872, 28th September. No. 330.

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**NICOLLE AND MORT'S IMPROVED CRUSHING, PULVERIZING, AMALGAMATING, AND DISTILLING APPARATUS.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, for an Invention for crushing, pulverizing, and amalgamating Mineral Substances, &c.

[Registered on the 30th September, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS EUGENE DOMINIQUE NICOLLE and THOMAS SUTCLIFFE MORT, both of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, have by their Petition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for crushing, pulverizing, and amalgamating Mineral Substances, and for separating and amalgamating the Metals therein contained, by an apparatus styled "Nicolle and Mort's Improved Crushing, Pulverizing, Amalgamating, and Distilling Apparatus," which is more particularly described in the specification, marked A, and the plans, marked B and C respectively, which are hereunto annexed; and that they, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honourable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Nicolle and Mort's improved Crushing, Pulverizing,*

## A.

## SPECIFICATION.

THIS Invention relates to the mechanical combination required for crushing, and pulverizing Mineral Substances, and for amalgamating and separating the Metals therein contained.

Fig. 1. The annexed plan shows a section through the centre of the crusher.

Fig. 2 shows a birds'-eye view of the crusher.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the principle upon which the crushing-machine is based, viz., that of the wedge or inclined plane, and which principle we apply by preference in a coiled form, working it in a continuous, alternate, or rotary manner—by preference rotary—varying the number of wedges in the circle according to the size of machine to be constructed and the description of work to be performed.

Fig. 4 shows the principle applied as a single wedge; fig. 3 showing it used as a double wedge.

Fig. 5 shows a section through the centre of the pulverizing amalgamator.

Fig. 6 shows the distilling apparatus.

The crusher may be constructed of cast-iron or other metals.

The pulverizing amalgamator, of the same material or any mineral substance harder than the substance required to be operated upon.

The apparatus may be worked by any motive power sufficient to overcome the resistance offered by the work which has to be performed.

The mode of transmitting the power may be by steam to spur or bevel gearing or worm and wheel-lever, as in horse-mill, or by any other suitable and convenient arrangement.

We now proceed to describe our crusher.

*a* is the crushing-stand or table, made by preference of chilled cast-iron, and strongly bolted to a suitable frame-work or foundation.

There are six or more arms uniting the boss of the stand with the outer ring, the openings between which form apertures through which the crushed material passes to the shoot *h*.

By preference we make the inner ring, against which the crushing is effected, at a slight angle, with plain face, but we do not confine ourselves to this or any other form.

The inner circle of this ring may be made in segments of chilled cast-iron or hardened steel so fitted as to be removable, and when worn at the base reversed or replaced altogether.

In the centre of this table or stand the shaft of the circular wedge or eccentric works.

The outer circle of the stand is strengthened by a wrought-iron band, shrunk on in the ordinary manner.

It will be seen that the table or stand might be mobile and the circular wedge made stationary, but by preference we work it as described.

The stand might also be made to take the place of the outer circle, the outer circle having the wedges coiled upon it.

*b* is a metallic perforated grating, which allows the crushed material to fall into the circular shoot *h* on its way to the shoot *i*.

This grating is not necessary if the aperture is made in the wedge *d* as hereinafter described.

*c* is a projecting ring forming part of the grating *b*, working loosely into a corresponding groove on the circular wedge. This is to prevent any of the crushed material finding its way into the bearing in which the shaft revolves.

*d* is the circular wedge, made of hard metal, chilled cast-iron by preference, for crushing, and which works against the inner ring of the stand *a*, receiving its rotary motion from the bevel or other gear. An aperture may be made in the wedge immediately behind the scraper sufficiently large to allow the crushed material as gathered by the scraper to be discharged through the holes in the bottom of the stand *a*.

This does away with the necessity for the grating *b*, or it may be used in its stead.

This wedge is cast so as to admit of any of the parts being replaced, as also for the admission at its apex of any elastic substance being introduced, should greater fineness of the particle to be crushed be required, and is fitted with regulating screw.

The outer ring of this may be angular, plain, or corrugated, or of any other suitable form.

By reversing the course of motion of the circular wedge a new surface for crushing is offered, thus ensuring regularity of wear.

If the single wedge be used, of course the reversal does not apply.

*e* is a scraper which moves forward and clears the way for the next admission of the material to be crushed, passing the same through the grating *b* or the aperture in the wedge *d*.

Should the motion of the circular wedge be reversed, it will be necessary to remove the scraper into the groove marked *o*.

If the single wedge be used, of course the reversal does not apply.

*f* is the hopper fixed on the circular wedge *d*, by which the mineral substances are supplied to the crusher. The passing of the material may be aided by rollers, belt, or other suitable arrangement.

*g* is a cover bolted on to the circular wedge *d*, to prevent any escape of material when the crusher is at work.

*h* is a circular shoot placed at a sufficient incline to ensure the fall of the crushed substances into the shoot *i*, which leads into the pulverizing amalgamator.

The continuous and regular delivery of the crushed material may be assisted by water, or worm, or other suitable contrivance.

*i* is a shoot which leads into the pulverizing amalgamator.

We now proceed to describe our pulverizing amalgamator. This consists of two inverted cones made to work one inside the other—by preference made of iron—one of them being at a different angle to the other—the centre one working against the outer one, or *vice versa*. Both may be mobile, and made to work in opposite directions. It must be observed that the crushed substances are made to enter at the apex,

*Amalgamating, and Distilling Apparatus.*

apex, where the space between the two cones is at its greatest, and to discharge at the base, where the space is at its least, thus affording gradual extension of surface for the grinding or pulverizing of the crushed substances, as the same are gradually reducing from coarse to fine—a matter of the highest importance, especially where mercury is used for the taking up of gold, and which, under our plan we continuously pass in with the crushed quartz or other gold-containing material as it is discharged from the still. The copper bands at the base may or may not be used, but we use them by preference, especially where gold-saving is the object, as they are continuously kept silvered by the mercury, and also ensure the closest contact with the quartz. Above the trough which receives the pulverized material and the amalgam a series of copper plates are placed, which not only prevent the escape of the material as discharged from the pulverizing amalgamator, but also afford additional surface for the quartz to come in contact with the mercury. The centrifugal force exerted by the machine continuously dashing the quartz and the mercury against the plates which, as a matter of course, are by this means kept constantly silvered.

*j* is a pulverizing and amalgamating table, firmly bolted to a suitable framework or foundation, and by preference made of chilled cast-iron.

*k* is a shaft passing through the centre of the table *j*, driving the movable part of the pulverizing amalgamator.

*l* is a pulverizer, by preference made of chilled cast-iron. It is open at intervals in the centre, in order to receive the crushed material.

This, as also the table *j*, may be made at any angle and of any form of surface.

It is obvious that the pulverizer might be made stationary and the pulverizing table made mobile, but we prefer that the pulverizer should be the movable power.

Near the outer end of this pulverizer, as also in the pulverizing table *j*, are inserted three or more copper or other metal bands, to ensure the highest degree of pulverization, and when required the most perfect contact with the mercury.

A false bottom may be placed underneath the pulverizer where steam or hot water may be admitted.

*m* is an adjusting screw for regulating the pulverizer.

*n* is a shoot or lip surrounding the base of the table *j*, by preference made of copper, and fitted with four or more angular rings, also by preference of copper, so placed as to secure the reception of the projected material, which is discharged through openings in the shoot into a suitable machine for separating the mercury from the tailings—the tailings being continually carried off by water, jet of steam, fan, or other suitable contrivance, whilst the mercury is led or pumped into the still, and as distilled continuously passed to the place where the crushed material enters the pulverizing amalgamator, joining which in a high state of affinity—being of course perfectly pure and highly heated—it again passes through the machine to perform its amalgamating purposes, to be again separated, distilled, and so on.

Although by preference we use our own still, as described in fig. 6, we do not confine ourselves to the use of it or any other.

The pulverizing amalgamator may of course be used without the still, the mercury in that case being returned as it comes from the separator direct to the place where the crushed material enters.

The still is shown in fig. 6 on the plan hereunto attached, and the particular parts of the same are hereinafter described.

The still has for its special object the separation of gold and impurities collected by the mercury whilst in contact with quartz or other gold-carrying substances when in a pulverized condition, and which, if allowed to be absorbed by the mercury in sufficient quantity paralyzes its further affinity, and also destroys its power of reuniting its minute particles after having been exposed to the action of stampers or other agents which have caused its minute division and which is commonly known as flouing, and from which cause much mercury is lost.

The principle involved in the construction of the still is that of continuity of action and divisibility of the mercury during distillation, whilst the exchange of heat between the vapour of mercury on its way from the still, and the amalgam on its way to the still, is constant.

Further, the absence of pressure on the mercury during its exposure to the heat is ensured by its being made to circulate in as thin a stream as possible over peculiarly-constructed trays in that portion of the still marked *d*, whereby rapid distillation is not only ensured, but the destructive action which is caused by over-heating—a common result in its distillation by the ordinary retort—is avoided.

If the mercury be required for continuous use, as in connection with the crusher and pulverizing amalgamator, a great advantage is gained by the high temperature at which the mercury joins the pulverized material, whereby its affinity is highly provoked.

The plan will show that an outlet is afforded for the escape of sulphurous and other gases which may be evolved during distillation, and through which no mercury can pass, owing to the great density of that substance and its rapid condensation consequent upon the small amount of latent heat it possesses, whilst the gold is left behind on the movable trays, together with any other substances which may not gasify at the temperature at which the mercury vapourizes.

The whole action of the machine is sustained by the application of heat, either from the furnace or superheated steam or other heated gases having no affinity for mercury; but in the event of any of these being used, the plates beneath the shelves should be perforated so as to admit of the most direct contact with the mercury. We use the ordinary furnace by preference.

We now proceed to describe the several parts of the still having reference to the plan and drawings hereunto annexed.

Fig. A is a plan of the apparatus.

Fig. B is a drawing of the movable tray.

*a* is a receiver containing the amalgam or mercury to be distilled.

*b* is a feed-pipe which leads the mercury into the still through the coil *c*. This feed-pipe is fitted with a regulating cock.

*Nicolle and Mort's improved Crushing Apparatus.*

- c* is a heating coil, through which the mercury or amalgam passes on its way to the still *d*.  
*d* is a still, large in area, but shallow, and made by preference of cast-iron. This still contains a series of shelves placed in zigzag form, and at a slight angle, upon each of which is placed one of the trays *e*.  
*e* is a movable tray, and of which there are as many as will fill the shelves. This tray is fitted with angular projections at intervals upon its surface, so as to ensure to the mercury the largest amount of travel during its circulation.  
*e'* is a perforated plate, of which there are several attached to the side of the still, and upon which lime, or shreds or shavings of iron, or any other suitable substance having affinity for sulphur, or other chemical compounds, as the same may be found necessary, are placed, thus affording a receptacle for anything which in its gaseous state will readily combine with the same. These substances must of course be removed from time to time as they become saturated and be replaced.  
*f* is a level-gauge by which the admission of mercury into the still may be regulated.  
*g* is the pipe by which the vapour of the mercury escapes from the still on its way to the receiver *d*, and which vapour passing in opposite direction to the cold amalgam flowing through the feed-pipe *b*, with the outside of which pipe it comes in contact, is condensed, whilst its heat is given to the amalgam on its way to the coil *c*.  
This pipe is placed at a slight angle, so as to ensure the flow of the distilled mercury into the receiver *h*, the amalgam gravitating through the feed-pipe *b* in an opposite direction by the source of supply being placed on a higher level.  
*h* is a receiver for holding the distilled mercury.  
*i* is a pipe (fitted with stop-cock) for the escape of sulphurous or other gases.  
This pipe may be bent downwards at its outlet, and sealed by immersion in water or other fluid having affinity for the gases which may be evolved, and in this way the possible loss of mercury may also be absolutely avoided.  
*j* is a furnace, built by preference of bricks, to apply heat to the coil *c*, which heat passes on to the still *d*, escaping at the smoke-funnel *k*.  
*k* is a smoke-funnel.

The still has a movable door in front secured by cross-bars or bolts in the usual way, which bolts have, for the security of the amalgam, padlocks attached.

Having thus described the nature of our said invention, from which description, and with the aid of the plans, the mode of working will be readily understood, we now proceed to declare our claims, viz. :—

First.—We claim the apparatus in its general combination.

Second.—We claim specially the application of the wedge, single or double, or applied in any number, in its circular or straight form, used in a continuous, alternate, or rotary manner, for the crushing and pulverizing of mineral or other substances, combining as it does, when in motion, the two forces of torsion and pressure, the one breaking up the cohesion of the substances operated upon, the other exerting its crushing and pulverizing power.

Third.—We specially claim the crusher apart from the pulverizer and amalgamator.

Fourth.—We specially claim the pulverizer and amalgamator apart from the crusher.

Fifth.—We specially claim the still, in its general combination, for the purpose of distilling mercury, or for such other purposes of distillation as it may be applicable to.

Sixth.—We specially claim, on account of its novelty and great utility, the mode of continuously returning the mercury by distillation to the amalgamator perfectly pure, with its affinity highly increased by the high temperature at which it joins the gold-bearing substances, and by having a second still, without even involving the stoppage of the machine, the power to pilfer being reduced to a minimum.

Witness to the signatures of Eugene Dominique }  
Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort. }

E. D. NICOLLE. (L.S.)  
THOS. S. MORT. (L.S.)

HENRY AYRES.

This is the specification marked A, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, this twenty-eighth day of September, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

## REPORT.

Sydney, 26 August, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration securing to Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort the exclusive enjoyment of an invention styled "Nicolle and Mort's improved Crushing, Pulverizing, Amalgamating, and Distilling Apparatus," in accordance with the Petition, drawings, specification, and claim, transmitted with your minute, 21st August, No. 72, 6,539; these said documents having been substituted, in accordance with the instructions thereof, for those previously forwarded for our report, under your B.C. communication of the 12th August, 72/6,019. All papers herewith returned.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. WATT.  
GOTHEK K. MANN.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[Drawings—two sheets.]

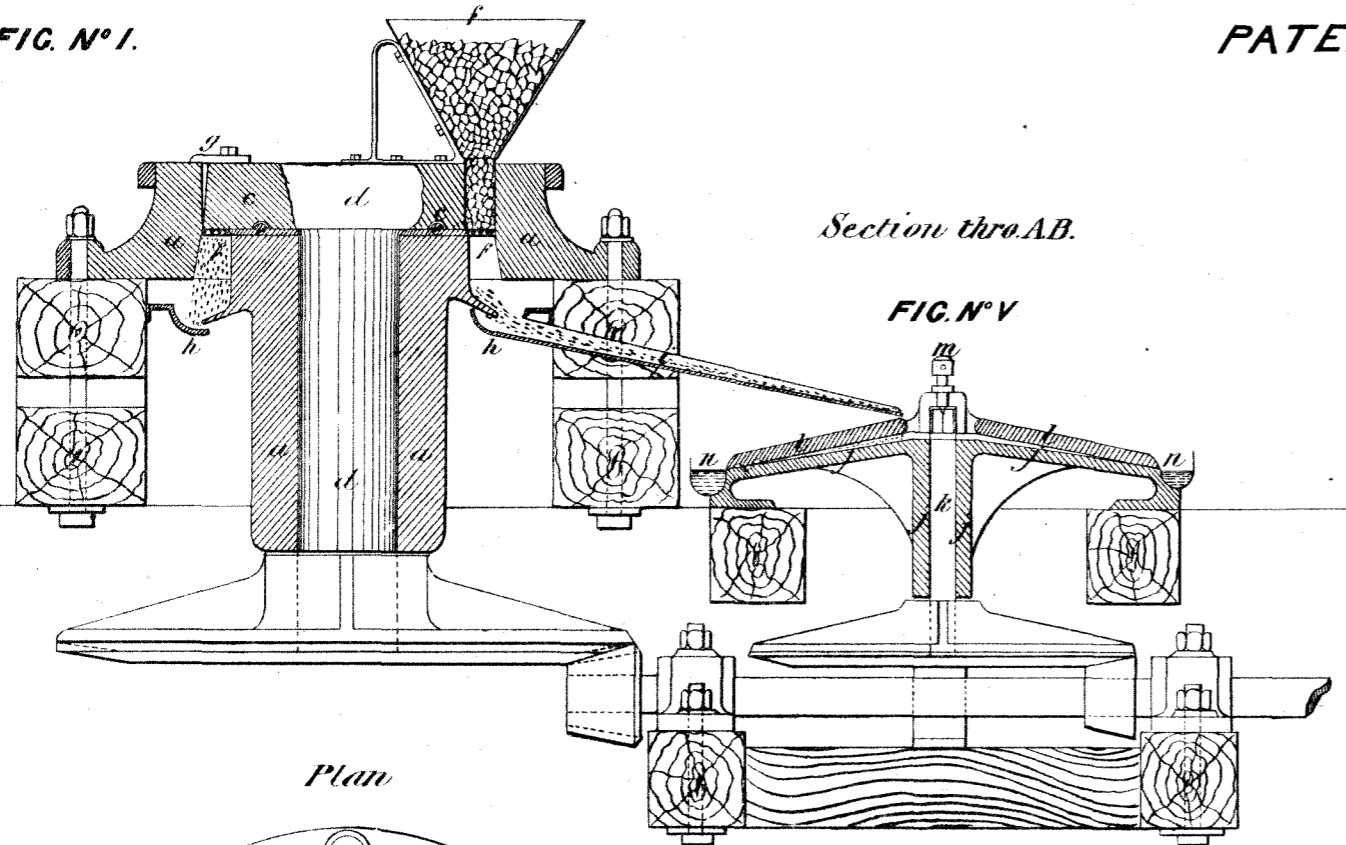
B.

Plan referred to in annexed Specification.

NICOLLE AND MORTS.

PATENT CRUSHING PULVERIZING AND AMALGAMATING MACHINE.

FIG. N° I.



Section thro. AB.

FIG. N° V.

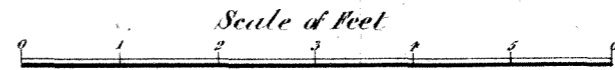
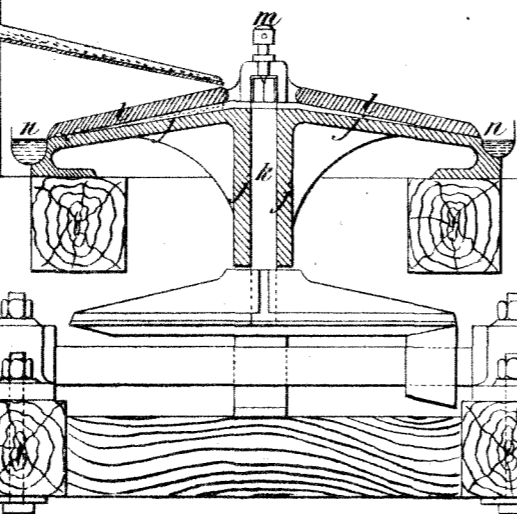


FIG. N° IV.

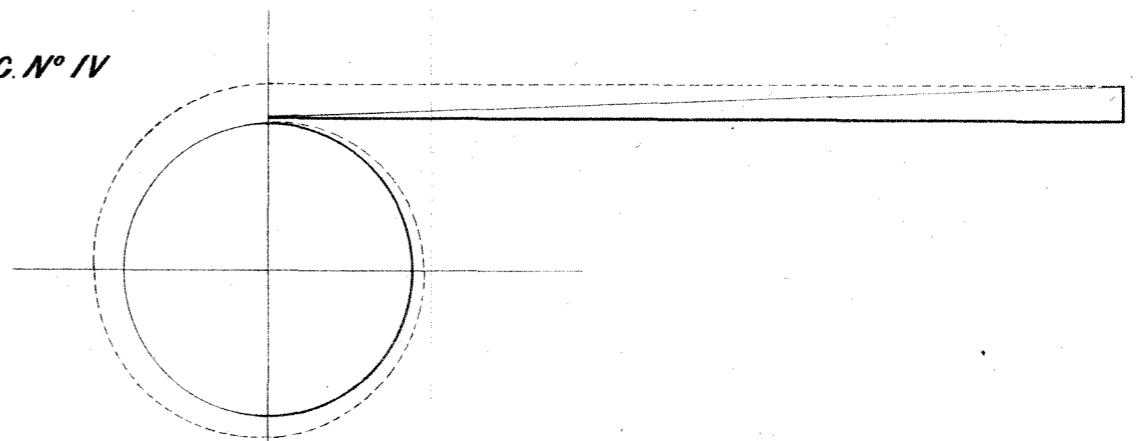


FIG. N° III.

Diagram.

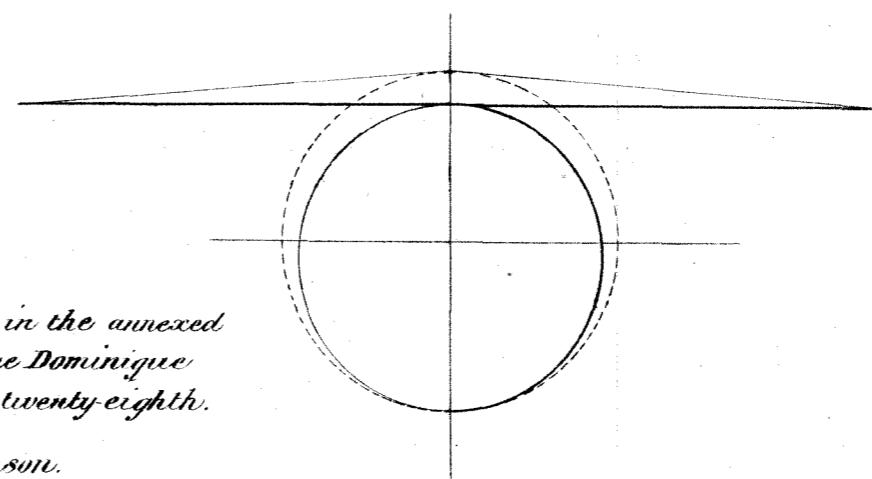
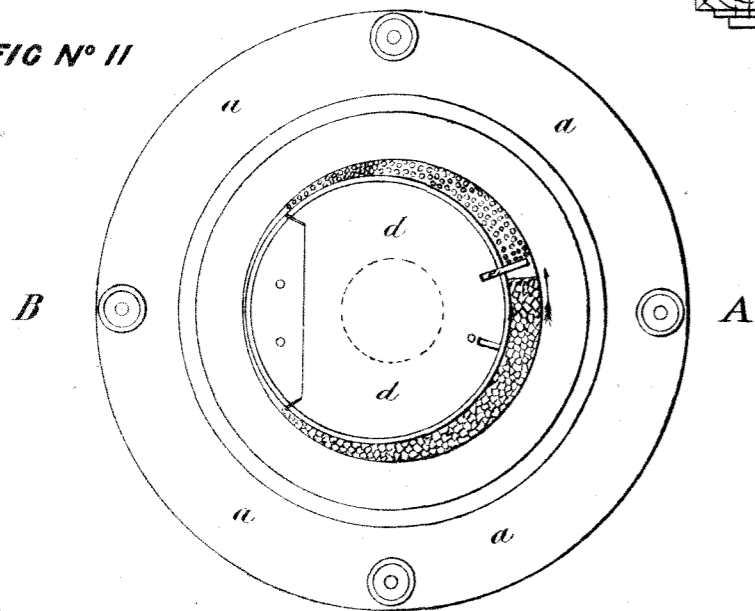


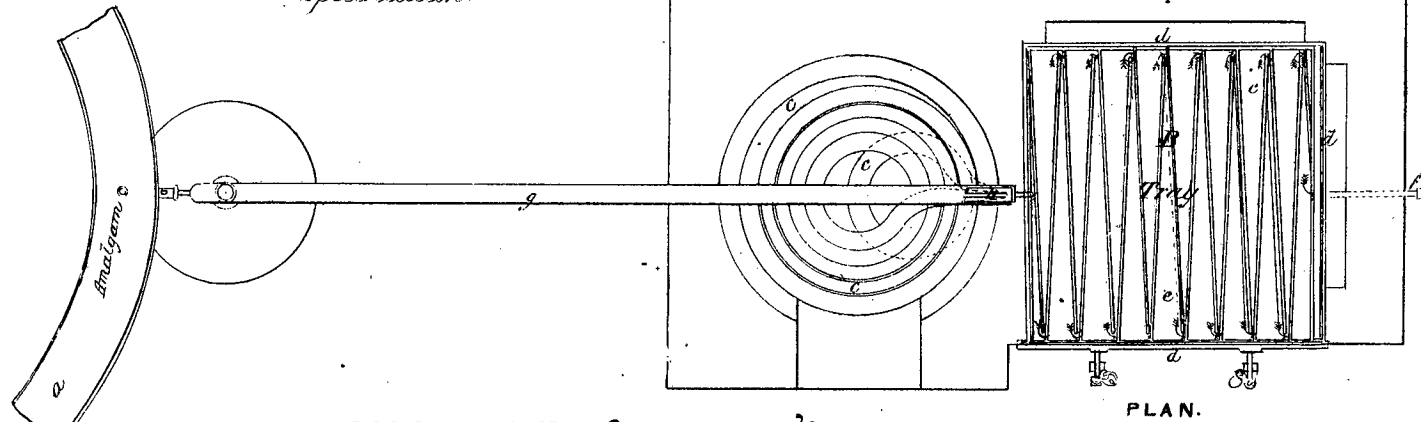
FIG. N° II.



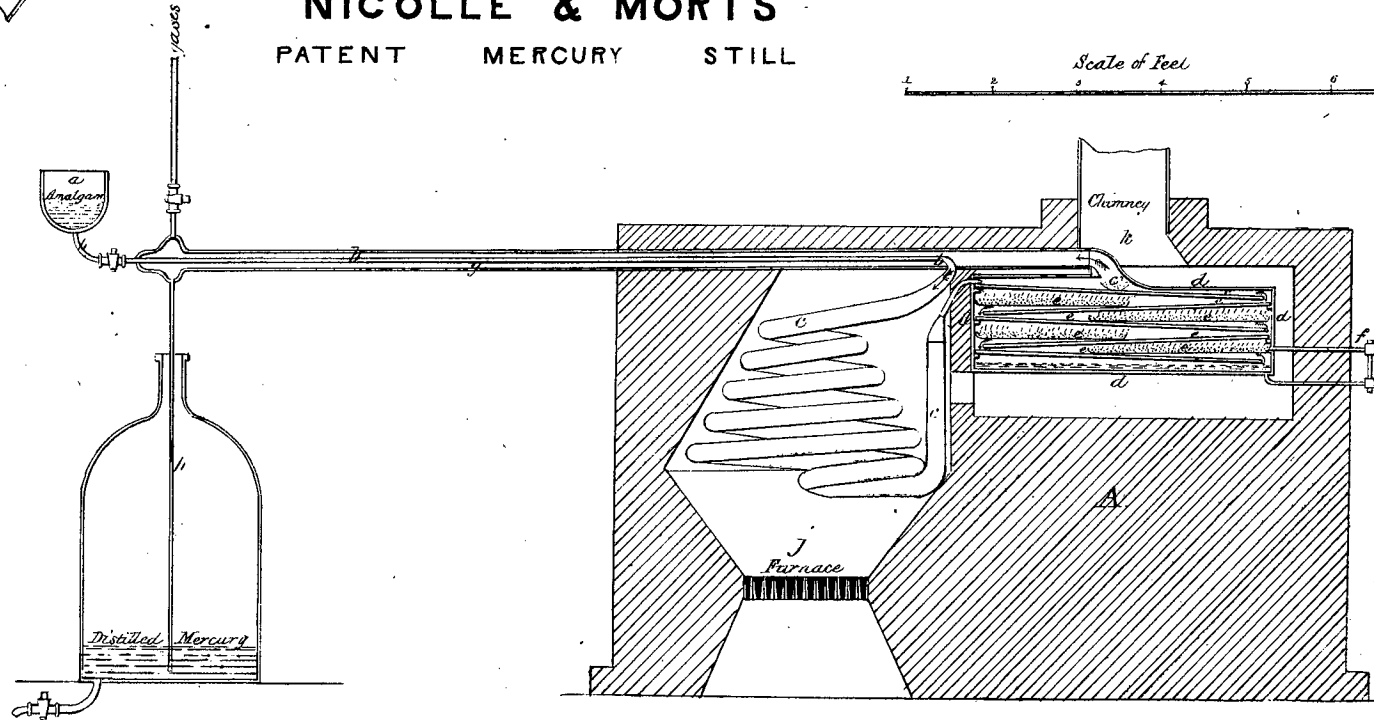
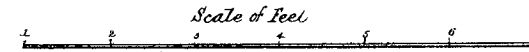
This is the Plan marked B referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort this twenty-eighth day of September 1872. Hercules Robinson.

FIG. N° VI.

*Flux referred to in annexed Specification.*



**NICOLLE & MORT'S  
PATENT MERCURY STILL**



SECTIONAL ELEVATION.

*E. D. Nicolle  
Tho<sup>s</sup> S. Mort*

*This is the Plan marked C, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to Eugene Dominique Nicolle and Thomas Sutcliffe Mort this twenty-eighth day of September, 1872.*

*Hercules Robinson.*

[ 109 ]



A.D. 1872, 30th September. No. 331.

**AN IMPROVED SAFETY BLASTING POWDER.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Charles Brook Longbottom, for an improved Safety Blasting Powder.

[Registered on the 30th day of September, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic. No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS CHARLES BROOK LONGBOTTOM, of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, gentleman, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "An improved Safety Blasting Powder," which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein, and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Charles Brook Longbottom, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Charles Brook Longbottom, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Charles Brook Longbottom shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.



*An improved Safety Blasting Powder.*

SPECIFICATION of CHARLES BROOK LONGBOTTOM, of Melbourne, in the county of Bourke and Colony of Victoria, gentleman, for an invention intituled "An improved Safety Blasting Powder."

My invention consists in the combination of certain ingredients for the purpose of producing an improved Safety Blasting Powder. I take thirty pounds of nitrate of potash and mix it with thirty-eight pounds of nitrate of soda, ten pounds of sulphur, twelve pounds of charcoal, four pounds of common coal, six pounds of bi-tartrate of potash, and seven pounds of Portland cement, to which I add about three pints of water, and subject the whole to the action of crushing machinery such as a Chilian mill, so as to reduce it to the condition of a pasty mass, after which it is to be dried, when it is ready for use.

The cement is added for the purpose only of making the powder more impervious to the action of water than it would otherwise be, and may therefore be dispensed with if this characteristic should be deemed useless.

Having thus described the nature of my invention and the manner of performing same, I would have it understood that I do not confine myself to the precise details herein set forth, so long as the nature of my said invention be retained, as it is evident that they might be slightly altered or varied, and still remain the same substantial invention; but I claim the combination of nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, sulphur, charcoal, and bi-tartrate of potash, either with or without common coal or cement, in the proportions substantially as herein set forth and described, for the purpose of producing a safe and powerful Blasting Powder.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Charles Brook Longbottom, this thirtieth day of September, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

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REPORT.

Sydney, 22 August, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration securing to Charles Brook Longbottom the exclusive enjoyment of an invention described as "An improved Safety Blasting Powder," in accordance with the Petition, specification, and claim, transmitted for our report under your B.C. communication of the 12th August, 1872, No. 6,163, herewith returned.

We have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.  
GOTHER K. MANN.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[ 111 ]



A.D. 1872, 30th September. No. 332.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MODE OF AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING SUGAR.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Robert Tooth, for Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for manufacturing Sugar.

[Registered on the 30th September, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS ROBERT TOOTH, of Yengarie, Maryborough, in the Colony of Queensland, gentleman, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for manufacturing Sugar," which is more particularly described in the specification, marked A, and the four sheets of drawings, marked B, C, D, and E, respectively, which are hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Robert Tooth, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Robert Tooth, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Robert Tooth shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for manufacturing Sugar.*

A.

## SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, ROBERT TOOTH, of Yengarie, Maryborough, in the Colony of Queensland, send greeting :

WHEREAS I am desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration under the sign manual and seal of the Colony of New South Wales, for the exclusive enjoyment and advantage, for a period of fourteen years, of an invention for "Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for manufacturing Sugar," of which I am the first and true inventor : Now know ye, that the nature of the said invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, is particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement (that is to say) :—

The invention relates to certain improvements in the process for converting the juice of the sugar-cane into sugar crystals. The system on which the invention is based is that known as the diffusion process, the object of which is to wash out the saccharine matter, in contradistinction to expressing it from the cane.

The invention consists, firstly, in a novel arrangement of diffusion apparatus ; secondly, in a chemical process for purifying the cane-juice, and thirdly, in an improvement in the charcoal filter.

In sheet 1 of the accompanying drawings, fig. 1 is a plan view of the apparatus for extracting the juice of the cane by the diffusion process. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same, taken on the line 1-2 of fig. 1, and fig. 3 is a similar section of the apparatus taken in the line 3-4 of fig. 1.

This apparatus may be described as consisting of a series of tanks, through which a stream of water of a suitable temperature is caused to flow continuously, the water passing from the first or receiving tank to the others in succession.

Mounted above the last tank of the series is a cutting apparatus for reducing the sugar-canes as they are supplied thereto, to slice, and discharging the slices into the tank below. Each tank is provided with an elevator for carrying forward the sliced cane from one tank to the other, until it arrives at the first tank or that to which the water is first supplied. The sliced cane is moved forward to the elevators by a system of self-acting rakes, and when it has travelled through the series of tanks it will have parted with all its saccharine juice, and is then discharged from the apparatus by a second elevator with which the first tank is provided.

The cutting apparatus consists of two vertical discs, fitted with knives, and working within a kind of double hopper, to which the sugar-canes are supplied by endless travelling webs.

This apparatus is shown detached, and on an enlarged scale, in sheets II and III ; fig. 1, sheet II, being a side elevation, and fig. 2, sheet III, an end elevation of the same partly in section. AA are a pair of disc plates, carrying each a series of knives arranged cylindrically upon them. The details of construction of these knives are shown at figures 3 and 4, sheet II.

The disc plates AA are keyed to a horizontal shaft, B, which has its bearings on the frame-work CC, supported on the walls of the last tank of the series. Rotary motion is given to the discs A from any prime mover, through a band that works on the band-pulleys D of the shaft B.

The sugar-cane is fed to opposite sides of the cutting apparatus by means of endless travelling-webs, EE, which webs deliver the canes respectively on to the rollers F, mounted in bearings on the end plates *f* of the hopper, and receiving rotary motion in the direction of the arrows, through a chain from a pulley on the shaft of the upper drum of the web.

From these rollers the canes fall on to the sides of the hopper, which are formed of inclined boards, *f*<sup>1</sup>, leading down to an inclined foot-piece, *f*<sup>2</sup>, against which the canes rest while in the act of being cut. Between these inclined pieces are situate rotating guide rollers, *f*<sup>3</sup>, whose office is to facilitate the passage downwards of the sugar-canes and to present them to the rotary cutters. These rollers receive motion from chains and pulleys on the axle of the roller F.

The endless webs E are driven by gearing, as indicated by the red circles in fig. 2.

I have said that the knives are arranged cycloidally on the discs A : this is best shown in fig. 1, sheet II. The knives consists each of a series of sheet-blades, *a*, of a zig-zag form in edge view. These blades are bolted at one end to a segment-piece, *a*<sup>1</sup>, which by a series of bolts is fixed over a segment-shaped rebated opening made on the disc-plate A to receive it.

The blades *a* are also secured at their opposite ends to a segment-piece, *a*<sup>2</sup>, which is made fast by bolts and nuts to the plate A. These blades are ground up to a rectangular cutting-edge, as shown at fig. 4, and an opening is left behind them between the segment-pieces *a*<sup>1</sup> and *a*, for the free passage of the cut canes.

By reference to the plan of the knives, fig. 3, it will be seen that the several blades of the series differ somewhat from each other, in that the vertical portion of the cutting-edge increases in length from the first to the last of the series of blades. By this means the strain of the cutting action is equalized throughout the length of the knife.

As the canes are discharged into either side of the hopper they will fall by their own weight endwise to the bottom thereof, and rest against the rotating discs A. As the knives on these discs come severally into contact with the canes, the latter will be sliced up, and the slices falling through the discs will then drop beneath.

Referring now to sheet I of the drawings, it will be seen that the cutting apparatus is mounted above the last of a series of seven diffusion tanks, which are divided from each other by cross walls, but which, for the purpose of allowing the liquor to flow from one tank to the other, are provided with overflow channels in the side walls.

The cut cane, as it passes through the discs A, slides down on incline J, situate immediately below the shaft B and falls into the tank 7, or passes first through rollers and from thence into the tank. There it meets with an immerser, G, which consists of a roller mounted transversely of the tank, and provided with puddle-boards, which as the roller is rotated pushes down the cut cane under the liquor contained in the tank. At the other end of the tank is mounted an elevator, H<sup>1</sup>, composed of an endless web of lattice-work. This elevator is intended to carry up the cut cane out of the tank 7 and deposit it in the tank 6, and to assist this operation a rake, I<sup>1</sup>, is provided. This rake is connected by a crank-pin, *i*, with the disc *i*<sup>1</sup> mounted in a standard, *i*<sup>2</sup>, on the central wall of the double line of tanks.

Rotary

*Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for manufacturing Sugar.*

Rotary motion is given to this disc by means of bevelled pinions, which are driven by the longitudinal shaft K. Jointed to the upper end of the rake is a radius rod,  $i^3$ , which is pivoted to a fixed arm,  $i^2$ , carried by the standard of the next adjacent rake  $I^6$ .

It will now be understood that, as the crank-pin of the disc  $i^1$  is rotated, the rake will be caused to gather up the sliced cane floating in the tank and push it into the elevator  $H^7$ . A similar result obtains in all the other tanks, they being each provided with two rakes and an elevator, for passing forward the cut cane from one tank to the other and ultimately delivering it out of the apparatus.

The tank 1, in addition to being provided with an elevator,  $H^1$ , is also fitted with an endless band,  $h$ , for receiving the cane-cuttings from that elevator and delivering the same to a pair of squeezing-rollers,  $h^1$ , mounted upon and transversely of the tank. The cane-cuttings in passing between these rollers are deprived of the liquor which they contain, and they are then delivered on to an elevator, H, which delivers them from the apparatus.

I have said that the water of a suitable temperature supplied to the tank 1 for washing out the saccharine juices from the cane-cuttings runs through the whole series of tanks. This water is supplied to the tank 1 by a pipe L, and it flows through a vertical channel  $L^1$  in the side wall to a horizontal channel formed in the top of the wall and communicating with the tank 2. In the same way, the water after accumulating in the tank 2 finds its way through a similar channel  $L^2$  into the tank 3, and the tanks being all similarly connected together, the liquor, gradually increasing in strength, will pass from tank to tank through the channels  $L^3$   $L^4$  and until it reaches the last tank 7.

Each of these channels  $L^1$   $L^2$   $L^3$ , &c., is fitted at its lower end with a discharge pipe, to allow of the liquor of the several tanks being drawn off as desired.

Over-head shafting is provided, as at MMM, for driving the tank elevators and the squeezing-rollers, and this shafting is actuated from the first motion shaft  $M^1$ . Rotary motion is also communicated from this shaft by a band and pulleys to a short shaft,  $M^2$ , which through bevelled gearing gives motion to the longitudinal shaft K before referred to.

It will now be understood that the flow of the water and the traverse of the cane-cuttings will be in opposite directions, the one starting from one end and the other from the opposite end of the series of tanks; consequently, the liquor in tank number 1 will be the weakest in saccharine properties, and that in tank 7 will contain the strongest saccharine solutions.

I would remark that a greater or a lesser number of tanks, and also, if necessary, rollers to each tank, which rollers may be fluted, and may be used to form the series if thought desirable; the test being, that the cane-cuttings shall be thoroughly exhausted before being discharged from the apparatus.

The liquor obtained from the last of the series of tanks is ready to undergo the clarifying process already referred to, and next to be described.

This process is based on the existence of a new substance, the sucrate of hydrocarbonate of lime (le sucrate d'hydrocarbonate de chaux) applied to the purification of the juice of the sugar-cane.

The reaction of the sucrate of hydrocarbonate of lime in the cane-juice to be clarified admits of eliminating therefrom a great quantity of matters which are an obstacle to the crystallization of the sugar. The sucrate of hydrocarbonate of lime communicates to the juice properties which are of great value for their ultimate treatment. Thus the acidity of the cane-juice is neutralized, and is replaced by a slight alkalinity so essential to the preservation of all sweet matter.

The sugar which cannot be crystallized is destroyed at the temperature of boiling point, as well as every germ of fermentation.

The saccharine liquors purified by the action of the sucrate of hydrocarbonate of lime are better coloured and very limpid; they boil easily without losing their colour; they are devoid of any germ of fermentation, which is the cause of considerable losses with which the proprietors of sugar-cane works are unfortunately but too well acquainted. They furnish abundant crystals. The sugar obtained is white, very pure, devoid, like the syrups from which they are derived, of all germs of fermentation and of sugar which cannot be crystallized. They can be kept in stores as easily as the sugar extracted from beet-root by the most improved process.

One special advantage of the process of purification of the sugared preparation of hydrocarbonate of lime is, that the juice directly on leaving the cane is put in presence of a substance of a pre-eminently antiseptic nature, and the juice can then remain in abeyance for an indefinite period, without danger of the sugar it contains deteriorating or fermenting. Thus, in case any stoppage in the works should take place, the juice can be kept without detriment one or more days, or even months, if necessary.

The process of purification of the cane-juice by means of the sucrate of hydrocarbonate of lime may be divided under the following heads:—

- First—Preparation of the lime and the carbonate acid.
- Second—Preparation of the lime-milk.
- Third—Liming the juices.
- Fourth—Formation of the saccharine preparation of lime.
- Fifth—Boiling the juice charged with the saccharine preparation of hydrocarbonate of lime.
- Sixth—Filtration of the juice which has been boiled, with the sucrate or saccharine preparation of hydrocarbonate of lime.
- Seventh—Saturation, and afterwards ebullition, and lastly decanting of the filtered juice.

*Preparation of the lime and the carbonic acid.*

Lime and carbonic acid are necessary for the formation of the saccharine preparation of hydrocarbonate of lime.

These two substances are simultaneously obtained by heating to a high temperature in a lime-kiln the different calcareous substances which are met with in nature. The lime when taken from the kiln is allowed to cool before being used.

The gases generated in the kiln are washed before making use of the carbonic acid gas they contain.

*Preparation*

*Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for manufacturing Sugar.**Preparation of the lime-milk.*

There should be charged into a tank of iron or masonry some quick-lime taken from the kiln, the amount being determined by the quantity and the quality of the juice intended to be purified.

This quick-lime is to be slacked with a minimum amount of water, and when it has acquired the consistency of a thick paste it should be diluted with an equal volume of cane-juice, whereby a milk-lime will be produced.

This milk-lime before being used is to be strained, for which purpose it may be passed through fine wire gauze.

The milk of lime is then to be run into tanks, wherein the sugared calcareous solution is prepared, that is to say, where the liming of the juice is effected.

*Liming of the juice.*

This operation is effected by mixing the lime-milk with the juice extracted from the cane. The mixture should not be made in an arbitrary manner—the relative quantities must depend on the quality of the juice extracted from the cane and of the lime employed.

The proportion of lime may vary from one to three per cent. of the weight of the cane-juice.

From this mixture the saccharine preparation of hydrocarbonate of lime is made.

*Formation of the sucrate or saccharine preparation of hydrocarbonate of lime.*

To form this preparation the limed juice is run into boilers containing an agitator, composed of a hollow central shaft, fitted with four hollow horizontal arms, pierced with holes on their under sides.

The gas from the lime-kiln is forced by a pump down the central shaft, and caused to discharge through the pierced arms (while the agitator is being rotated), and circulating in the vessel the gas will mix with the juice. The froth produced in the first instance augments progressively, but to prevent it exceeding a certain height in the boiler the shaft is provided with rake-teeth, which will break it up. After a time the froth will diminish perceptibly.

This phenomenon is due to the precipitation of the sucrate or saccharine preparation of hydrocarbonate of lime, therefore at that moment the passage of the gas should be arrested, since the object of this operation is to form a saccharine preparation of hydrocarbonate of lime.

This substance is a combination of sugar, lime, and carbonic acid, and has a gelatinous appearance; it is scarcely soluble in saccharine liquids, and it is insoluble in limed water. It is easily decomposed at boiling point by the foreign matters contained in saccharine juices, and this for the reason that when mixed with the juice of the cane the juice is brought to the temperature mentioned below.

*Boiling of the juice with the sucrate or saccharine preparation of hydrocarbonate of lime.*

This is effected in a closed boiler, the valve of which requires to be loaded to about one-eighth of an atmosphere (not quite two pounds, English, on the square inch).

The juice is submitted to a temperature exceeding one hundred degrees centigrade, by which means any germ of fermentation contained in it is destroyed before it leaves the vat.

*Filtration of the juice which has been boiled with the sucrate or saccharine preparation of hydrocarbonate of lime.*

The juice after being boiled is carried from the boiler by a steam elevator into a series of filtering presses, in which the deposits remain, whilst the juice flows off perfectly clear.

If the juice runs freely from the filtering presses and is coloured, it must have been purified with an insufficient quantity of the sucrate; for in reality the juice should filter well, and be but slightly coloured.

*Saturation and then ebullition of the filtered juice.*

The juice is now run into a boiler containing a steam-worm and a gas-discharging agitator, where it is submitted to the influence of the carbonic acid until all the lime that it holds in solution is precipitated in the shape of carbonate.

The saturated juice after boiling for some minutes is run into a decanting vat.

By allowing the same to subside a clear juice is obtained, which is subsequently treated in the ordinary manner practised in sugar works.

The clear juice is consequently sent into the filters charged with animal charcoal in grain, and evaporated in the triple-acting apparatus.

As to the deposits of saturation which remain in the decanting vats, they are mixed with the sweet juices on their leaving the boiler, where they have been boiled and filtered like these saccharine juices heated to boiling point.

*Washing the deposits.*

The deposits which remain in the filtering presses contain necessarily a little sweet juice which it may be advantageous to collect.

For this purpose the deposits are washed, and the washing water is utilized, either for extracting the grease from the animal charcoal or for any other purpose.

Instead of making the saccharine preparation of hydrocarbonate of lime with the whole batch of cane-juice, this substance may be made with a portion only of the cane-juice, and the saccharine preparation thus formed may be afterwards mixed with the other portion of the cane-juice.

Thus the liming may be effected with lime-milk for one-third or one-half of the cane-juice to be purified. Carbonic acid must be passed into this limed juice until the froth which forms in the first instance diminishes very perceptibly. Juice freshly extracted from the cane must be mixed with the limed and sugared juice, as it has been above stated.

The mixture must be made very uniform, and it can then be submitted to the same operations as those described, in which the saccharine preparation of lime was made in the midst of the totality of the juice which it was intended to purify.

*Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for manufacturing Sugar.*

I would remark, that the sucrate preparation is not only applicable to the treatment of the juices of the sugar-cane, but it may also be beneficially used in treating syrups and raw sugar, and it may also be applied to the extraction of sugar from molasses.

The clarified cane-juice obtained by the process just described has next to be condensed to about thirty degrees Beaumé. For this purpose I prefer to employ the apparatus for which I have obtained Letters Patent of Registration, but other condensing apparatus may be used if thought desirable.

When thus condensed, the syrup is ready to be submitted to the charcoal filter. The construction of charcoal filter proposed to be employed is that which forms the last head of the invention, and is intended to provide for the constant renewing of the charcoal and the removal of the saturated material. The improved filter is illustrated by sheet IV of the drawings, wherein fig. 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of so much of the filter as will serve to explain the nature of my improvement, fig. 2 is a sectional elevation taken at right angles to fig. 1, and fig. 3 is a partial sectional plan taken in the line 1, 2 of figures 1 and 2.

AA is a circular brick or concrete chamber of any desired depth, and tapering inwards at its lower end. In the centre of this chamber is mounted a rectangular case, BB, which rests upon brickwork near the bottom of the chamber, and is open at its upper and lower ends; near its lower end this case B is fitted internally with a pair of chain wheels, C, the axle of which turns in bearings fixed in the casing.

On the top of the chamber A is mounted a framing of cast-iron, D, which carries the bearings for a horizontal shaft, E.

This shaft forms the axle for a second pair of chain wheels, C' C', set immediately above the chain-wheels C. The wheels C C' are intended to carry an endless chain of buckets, F, which pass down to the bottom of the chamber A, and rise up above it, for the purpose to be presently explained.

The space immediately between the walls of the chamber A and the casing B is intended to be filled with animal charcoal (reduced to coarse grains), up to or near about the level of the discharge-pipe G. At about this height a set of levelling arms, H, is provided for distributing the charcoal evenly over the charcoal or filter bed as it is delivered into the chamber A.

These arms are carried by an angular cog-wheel, H<sup>1</sup>, which surrounds the casing B, and is supported by vertical and horizontal anti-friction rollers mounted in brackets, B<sup>1</sup>, secured to the sides of the casing B.

Rotatory motion is given to the wheel H<sup>1</sup> by means of a spur pinion on the vertical shaft I, which is supported in a foot-step, I<sup>1</sup>, and in a bearing of the casting D, and which receives motion through bevelled gear from the driving shaft E.

K is a pipe for admitting the syrup to the filter. This pipe may extend to near the bottom of the filter, as shown in the drawing, and discharge the syrup on to that portion of the charcoal which is nearest being spent.

From this point the syrup will rise through the charcoal bed, leaving behind its chief impurities, and when it reaches the upper surface of the charcoal it will escape by the pipe G, whence it may be run into crystalizing pans, and caused to deposit its crystals in the ordinary manner.

As the charcoal is fed into the chamber A, its tendency will be to find its way down below the casing B, and as the filtration of the syrup is upwards as indicated by the arrows, the charcoal at the bottom of the chamber will remove the grosser impurities, and the syrup as it becomes fined, will meet with charcoal in a cleaner or less saturated state. Thus the charcoal at the bottom of the chamber will be comparatively inert, and it is for the purpose of removing the filtering material when inert that the apparatus just described is designed. By giving a slow rotary motion, continuous or otherwise, to the endless chain of buckets, the spent charcoal is carried up through the casing B, and discharged down the pipe or gutter L; at the same time the charcoal in the filter will by its own gravity move downwards to supply the place of the exhausted charcoal, which as it leaves the gutter L will fall into any suitable receptacle ready to be removed and submitted to the well-known reworking process. To prevent the charcoal or any portion of it, as it is discharged from the buckets, falling back into the filter, I have provided the pipe or gutter L with a sliding shoot, L<sup>1</sup>, which, following the motion of the buckets, will advance to the chains to receive the discharged charcoal from the several buckets as they come over the wheels C<sup>1</sup>, and retire to allow the buckets to pass.

This shoot is operated by a pair of link rods, L<sup>2</sup>, connected to a crank-shaft, L<sup>3</sup>, which is mounted in bearings as the top of the casting D.

The crank-shaft is driven by gearing from the shaft E. It will now be understood that, on the supply of charcoal being kept up, the filter may be maintained in a fresh and efficient state for an indefinite period.

Having now set forth the nature of the invention of "Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for manufacturing Sugar," and explained the manner of carrying the same into effect, I wish it to be understood that I claim,—

First.—The combination of apparatus above described for extracting the juices of the sugar-cane, consisting of the slicing apparatus, and the series of tanks communicating the one with the other, and fitted respectively with an immerser, or rake or rakes, an elevator or elevators, and squeezing-rollers—all operating in combination, in the manner and for the purpose above explained.

Secondly.—With respect to the clarification of saccharine juices, I claim the manufacture and use of the sucrate or saccharine preparation of the hydrocarbonate of lime, whether for the treatment of saccharine juices or of syrups, or of raw sugar. I also claim the use of this compound when applied to molasses for extracting the sugar therefrom.

Thirdly.—I claim the means above described for maintaining the efficiency of the charcoal filter.

In witness whereof, I, the said Robert Tooth, have hereunto set my hand and seal, the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Witness—JOHN CRAN,

Yengarie.

ROBERT TOOTH.

This is the specification, marked A, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Robert Tooth, this thirtieth day of September, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

REPORT.

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*Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for manufacturing Sugar.*

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**REPORT.**

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Sydney, 3 September, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration, securing to Mr. Robert Tooth, of Yengarie, Maryborough, in the Colony of Queensland, the exclusive enjoyment of his invention of "Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for manufacturing Sugar," the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Petition, drawings, specification, and claim, transmitted for our report under your B.C. communication of the 23rd August, No. 72/6613, herewith returned.

We have, &amp;c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.  
CHAS. WATT.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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[Drawings—four sheets.]

B.

Fig. 2.

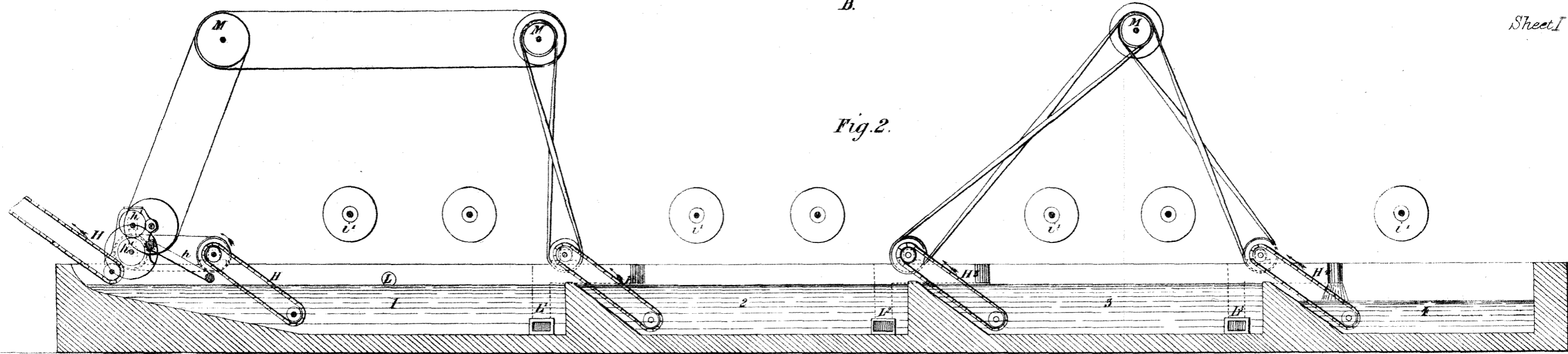
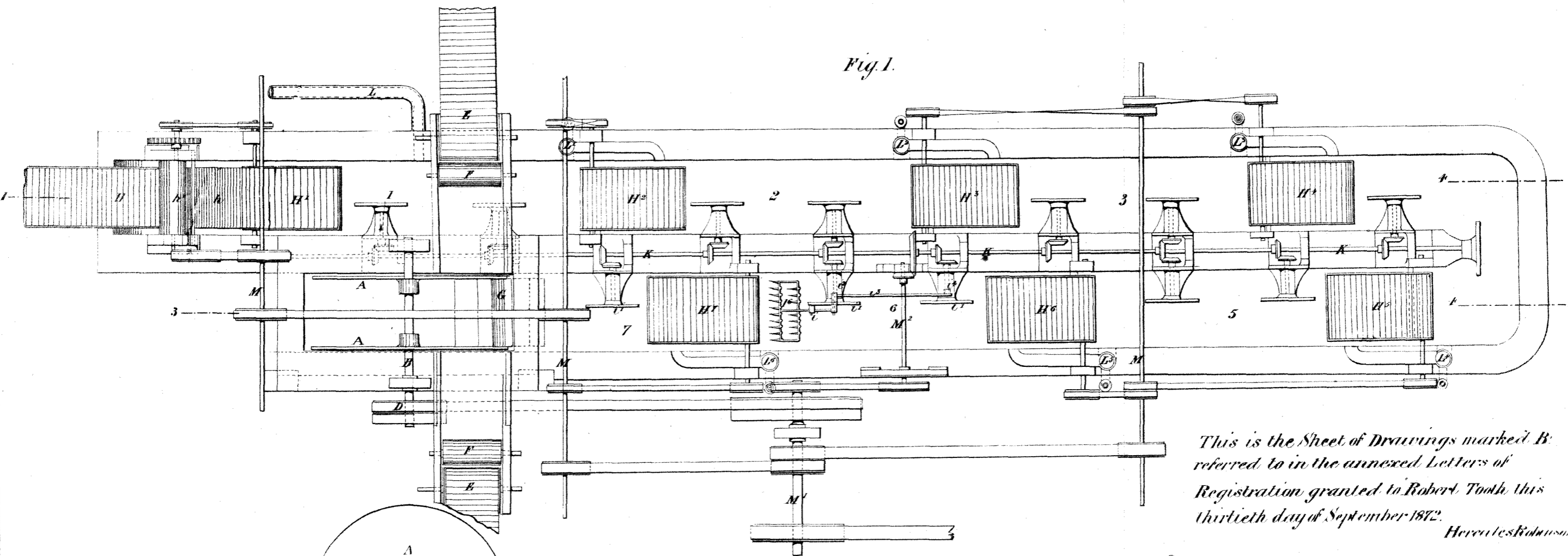
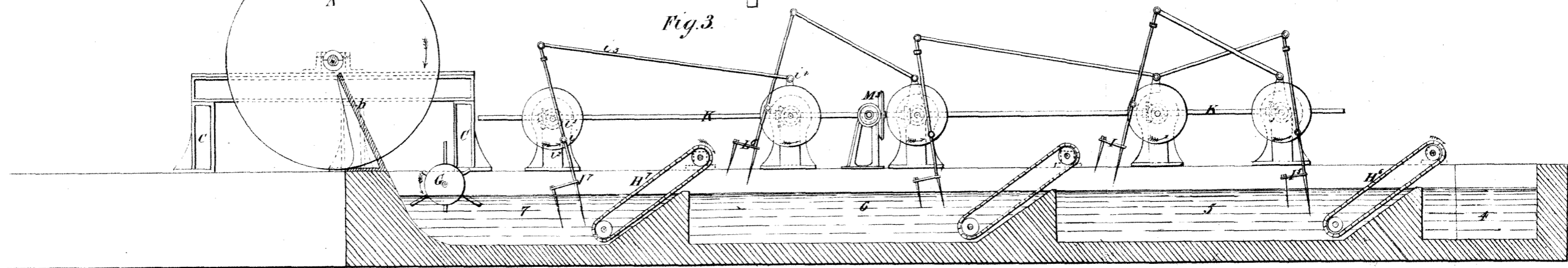


Fig. 1.



This is the Sheet of Drawings marked B.  
 referred to in the annexed Letters of  
 Registration granted to Robert Tooth this  
 thirtieth day of September 1872.  
*Heret testidusum*

Fig. 3.





C.

Sheet II

Fig. 1.

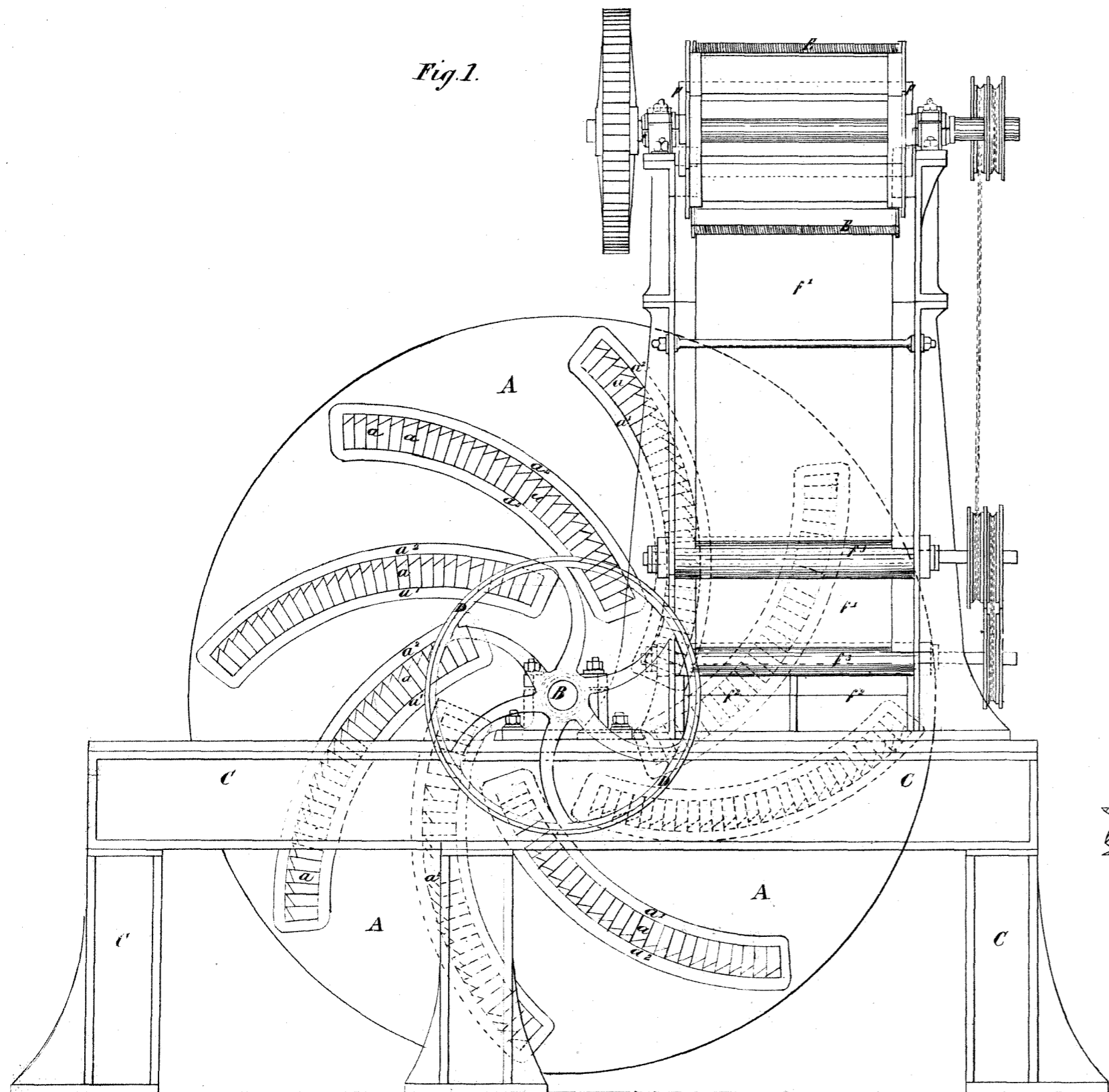


Fig. 3.

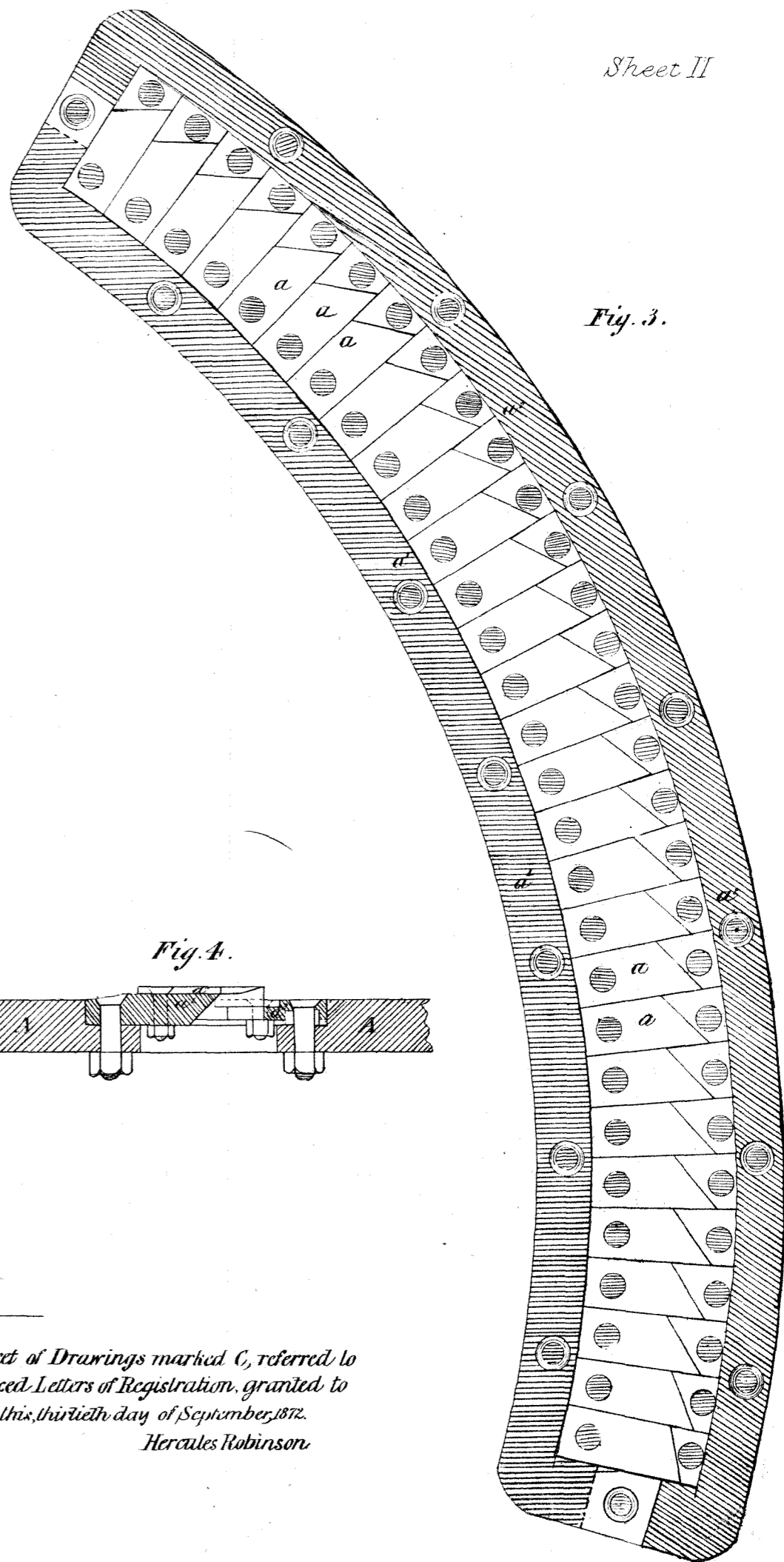
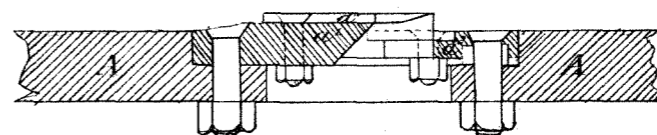


Fig. 4.



*This is the Sheet of Drawings marked C, referred to  
in the annexed Letters of Registration, granted to  
Robert Tooth, this thirtieth day of September, 1872.  
Hercules Robinson*

(Sig. 139.)

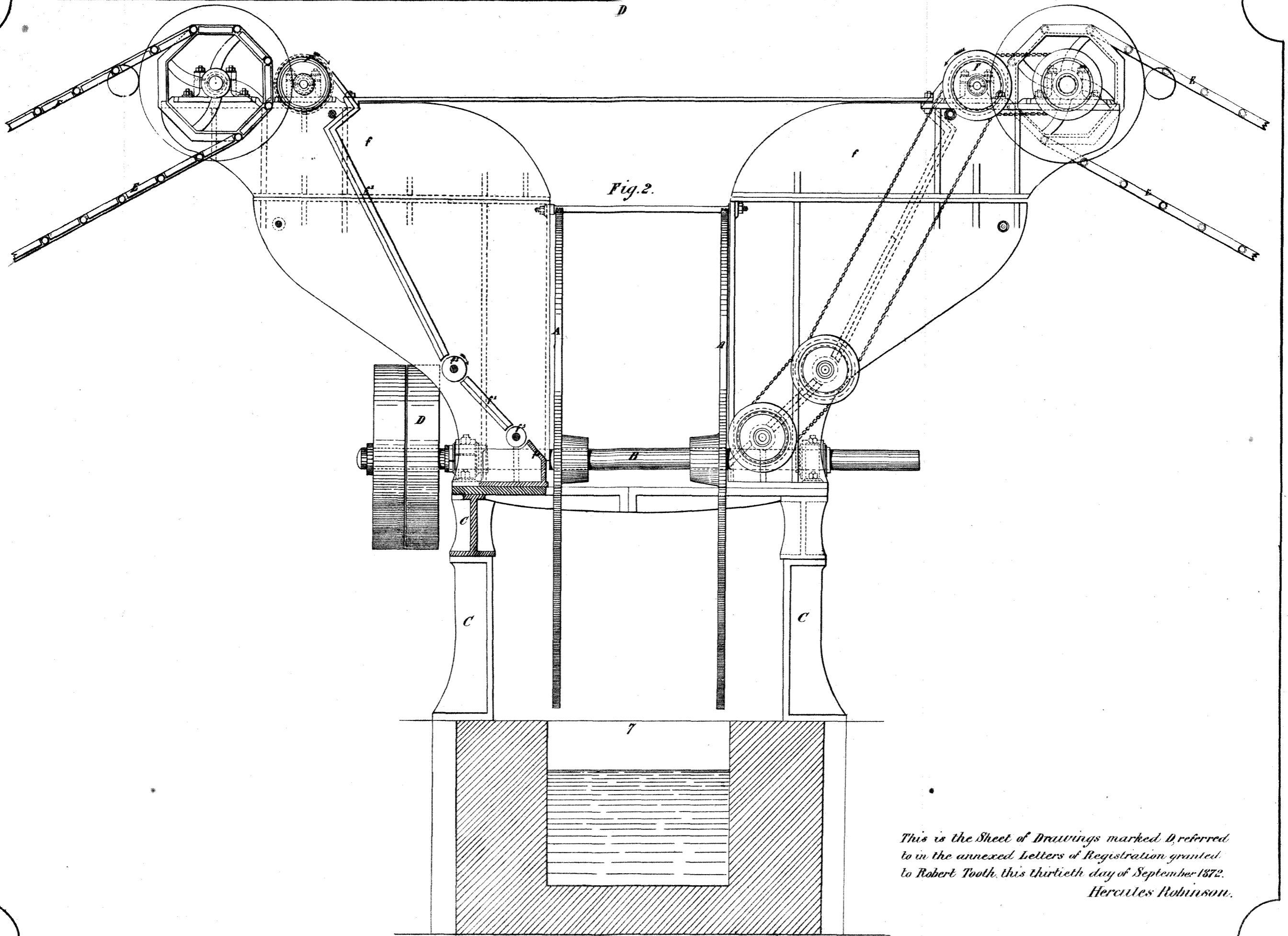


Fig. 2.

*This is the Sheet of Drawings marked D, referred  
to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted  
to Robert Tooth, this thirtieth day of September 1872.  
Hercules Robinson.*

E

Sheet IV

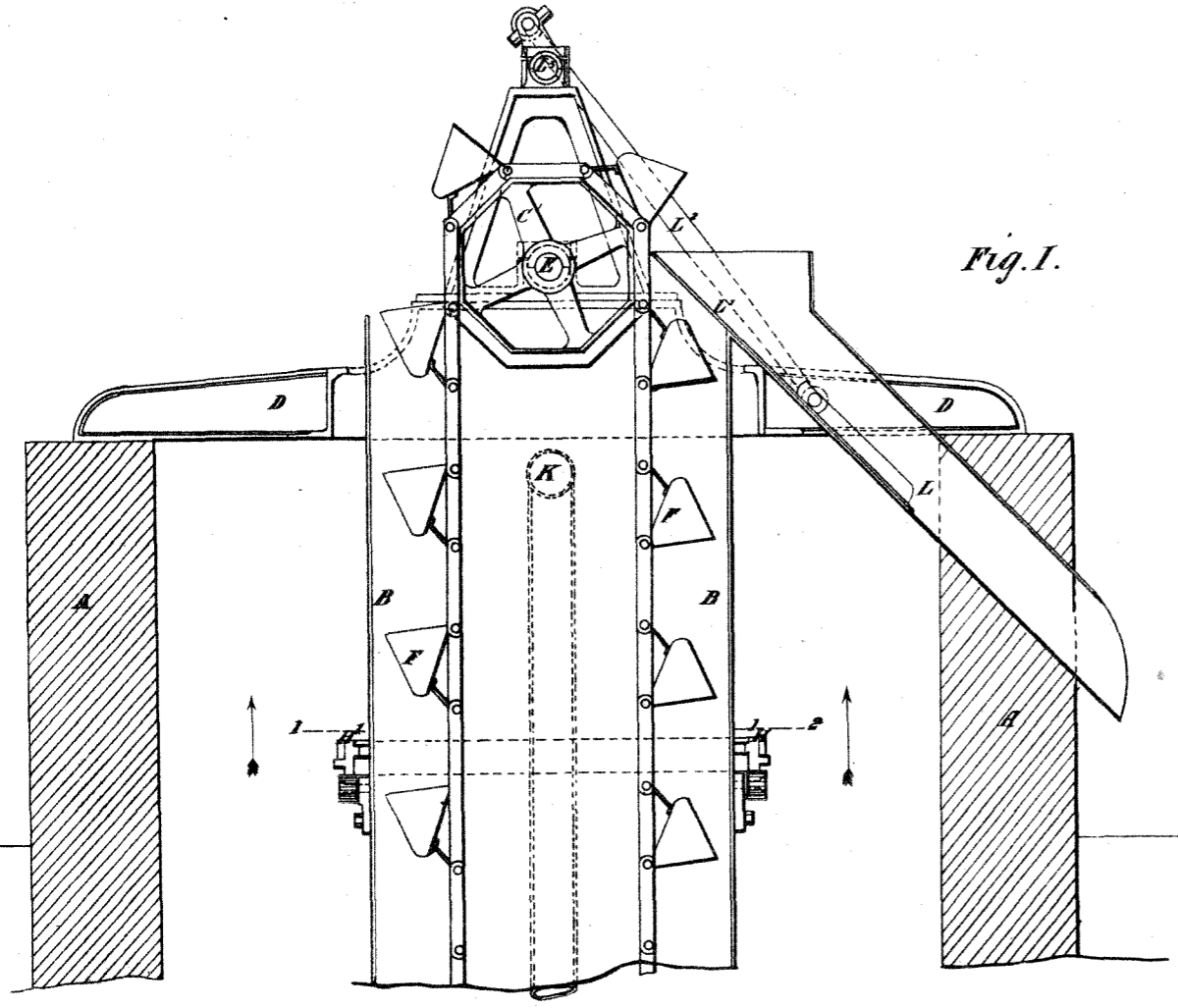


Fig. 1.

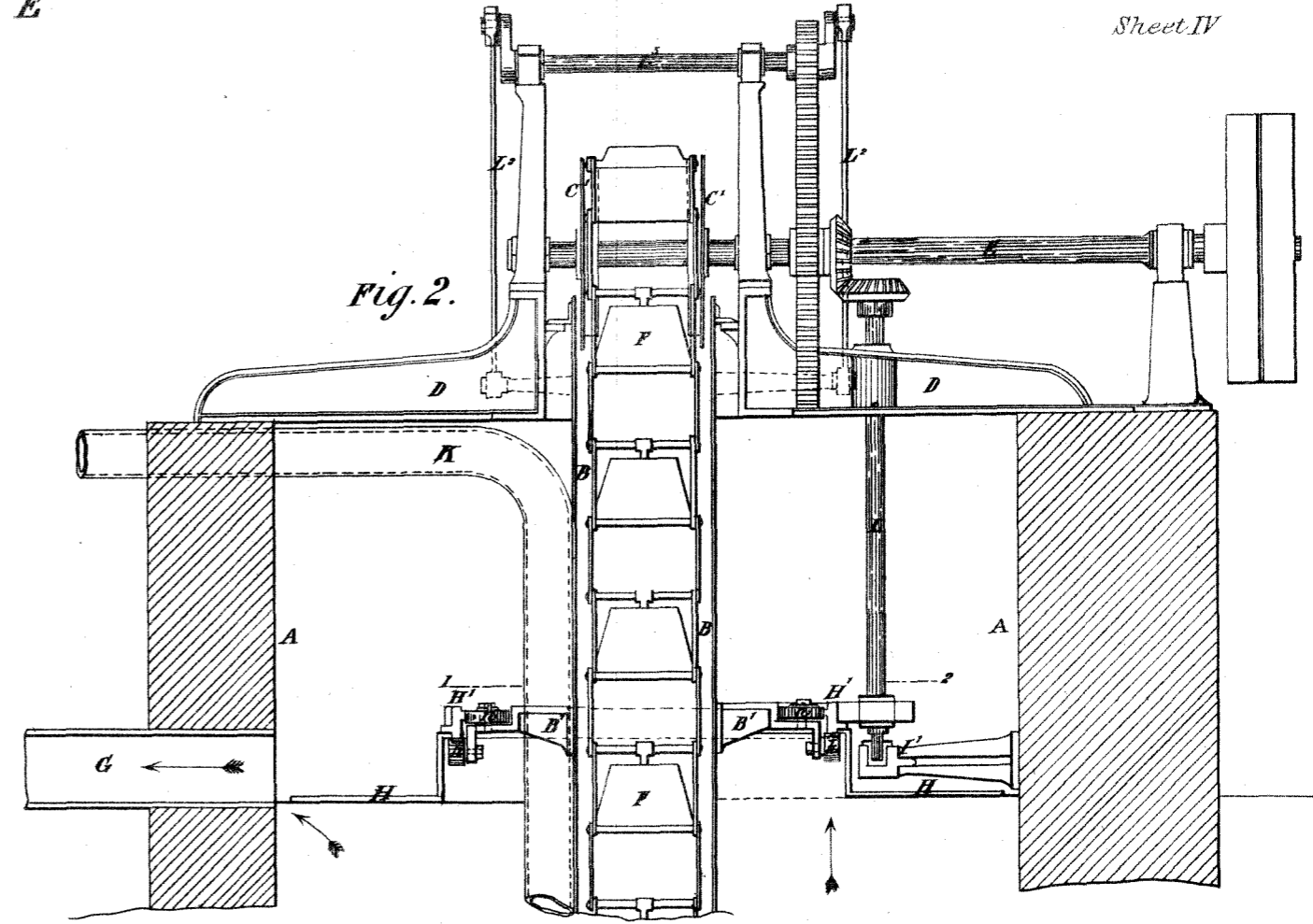


Fig. 2.

*This is the Sheet of Drawings marked E, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Robert Toth this thirtieth day of September 1872  
Hercules Robinson*

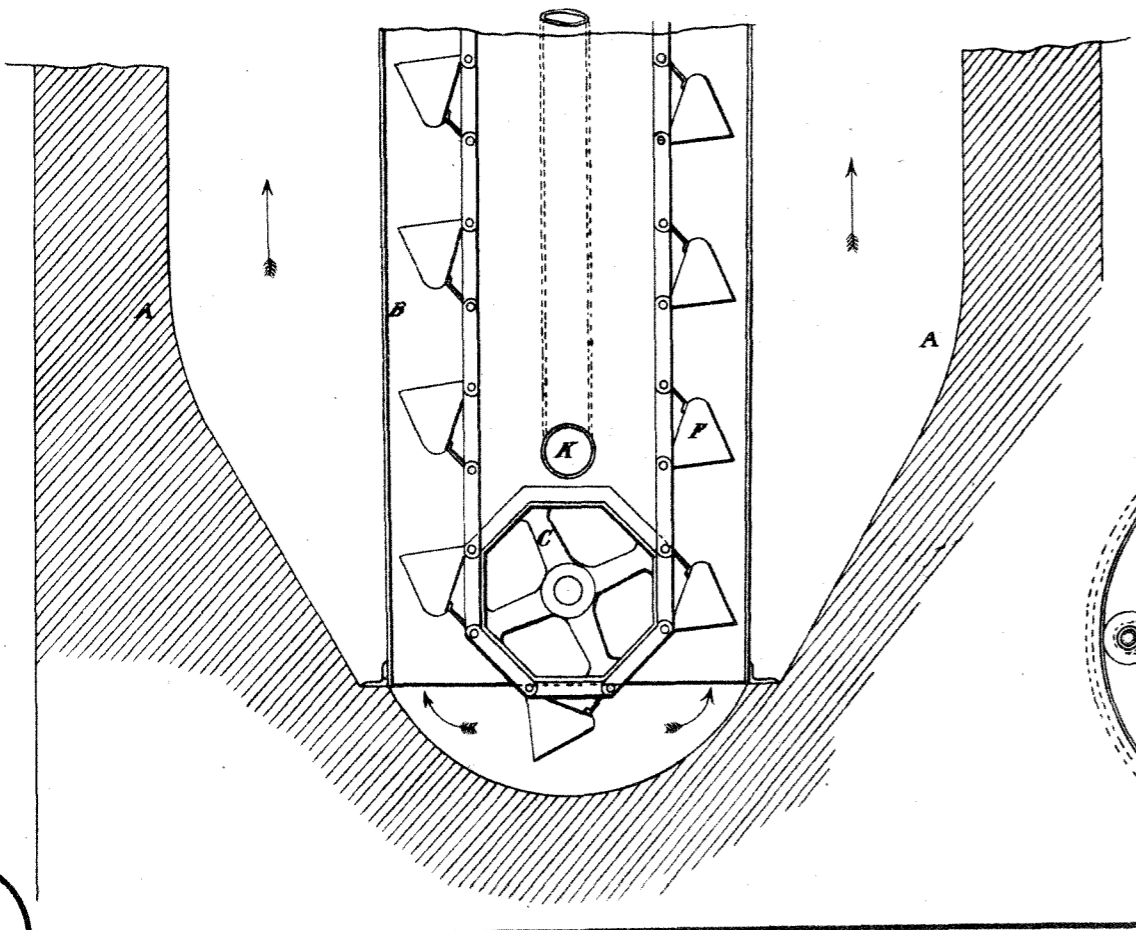
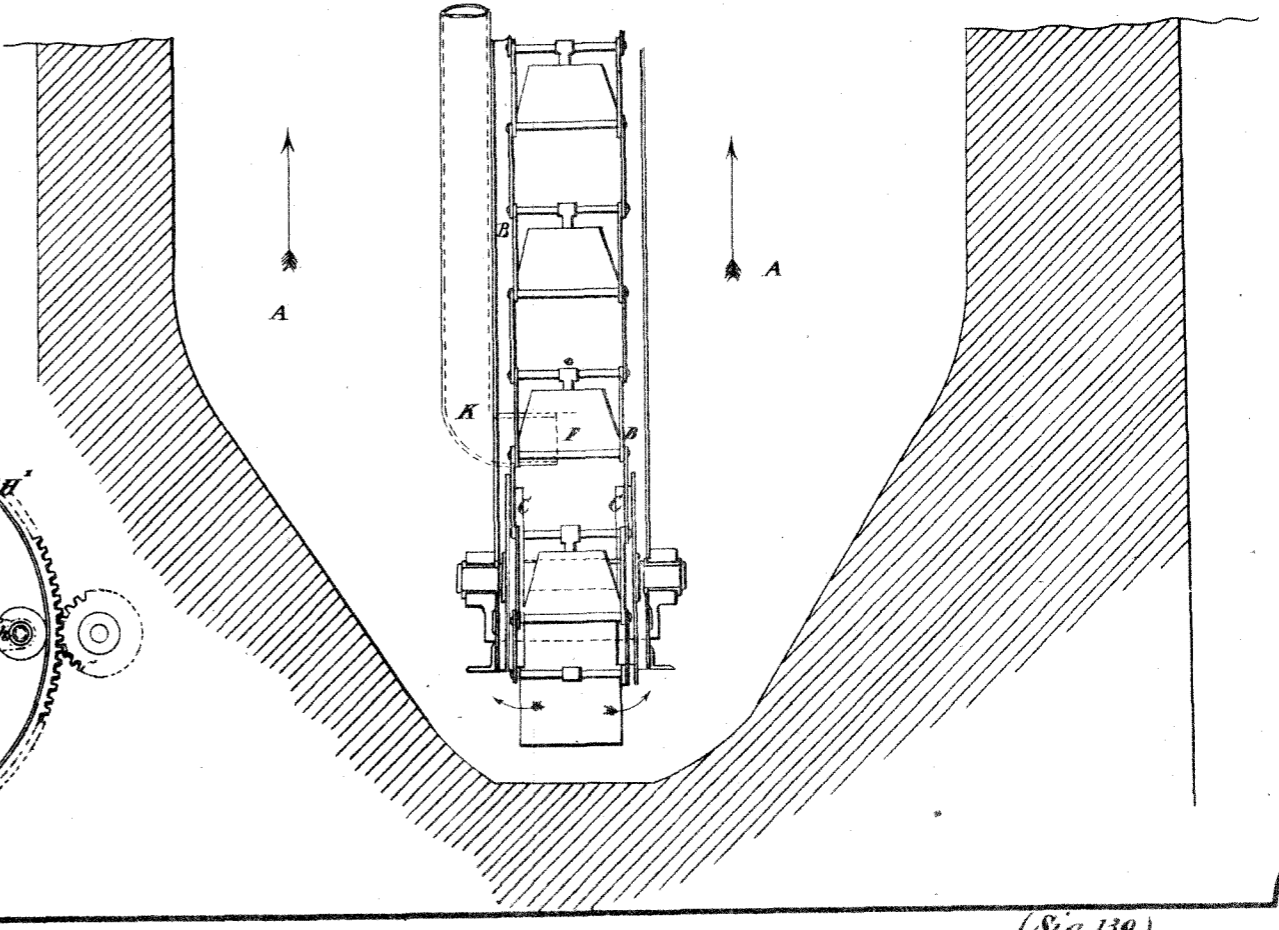
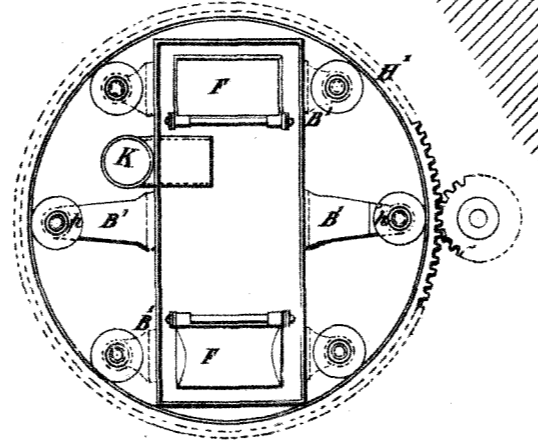


Fig. 3.



[ 117 ]



A.D. 1872, 30th September. No. 333.

**READ'S DISTANT HEAT INDICATOR.**

**LETTERS OF REGISTRATION** to James Alexander Read, for an Invention for indicating Heat at a Distance, to be called "Read's Distant Heat Indicator."

[Registered on the 1st day of October, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS JAMES ALEXANDER READ, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, gentleman, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "indicating Heat at a distance," to be called "Read's Distant Heat Indicator," which is more particularly described in the specification, marked A, and the two sheets of drawings, marked B and C respectively, which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said James Alexander Read, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said James Alexander Read, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said James Alexander Read shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Read's Distant Heat Indicator.*

A.

SPECIFICATION referred to in the Petition of JAMES ALEXANDER READ, of Enfield, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Second Clerk in the Supreme Court of the said Colony, for Letters of Registration of an "Invention for indicating Heat at a Distance," to be called "Read's Distant Heat Indicator."

The nature of my invention is as follows:—

In the cabin, room, or compartment in which it is desired that the heat in the hold of a vessel or in a distant part of any building should be indicated, I place a glass syphon of suitable length (see fig. A on annexed plates or drawings). In the said syphon I put a sufficient quantity of sulphuric acid (coloured with cochineal, or other suitable substance), or any suitable liquid which is not liable to evaporate, as shown by the red colouring at points *a a* in fig. A. This syphon I place against or on a board or plate, on which is a graduated scale (with a movable vernier, if necessary) to indicate the movements of the liquid and the different degrees of heat in the distant hold or place, accordingly as the liquid is raised in the said syphon. To the said syphon (with or without the air-cock attached, as hereinafter described), at point *b* shown on fig. A, I attach a flexible tube, made of India-rubber, gutta-percha, or other suitable material (see point *c* fig. A, on annexed plates or drawings), of the necessary length, in such a manner that no air from the tube can escape. In ships or vessels this tube may be vulcanized, and in all cases one inch in circumference on the outer surface, more or less, as the case may require, with a bore to be sufficiently small to contain the least possible volume of air without preventing its free circulation through the same, and must be of sufficient thickness to prevent the external air, if expanded by increased temperature, from so compressing the tube as to render the internal passage smaller, and thereby moving the air within it up or down the internal passage.

This tube, for the purposes of protection and insulation, must be enclosed within a larger tube, made either of metal or of vulcanized India-rubber or gutta-percha hose, such vulcanized India-rubber or gutta-percha hose being wired on the inside, or without wire on the inside should such support be unnecessary. This larger or outside tube must be of sufficient size to allow the passage of air between its inside circumference and the external surface of the inner tube. The projecting edges of this larger or outside tube towards the heat chamber hereinafter described must be brought quite close to the said heat chamber, and must be completely and effectually closed around the neck of the said heat chamber (see point *a*, fig. B, on annexed plates or drawings), so as to prevent any air there entering such larger or outside tube; with this object, the said end of the outer tube must also be closed. The end of this larger or outside tube towards the said syphon must be brought as close to such syphon as is compatible with the other directions herein contained, and that such end should be closed round the inner tube, leaving apertures through which the external air may enter (see fig. C on annexed plates or drawings). The object of thus allowing the entry of the air at the end where the syphon is placed is, that the temperature within the larger or outside tube be unaffected by any increase of temperature external to such tube in any place through which such tube may be passed. In cases in which the indicator is used only from one hold, room, or compartment to another, or where there is no likelihood of there being any increase of temperature acting upon the tube, except that of the hold, room, or compartment, the increasing or increased temperature of which is desired to be indicated, I dispense with the said larger or outside tube.

In this latter case, the said inner tube must be of greater thickness than in the case of the use of such outside or larger tube. At the end of the inner tube first above described, furthest from the syphon, I attach a small vessel, bulb, or chamber of glass of sufficient thickness, or of metal, or other suitable material, to contain a volume of air proportioned to the distance such vessel, bulb, or chamber is placed from the indicating syphon (see fig. B on annexed plates or drawings). This is hereinbefore alluded to as the "heat chamber." The inner tube must at this end be fixed over the neck of the said vessel, bulb, or chamber, so that no air can escape, and at a point within the place where the said outer or larger tube is fixed to the neck of the said bulb, vessel, or chamber (see point *b*, fig. B, on annexed plates or drawings). Such vessel, bulb, or chamber must be placed in the hold, room, or compartment the temperature of which it is desired to indicate; the tube, whether within the said outside or larger tube above described or not, being carried or placed so as to secure this object. This vessel, bulb, or chamber should be placed under the deck covering, the particular hold, or under the ceiling or roof of the particular room or place, the heat of which is to be indicated. Such vessel, bulb, or chamber should be left uncovered, so that the same may be easily and at once acted upon by the varying temperature in the hold, room, or place where the same is placed, except that it would be necessary, especially in the case of glass being used for the purpose, that a strong wire net or covering should be placed around it for the purpose of protection from fracture. Such wire net or covering should not be allowed to touch the said vessel, bulb, or chamber, or the India-rubber tube, in any place. The said tube should be so laid and placed that nothing can come in contact with it so as to close the passage of air, or so as to break or injure the vessel, bulb, or chamber. The said vessel, bulb, or chamber, should be placed above the tube, so that the heated air rising to the top presses downwards upon the air in the tube.

The principle upon which my instrument or appliance acts is the expansion of air in the vessel, bulb, or chamber, by the rise of temperature or increasing heat, which, acting upon the air within the tube, and thus ultimately pressing upon and lifting the liquid in the said syphon, according to the intensity of the heat, and consequent increasing and increased expansion of air, which is confined and unable to escape or expand in any direction except towards such indicating syphon. The only place in which heat can affect and act upon the air within the tube to any appreciable degree is at the point at which is placed the glass vessel, bulb, or chamber, the first-mentioned or inside tube being, under the directions herein contained, completely insulated, and the temperature without being effectually prevented from affecting the temperature within such insulated tube, and the heat surrounding any part of the tube being prevented from in any appreciable degree affecting or acting upon the air within such insulated tube. As the heat in the hold, room, or place in which is placed the glass or metal vessel, bulb, or chamber increases, the air in such vessel, bulb, or chamber is expanded, and this expanded air will press upon the air in the tube, and the air in the tube thus pressed upon will itself press upon the fluid in the syphon, and the liquid in the indicating syphon is raised according to the proportion of such expansion of air and consequent pressure upon the liquid to the various degrees marked and denoted by the figures at the side of the syphon, and thus the temperature in the place where such vessel, bulb, or chamber is placed is indicated. I

*Read's Distant Heat Indicator.*

I have now described the application and use of my invention in regard to a single tube, and I now proceed to describe the manner of use of my invention in the case of the use of it for indicating and determining the heat prevailing in several distinct holds, rooms, or places, respectively (see fig. D, showing the air-cocks horizontally placed at points *a a a* on annexed plates or drawings). For such last-named purpose a separate indicating syphon, as herein described, with its connected tube, insulated or not, as the case may be, and heat vessel, bulb, or chamber, may be used for each distinct and separate hold, room, or place, the heat of the temperature in which is to be indicated, or a single indicating syphon with a separate and distinct tube, insulated or not as the case may require, for each separate hold, room, or place where the heat is respectively intended to be indicated, may be used in the manner herein described. If the latter course is adopted, and the holds, rooms, or places, the heat of which severally is to be indicated, are all in the same direction from the room or place in which is placed the indicating syphon, then one larger insulating tube surrounding the inner tubes as above described may be used, and such several inner tubes at the end of each of which is placed the vessel, bulb, or chamber above described, may be all placed within such one larger insulating tube, the same being of such size as may be required according to the number of tubes within it (see fig. E on annexed plates or drawings). In such case all the ends of the several inner tubes and the end of the larger insulating tube must be brought as near as practicable to the end of the said syphon, the air being allowed to penetrate only at the end of such larger insulating tube in the same manner and for the same purpose as above described, and the several inner tubes must also converge to the end of such larger insulating tube, and each of such inner tubes must at some place between the end of the said larger insulating tube and the end of the said syphon have a three-way cock (see point *d*, fig. A, on annexed plates or drawings), to prevent the air within such inner tubes expanding and pressing beyond the point at which is such three-way cock, when the same is turned, and so pressing upon the liquid within the syphon. The three-way cock is thus constructed: a horizontal bore is made, running completely through the plug of the cock, so that when one end of such bore fits against an opening to be made in the barrel of the cock opposite to the syphon, the other end of such bore will fit against an opening to be made in the barrel to the end of the inner tube first above described fixed into such three-way cock; and there is a groove cut in and down the sides of the plug from a point at about a quarter turn from the end of the above-mentioned horizontal bore, which opens towards the syphon as above described, and such groove is carried to the bottom of the plug (see point *a*, fig. F, on annexed plates or drawings), and there must be also a hole bored through the side of the barrel of the cock immediately under the end of the above-mentioned bore towards the syphon, and so as to be exactly opposite the bottom of the plug (see point *e*, fig. A, on the annexed plates or drawings, showing the several pieces of the three-way cock, and the points at which the holes are to be bored, and end). When it is desired to ascertain the temperature in any particular hold, room, or place, the three-way cock is so turned that the air in the tube communicating with such hold, room, or place, the heat of which is to be indicated, will pass through the horizontal bore, running completely through the plug above described. The air-cock to be placed as close as practicable to the top of the column of the liquid in the left arm of the syphon. When it is desired to shut off from the syphon the air coming along such tube from such particular hold, room, or place, and thus to prevent the pressure of the expanded air upon the liquid, and restore the liquid to its equilibrium, then the cock is so turned that the complete horizontal bore is turned away from the opening into the syphon and the groove in the plug above described is brought against the bore passing through the barrel into the syphon, and consequently also against the other hole bored in the said barrel and below the hole to the syphon. The effect of this last-mentioned turn is that the external air of equal temperature with that entering the orifice at the point *f* at the other end of the syphon is admitted through the said lower hole through the barrel of the cock, and passes up the said groove in the plug, and so through the hole through the barrel into the syphon, and the equilibrium of the liquid is restored, the air over the liquid on both sides or ends of the syphon being brought to the same temperature and weight. There must be a stop at the top of the barrel of the said air-cock, to prevent the groove coming against the horizontal bore passing into the India-rubber tube.

If any tube is carried to any hold, room, or place which is not in such direction as to allow of the tube being carried within the same larger insulating tube with any other tube or tubes, then such first-mentioned tube must (if the case requires it under the directions hereinbefore contained) be continued and carried within its own separate larger insulating tube, terminating sufficiently near such three-way cock as aforesaid.

The right arm of the said syphon must be of suitable length to allow a sufficient column of liquid when pressed upon by the expanded and expanding air to rise to a required elevation without passing the curves at the foot of the syphon (see point *g*, fig. A, on annexed plates or drawings). With this object, the diameter of the right arm of the syphon may be less in a certain proportion than the diameter of the left arm of the syphon, and thereby the elevation of the liquid in the right arm will be greater in that proportion than the depression of the liquid in the left arm. Another mode of securing the same object is by making the said syphon with a bulb expansion at the lower end of the left arm and near the curve (as shown on fig. G on annexed plates or drawings). Thus a sufficient quantity of liquid will always be in the left arm of the syphon to prevent any pressure moving the whole of the liquid beyond the curve at the foot of the syphon; at the end of the syphon at point *f* on fig. A, on annexed plates or drawings, there must be a small orifice to admit the external air.

In some cases where circumstances render it necessary that special care should be taken to provide against the slightest influence the air in a tube may be liable to by reason of any external variations of temperature, I will now describe another instrument by which I get rid of any external variations of temperature acting on the air in the inner tube before described. I attach at point *a* on fig. H, on annexed plates or drawings, a short tube, fixed firmly and horizontally into and communicating with the bore in the right-hand arm of the said syphon, as shown in the said last-mentioned figure, at the end of which short horizontal tube, furthest from the said syphon, I fix a three-way cock of the same description as above described. At the other side of this three-way cock I fix in a horizontal position another short tube, to the opposite end of which I attach an India-rubber tube of the same-size bore and of equal length as the tube connected at the end with the heat bulb or chamber. This India-rubber tube must be placed with  
the

Second applica-  
tion.

*Read's Distant Heat Indicator.*

the first or indicating tube (united, if necessary, as shown in fig. I on annexed plates or drawings) in an outer tube (as before described, or for some situations the outer tube may be dispensed with), and be carried along as far as the said heat bulb or chamber, at which end the bore of the second tube must be stopped to prevent the air escaping from the same. This is done as is shown at point *a*, fig. J, on annexed plates or drawings. The outer tube to be closed at the end near the heat bulb or chamber. By this plan the influence of the temperature is always equal on the air in both tubes, the one counterpoising the effects of the other, so that the action of the fluid must and can be only acted upon by the expansion of air in the heat bulb or chamber.

To provide an equal resisting force of air acting against the expansion of air in both tubes when the air is confined in the second tube by means of the air-cock or without the air-cock, as hereinafter described, I place a globe of India-rubber, or any other material acting as a non-conductor of heat, at the top upright arm of the syphon (as shown on fig. H on annexed plates or drawings, and marked with the letter *V*), of sufficient capacity, and to contain a volume of air sufficient to produce an equalization of force with the air in the heat bulb or chamber. To release or remove the expansion of air within the said globe (marked on said fig. H), which may be caused by the variations of external temperature, and which expansion may cause pressure within the said globe and down upon the air in the syphon, I attach a three-way cock in the position before described, by means of a metal *T* piece, or by any other suitable contrivance, to the globe and the right-hand arm of the syphon, so that by turning the plug of the said three-way cock so as to bring the groove of the plug of the said cock opposite the said horizontal glass tube on the syphon side, and also opposite the hole in the barrel of the said cock below the said short horizontal tube, all pressure by expansion of air within the said globe is removed. In some situations the three-way cock may be dispensed with, in other situations the three-way cock and the globe may both be dispensed with. I would strongly recommend the adoption of this method, as shown in figs. G, H, I, J, respectively, marked on annexed plates or drawings, in cases where each Indicator can be used to indicate the heat in distinct localities.

Having now generally described my invention, and the various methods of using and applying the same, I proceed to state what I specially claim as my invention.

I claim as follows:—

- First.—The effecting the rising or movement in an inverted syphon of liquid such as coloured sulphuric acid, or other suitable liquid, to various degrees or points, according to the expansion or consequent pressure of the air below or behind such liquid caused by the action of heat in any place the temperature of which it is desired to ascertain, and thus indicating the temperature in such place.
- Second.—The use of a bulb, vessel, or chamber, in the place the temperature of which is to be indicated, which bulb, vessel, or chamber, being a conductor of heat, and consequently facilitating and effecting the action of the heat in such place upon the air within such bulb, chamber, or vessel, creates a corresponding or proportionate expansion of the same to register temperature at distances and in places difficult of access.
- Third.—The use of a vulcanized India-rubber or gutta-percha tube or tubes, one within the other, covered and protected, if necessary, by other tubes or pipes, as hereinbefore particularly described, the inner one to connect the glass chamber or vessel above spoken of, and the indicating syphon, the insulation of the two tubes by means of an air-passage between preventing the action of the heat at any place or point except where such bulb, chamber, or vessel is placed.
- Fourth.—The application of the principle of the expansion of air by heat, and the consequent pressure outwards of the same, and the restricting or confining such pressure to a point at which the expansion of the air lifts or moves a liquid to various marked degrees by means of the use of the indicating syphon and of the bulb, vessel, or chamber above described, and the transmission of the same by means of a tube as herein described.
- Fifth.—The application of air-cocks, of the form and kind above mentioned, attached to the syphon releasing the liquid in the same from internal and external atmospheric pressure, and for the purpose of restoring the equilibrium of the liquid within the said indicator or syphon in the same manner and form above specially mentioned and described.
- Sixth.—The application of a second tube attached to the second arm of the syphon as before described, and the use of the bulb or globe at the top of the same, and the use of the air-cock, by all which means the expanding and resisting properties of the air in all parts and sections of one tube are balanced by the expanding and resisting properties in a second tube, and the syphon is made to indicate the expansion of the air in the heat-bulb alone.

I desire to protect myself from any misconception in the reading of the instrument first described in the specification arising from expansion caused by external temperature on the air in the tube, by stating that a note may be made on the instrument, showing what allowance should be made (say, for example, 1 degree on every 20 degrés of heat indicated by a common thermometer).

Dated this sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. A. READ.

This is the specification, marked A, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to James Alexander Read, this thirtieth day of September, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

REPORTS.

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*Read's Distant Heat Indicator.*

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**REPORTS.**

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Sydney, 21 June, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration securing to Mr. J. A. Read "an Invention for registering Heat at a Distance," to be called "Read's Distant Heat Indicator," in accordance with the Petition, specification, drawings, and claim, transmitted for our report under your B.C. communication of the 11th instant, herewith returned.

We have, &amp;c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.  
CHAS. WATT.THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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Sydney, 29 August, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to the application for Letters of Registration for "Read's Distant Heat Indicator," we do ourselves the honor to report that we see no objection to the substitution of the drawings, specification, and claim, transmitted under your B.C. communication of the 5th instant, No. 6,072, for the documents previously reported on by us, and returned with our letter of the 21st June last.

We have, &amp;c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.  
CHAS. WATT.THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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[Drawings—two sheets.]





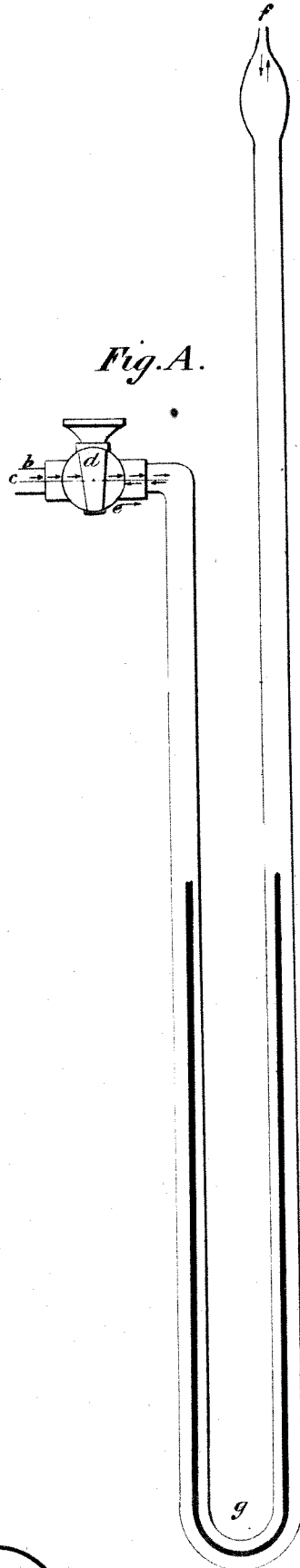


Fig. A.

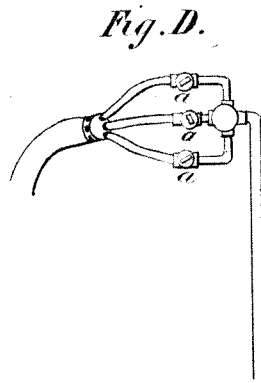


Fig. D.

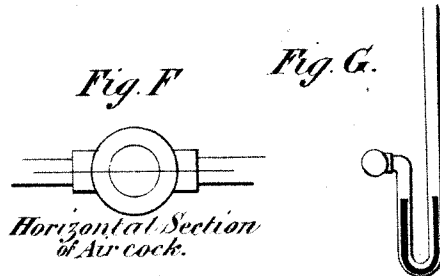


Fig. F

Fig. G.

Horizontal Section of Air cock.

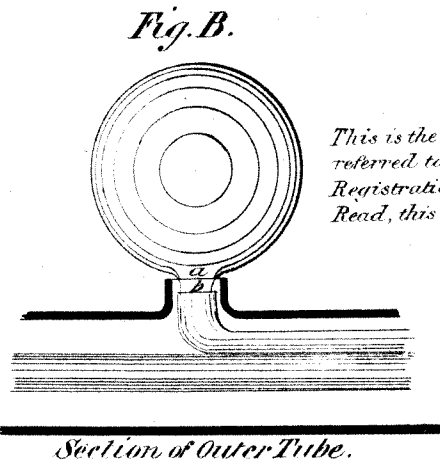


Fig. B.

This is the Sheet of Drawings marked B. referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to James Alexander Read, this thirtieth day of September, 1872  
Hercules Robinson.

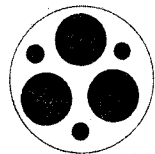
Section of Outer Tube.



Fig. C.

Section of Tubes.

Section of Outer Tube containing one Inner Tube.



End of Outer Tube to contain 3 inner Tubes.

Fig. E.

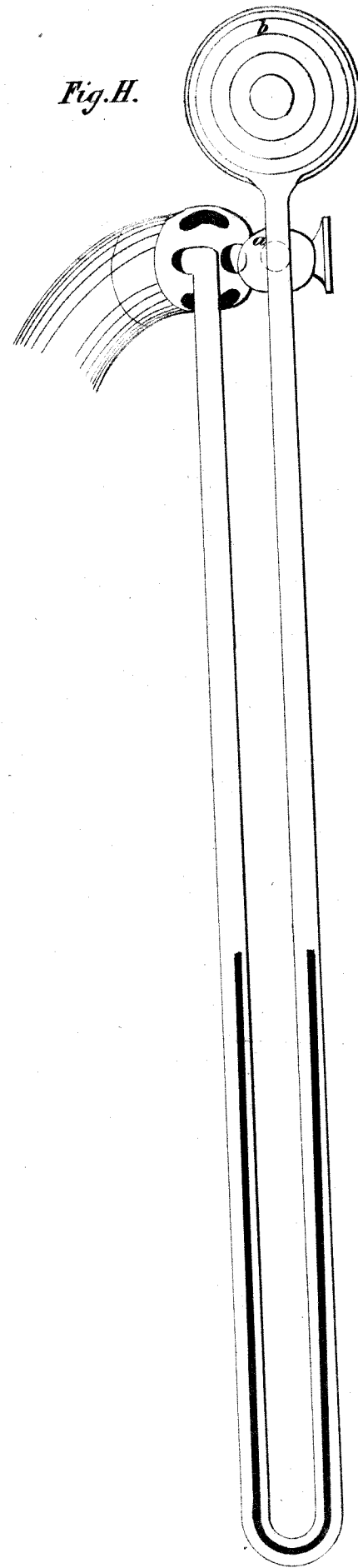


Fig. H.

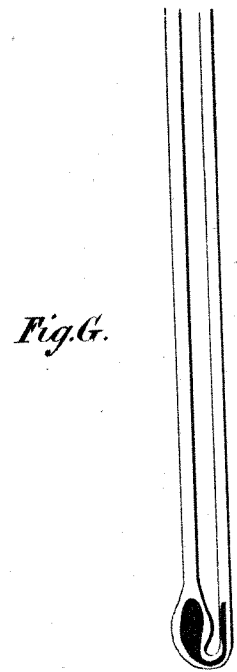


Fig. G.

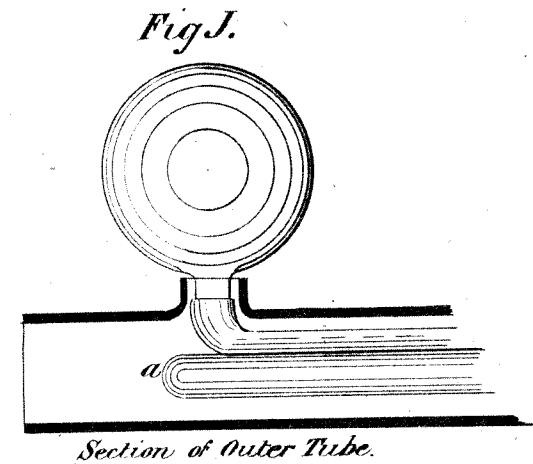


Fig. J.

Section of Outer Tube.

Fig. I.



Section of Inner Tubes showing outer edge if united.

This is the Sheet of Drawings marked C, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to James Alexander Read, this thirtieth day of September, 1872.  
Hercules Robinson.

[ 123 ]



A.D. 1872, 9th October. No. 334.

**APPARATUS FOR CRUSHING OR AMALGAMATING ORES, &c.**

**LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Edward Nucella Emmett, for an Apparatus for crushing or amalgamating Ores, &c.**

[Registered on the 9th day of October, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS EDWARD NUCELLA EMMETT, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention of an "Apparatus for crushing or amalgamating Ores, either of gold, tin, or other metals, and of which Apparatus the various parts are applicable to crushing, grinding, washing, amalgamating, and separating metallic Ores or other substances," which is more particularly described in the specification, and the three drawings, marked A, B, and C, respectively, which are hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Edward Nucella Emmett, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Edward Nucella Emmett, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Edward Nucella Emmett shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Apparatus for crushing or amalgamating Ores.*

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION, pursuant to the Act of Council, 16 Vict., No. 24, and to Petition dated 23rd day of July, 1872.

I, EDWARD NUCELLA EMMETT, having made application for Letters of Registration for an invention of an Apparatus for crushing, grinding, washing, amalgamating, and separating metallic particles from their ores and other substances, whereby a considerable economy can be effected in the process of obtaining the metal from ores and crushed *débris*,—I do hereby declare that the following is a complete specification, and fully describes and ascertains the nature of my invention—reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming parts of this specification of my apparatus.

The principal object of the said invention is the elimination of the metallic particles, by means of the revolutions of a large hollow cylinder, into which the ores and *débris* are introduced at one end, and whereby the greater specific gravity of the metal tends to separate itself from the lighter *débris* by adhering to the interior surface of the cylinder, and the coarser, lighter, and other parts are thrown towards the other end, and are there ultimately discharged.

In the drawings annexed, figure 1st is an end elevation of the apparatus, showing the end of the cylinder *a a a*, the driving pulley *c c c*, and the section of the feed hopper *D D D*.

Figure 2 is a plan showing the communication of the rotary motion to the cylinder *a a*, and plan of feed hopper.

Figure 3 is a sectional elevation of my apparatus, showing the action of the main cylinder *a a*, to which a rotary motion is given (from the shaft *c c c*), either by a water-wheel, steam-engine, horses, or any other power that may be found convenient. Motion is communicated to the cylinder *a a* by the driving-belt *E E*, so as to obtain the necessary speed.

The ores and the materials to be operated upon are fed into the end of the cylinder from the hopper *D D D*.

The feed end of the cylinder *a a* is furnished with an annular plate, *F F*, and angle-iron, *G G*, so as to contain the materials in the cylinder *a a*, the other end of which is also furnished with an annular angle-iron and plate, *H & II*, forming frustrum of a cone, as shown in drawing, figure 3.

By the revolutions of the cylinder the materials are ground together, and the washing and amalgamating may take place by the introduction of water and the necessary ingredients, with the materials from the hopper *D D*. The metallic and other particles of the greatest specific gravity tend to deposit themselves on the lowest part of the revolving cylinder *A A*, whereas the lighter and coarser materials will gradually be forced forwards towards the other extremity, and will ultimately be discharged through the conical end of the cylinder *A A*.

The metallic particles which tend to remain on the lowest part may be allowed to fall through perforations in the main cylinder *a a a* on to the shaking table that is shown at *k k k*, which receives its backward and forward motion from an eccentric on the shaft *c c*.

The cylinder *a a* may be made of iron, wood, or any other convenient material; it may be horizontal or inclined as may be required to facilitate the forward motion of the materials, and it may be perforated or otherwise, as may be found most convenient for the removal of the metallic particles.

The rotative speed will be varied according to the state of the materials to be operated upon.

Therefore, I claim as my invention the special arrangements, as shown in the annexed drawings, whereby tin, gold, and other heavy metals will be kept in the cylinder, while any lighter substance will flow away.

E. N. EMMETT.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Edward Nucella Emmett, this ninth day of October, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

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*Apparatus for crushing or amalgamating Ores.*


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**REPORT.**


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Sydney, 3 August, 1872.

SIR,

Having, in attention to your blank cover memo. of the 27th ultimo, examined the plans and specification accompanying the Petition of Mr. E. N. Emmett for Letters of Registration for an invention of an Apparatus for crushing, grinding, washing, amalgamating, and separating metallic particles from their ores and other substances, &c., &c.,—we have the honor to state that we see no objection to the prayer of the Petition being granted, in so far as relates to the apparatus shown on the accompanying drawings and described in the specification; but we do not think the Petitioner can claim, or should be granted, Letters of Registration for the general “applications of the principles by which the superior gravity of the metallic particles induces them to fall to the lowest part of the cylinder, leaving the highest and coarsest uppermost on the surface of the materials in the cylinder.”

We have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. WATT.  
E. O. MORIARTY.

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We recommend that Letters of Registration be granted on the amended specification.

CHAS. WATT.  
E. O. MORIARTY.

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[Drawings—three sheets.]

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**No. 335.**

[Assignment of No. 293. See page 81 of Return of 21 April, 1873.]

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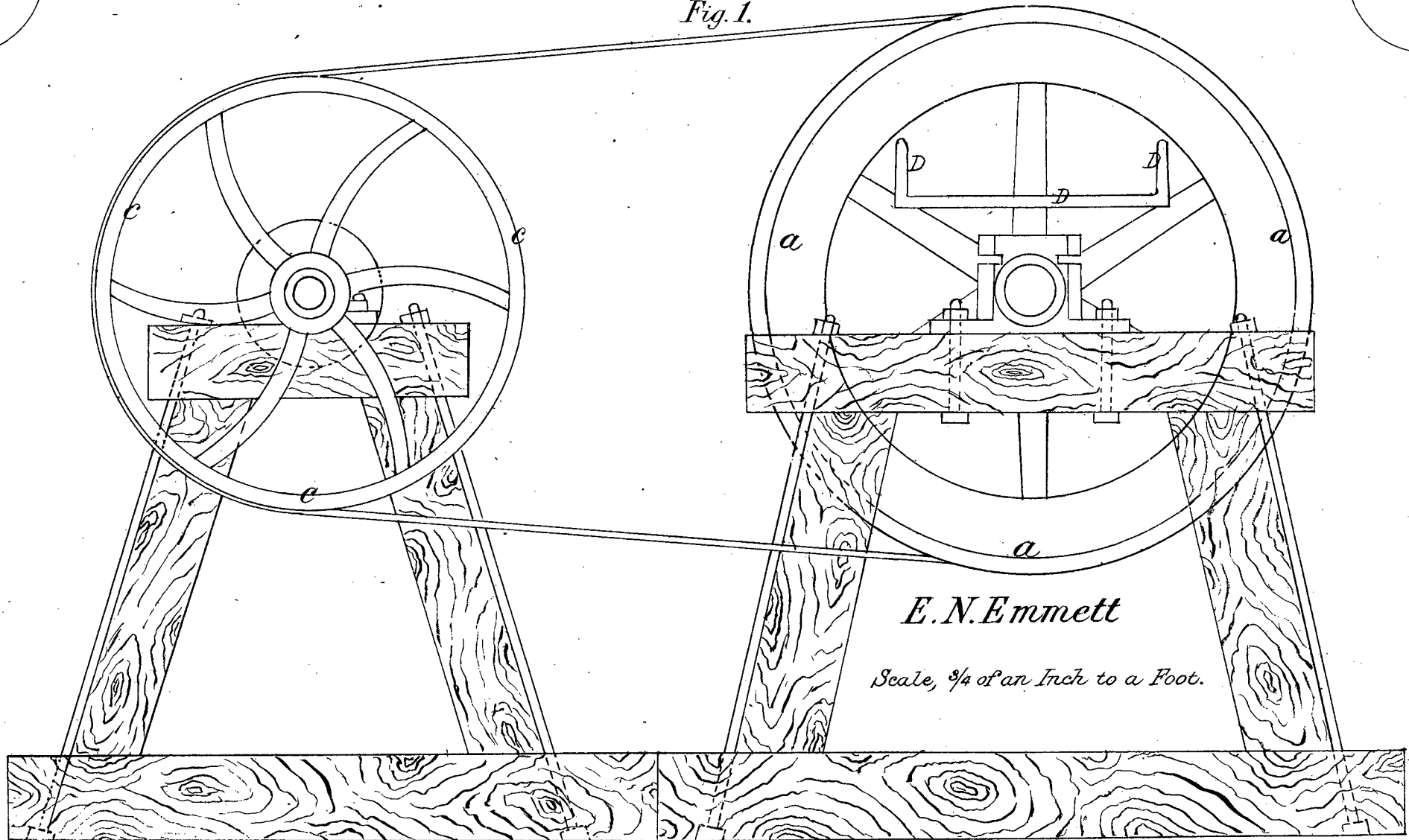
**No. 336.**

[Assignment of No. 268. See page 17 of Return of 21 April, 1873.]

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Fig. 1.



*E. N. Emmett*

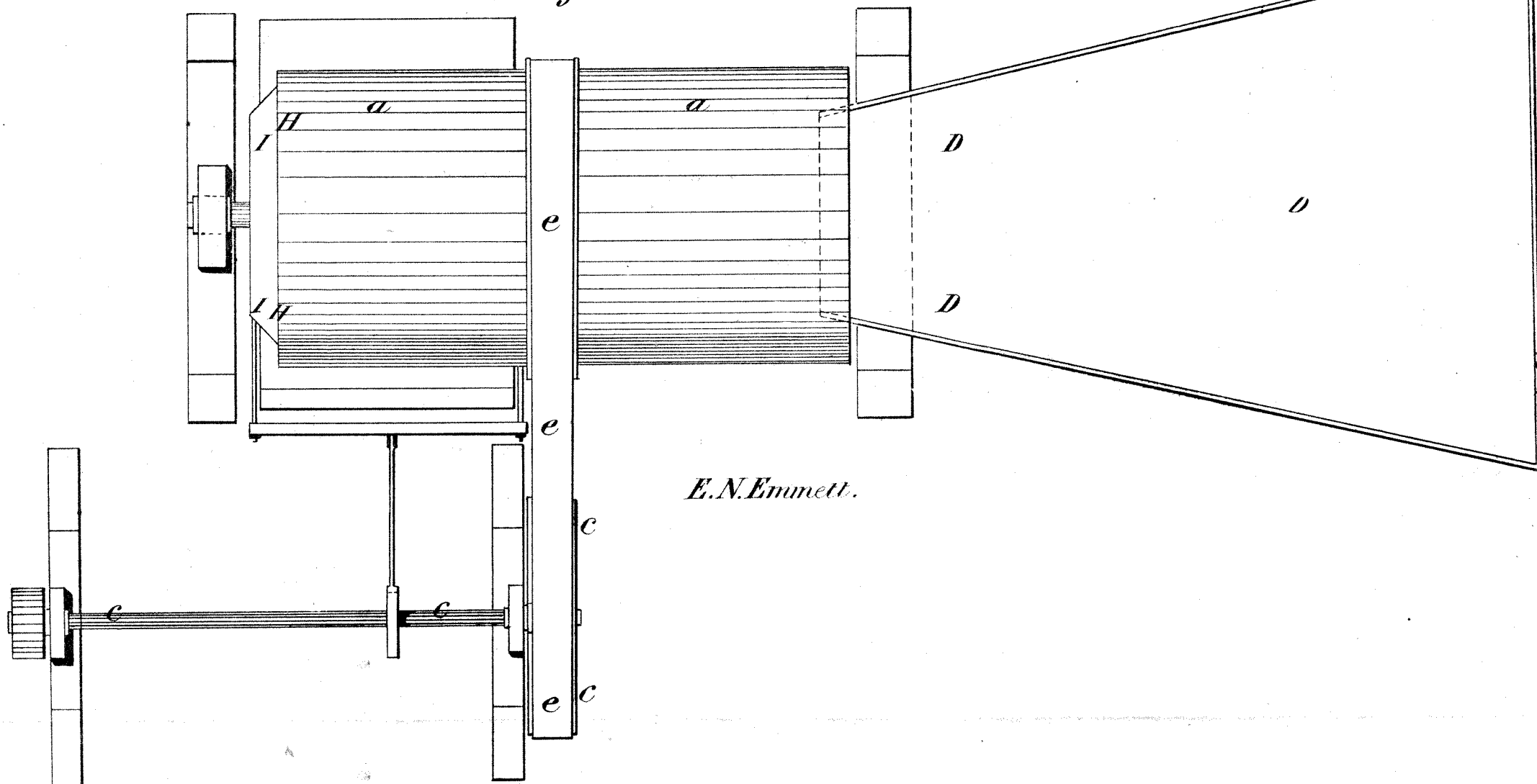
*Scale, 3/4 of an Inch to a Foot.*

*This is the Drawing marked A, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Edward Nucella Emmett, this ninth day of October, 1872.*

*Hercules Robinson.*

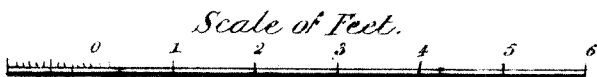
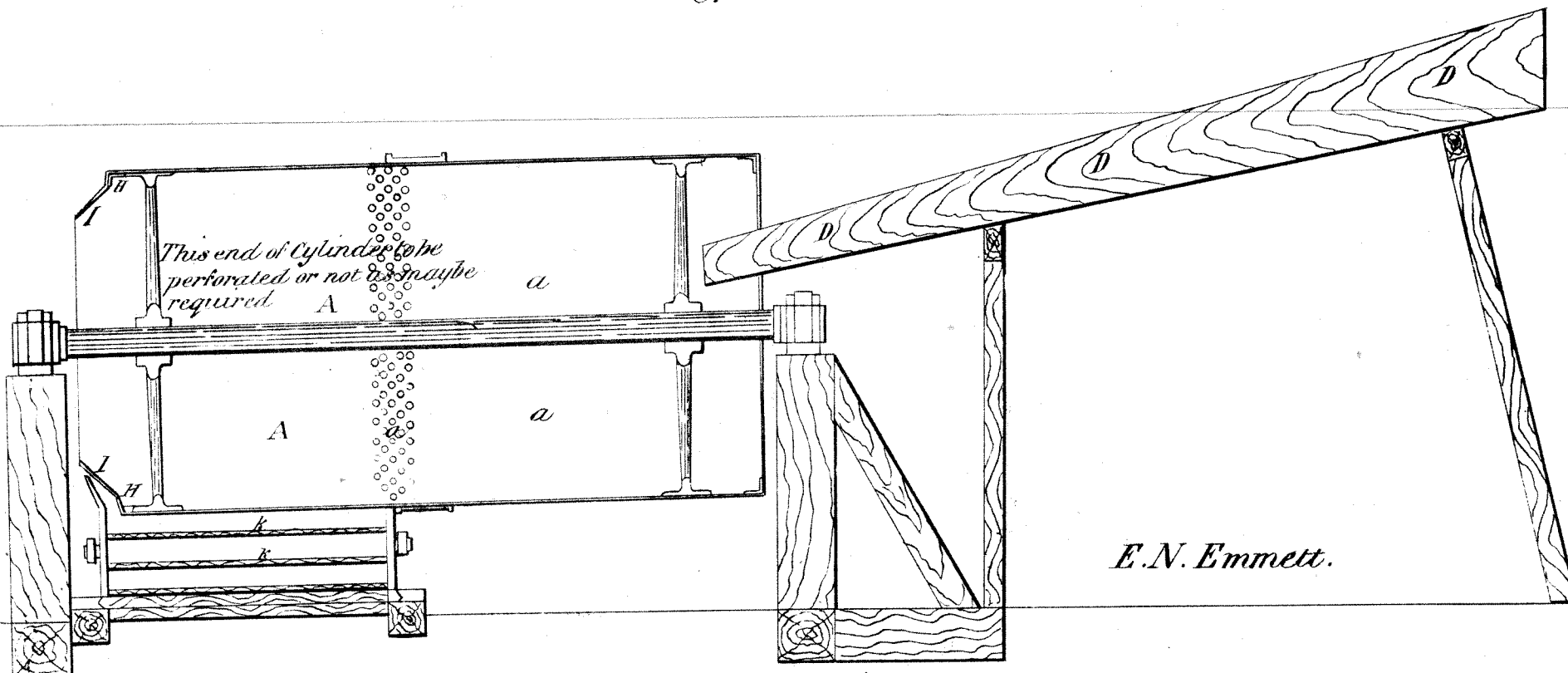
B.

Fig. 2.



This is the Drawing marked B, referred to in  
 the annexed Letters of Registration granted to  
 Edward Nicella Emmett, this ninth day of  
 October, 1872. Hercules Robinson.

C.



This is the Drawing marked C, referred to in  
 the annexed Letters of Registration granted to  
 Edward Nicella Emmett, this ninth day  
 of October, 1872. Hercules Robinson.



[ 127 ]



A.D. 1872, 4th November. No. 337.

**A NEW METHOD OF EXTRACTING GOLD AND SILVER FROM IRON PYRITES,  
MUNDIC, TITANIC SAND, &c.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Christian Ludwig Qwist and Stephen Thomas Leigh, for a new method of extracting Gold and Silver from Iron Pyrites, Mundic, Titanic Sand, &c.

[Registered on the 4th day of November, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS CHRISTIAN LUDWIG QWIST, of the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, goldsmith, and STEPHEN THOMAS LEIGH, of the city of Sydney aforesaid, gentleman, have by their Petition humbly represented to me that they are the authors or designers of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an Invention of a new method of extracting Gold and Silver from Iron Pyrites, Mundic, Titanic Sand, &c., which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed ; and that they, the said Petitioners, have deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and have humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to them for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Christian Ludwig Qwist and Stephen Thomas Leigh, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Christian Ludwig Qwist and Stephen Thomas Leigh, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said Christian Ludwig Qwist and Stephen Thomas Leigh shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*A new method of extracting Gold and Silver from Iron Pyrites, &c.*

SPECIFICATION of an Invention of a new method of extracting Gold and Silver from Iron Pyrites, Mundic, Titanic Sand, &c.

It is universally known that auriferous ores generally contain a large proportion of sulphur, arsenic, or some other metal. To liberate the precious metal when in combination with the first of these has always been considered exceedingly difficult, and has been found by experiments hitherto tried so costly that the result will not repay the expense and labour employed upon it. We claim to have discovered a new process whereby the precious metal may be extracted from these ores in a simple and inexpensive manner. We have found that, through the addition of sulphur, or by its means if already in combination with the ore, the precious metal may be extracted from it in the following manner:—The ore is first roasted in an ordinary furnace, the result of which is its conversion partly into oxide of iron and partly into sulphuret of iron containing the precious metal. The result is then smelted in a reverberating furnace with the aid of a flux (such as lime, with a little soda and salt added, if necessary), by which process the sulphuret of iron forms itself into a matte at the bottom, absorbing the gold and silver, while the oxide of iron combines with the flux and silica, and forms a slag on the surface, which is tapped off, and a fresh charge added. When a sufficient matte has been accumulated the furnace is tapped, and the sulphureted metal treated with water, which dissolves a large proportion of the sulphur. It is then washed again, and smelted in a reverberating furnace with flux, upon a bath of lead mixed with sulphate of lead, galena, or oxide of lead. Wrought iron is added, which possesses the property of setting the sulphur free. The galena or oxide of lead takes up the gold or silver, and by its specific gravity sinks to the bottom and combines with the bath in a metallic state, while the sulphureted iron remains on the top of the lead bath as cast iron. The slag and the iron are then tapped off, and the operation continued until the lead is supposed to be rich enough, when it is cupelled in the usual way.

Having thus described the nature of our invention, and the manner of performing the same, we would have it understood that we claim as our invention the method of extracting gold and silver from iron pyrites, mundic, titanitic sand, &c., by the process above substantially described, one of its distinctive features being the use for that purpose of the sulphurous property of the ore, or the addition of sulphur when the ore itself is deficient in that metal.

C. L. QWIST.  
S. T. LEIGH.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Christian Ludwig Qvist and Stephen Thomas Leigh, this fourth day of November, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

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REPORT.

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Sydney, 26 September, 1872.

SIR,

Having, in attention to the B.C. minute of the Colonial Secretary, perused the "Specification of an invention of a new method of extracting Gold and Silver from Iron Pyrites, Mundic, Titanic Sand, &c.," we have the honor to recommend that the prayer of the Petition for Letters of Registration for such invention be granted.

We have, &c.,  
E. O. MORIARTY.  
CHAS. WATT.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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[ 129 ]



A.D. 1872, 4th November. No. 338.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.**

**LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Joseph Nicholson, for Improvements in Reaping and Mowing Machines.**

[Registered on the 4th day of November, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS JOSEPH NICHOLSON, of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, agricultural implement maker, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "Improvements in Reaping and Mowing Machines," which is more particularly described in the specification, marked A, and the two sheets of drawings, marked B and C respectively, which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Joseph Nicholson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said Joseph Nicholson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said Joseph Nicholson shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Improvements in Reaping and Mowing Machines.*

A.

SPECIFICATION of JOSEPH NICHOLSON, of Melbourne, in the county of Bourke and Colony of Victoria, agricultural implement maker, for an invention intituled "Improvements in Reaping and Mowing Machines."

THESE improvements in reaping and mowing machines are two in number, and have reference only to the method of altering the speed of the knife-bar. The first and principal one consists of the use of an eccentric bush on the axle of the draught wheel (or wheels), and the second consists of a peculiar construction of draught wheel.

Referring to the first improvement, I would observe that the knife-bar generally receives its motion from a pinion which gears into teeth on the inner periphery of the draught wheel, or into another toothed wheel on the main axle, and its speed is determined by the size of such pinion; but inasmuch as the pinion spindle is rigid and the axle of the main wheel stationary, it is impossible to use any but a certain sized pinion, or to give any other than the one unvarying speed.

Now, by the use of an eccentric movable bush on the axle of the draught or driving wheel, the distance between the pinion-spindle and the periphery of the draught wheel (or between the pinion and the toothed driving-wheel on the main axle) may be altered so as to admit of the alteration of the pinion for one of larger or smaller diameter, and consequently of the alteration of the speed of the knife-bar which it drives. The degree of eccentricity in the bush determines the maximum amount of variation obtainable.

In the case of machines which impart motion to the knife-bar by means of teeth on the inner periphery of the draught wheel, I make a collar on the outer end of this bush which reaches to the outer end of the axle, and through it and the axle also I bore two, three, or more sets of holes to receive a pin for keeping the bush in the position required. When the bush requires re-adjusting, I take out this pin and use it as a lever, inserting it in the collar (but not in the axle), so as to get sufficient leverage to revolve the bush on the axle to the extent and in the direction required. When this is accomplished the pin must of course be replaced.

In order however that this portion of my invention may be distinctly understood, I will proceed to refer to the drawings hereto attached, where the same letters indicate the same parts wherever they occur. Figures 1 and 2 each show side view of the draught wheel of a reaping and mowing machine, one with the eccentric in such a position as to admit of the largest pinion being used, and the other with the eccentric in such a position as to admit only of the smallest pinion being used. Figure 3 shows cross section, and figure 4 longitudinal section of draught-wheel, axle, and eccentric bush. A is the axle, B the eccentric bush, C the collar thereon, D the pin-hole through collar and axle, E the draught-wheel, F the pinion, from the spindle of which motion is imparted to spindle G, which has a disc, H, at the extremity. On this disc is a pin, I, which supports one end of and drives the knife-bar J. *c d* (see figure 4) is the space occupied by the draught-wheel. The method of using the pin as a lever for adjusting the eccentric bush is shown in figures 3 and 4.

The bush might be used in other ways on the main axle, but I have shown that method of application which I believe to be the best.

My second improvement consists in constructing the draught-wheel of reaping and mowing machines with two sets of toothed gearing of different diameters for driving the pinion through which the knife-bar receives its motion. The object of this improvement is to obviate the necessity that exists under the method just described for substituting one pinion for another in order to obtain a change of speed. This improvement is clearly illustrated in figure 5 (sheet 2), figures 6 and 7 showing respectively transverse and longitudinal sections of eccentric bush, which in this case has a lever attached to it on the inner side of the draught-wheel, and to which a greater amount of eccentricity is given than in the figures on sheet 1. K is the toothed gearing on the inner periphery of the draught-wheel E as ordinarily used; L is the second toothed gearing which I have introduced, and which forms part of the draught-wheel or may be attached to it. A is the axle, B the eccentric bush, C the collar thereon, D<sup>1</sup> the lever for adjusting the bush, which is kept in the required position by means of a pin, D<sup>2</sup>, passing through it and quadrant, D<sup>3</sup>. F is the pinion, M is a metal washer, and N is pin for preserving it (together with the bush and draught-wheel) in position. In this case it will be seen that a lever is permanently attached to the bush. As the bush stands in figure 5, the pinion (and with it the knife-bar) is out of gear altogether. By turning the lever into the position marked D<sup>4</sup> and drawn in dotted lines, the pinion would be thrown into gear with the toothed gearing K. By turning it to the opposite extreme, marked D<sup>5</sup> and drawn in dotted lines, the pinion would be thrown into gear with the toothed gearing L. I am aware that draught-wheels have been made with toothed gearing K or with toothed gearing L, but not with the two on one wheel.

Having thus described the nature of my invention and the manner of performing same, I would have it understood that I do not confine myself to single wheel machines as shown in the drawings, nor to any of the precise details herein set forth and illustrated in the drawings, so long as the nature of my invention be retained, but I claim—

- 1st. The use of an eccentric bush on the axle of the main draught or the driving wheel in reaping and mowing machines, for the purpose of enabling pinions of different sizes being used so as to vary the speed of the knife-bar, substantially as herein described and explained, and illustrated in figures 1 to 4 inclusive.
- 2nd. The use of an eccentric bush on the axle of the main draught or the driving wheel in reaping and mowing machines, for the purpose of throwing the pinion F in or out of gear with either of the toothed gearings K or L, substantially as herein described and explained, and illustrated in figure 5.

3rd.

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*Improvements in Reaping and Mowing Machines.*

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3rd. The construction of the draught wheel of reaping and mowing machines with two sets of toothed gearing of different diameters, for the purpose of driving the knife-bar through a pinion at different speeds, substantially as herein described and explained, and illustrated in figure 5.

In witness whereof, I, the said Joseph Nicholson, have hereto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

—

This is the specification, marked A, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Joseph Nicholson, this fourth day of November, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

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**REPORT.**

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Sydney, 10 October, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration, securing to Mr. Joseph Nicholson, of Melbourne, Victoria, the exclusive enjoyment of his invention of "Improvements in Reaping and Mowing Machines," in accordance with the Petition, drawings, specification, and claim transmitted for our report under your B.C. communication of the 3rd instant, No. 7,625, herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.  
A. O. MORIARTY.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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[Drawings—two sheets.]



# NICHOLSON'S PATENT

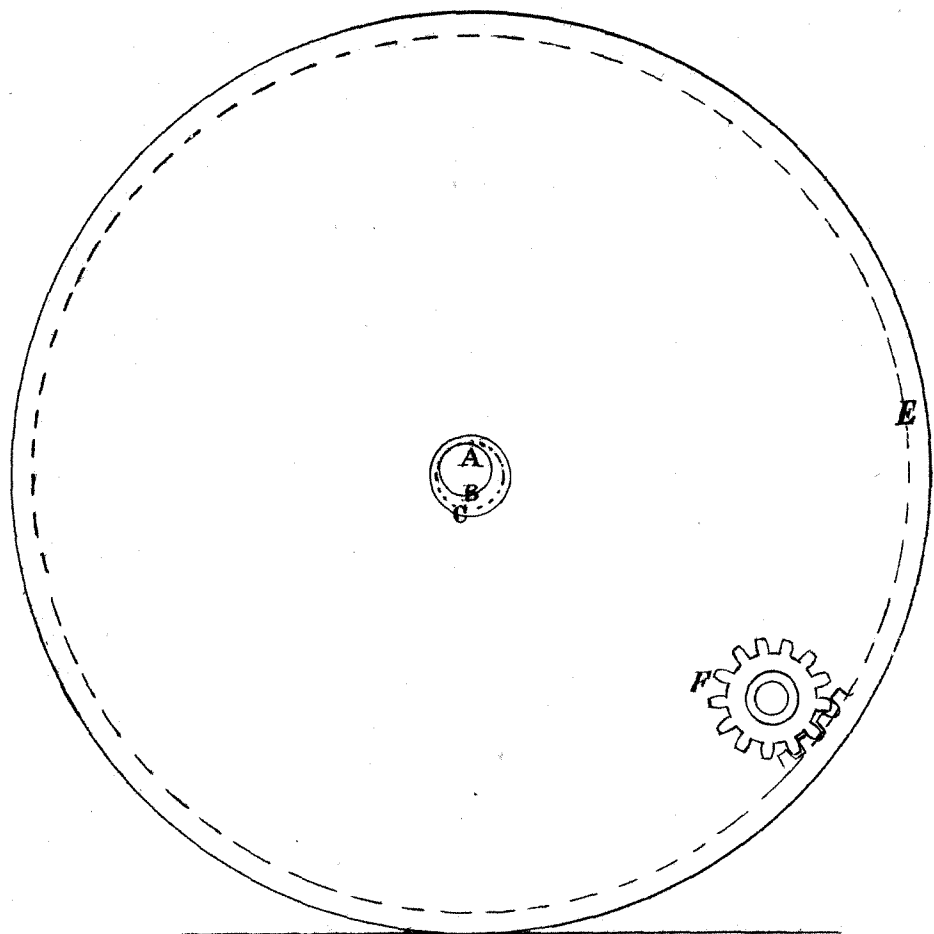


Fig. 1.

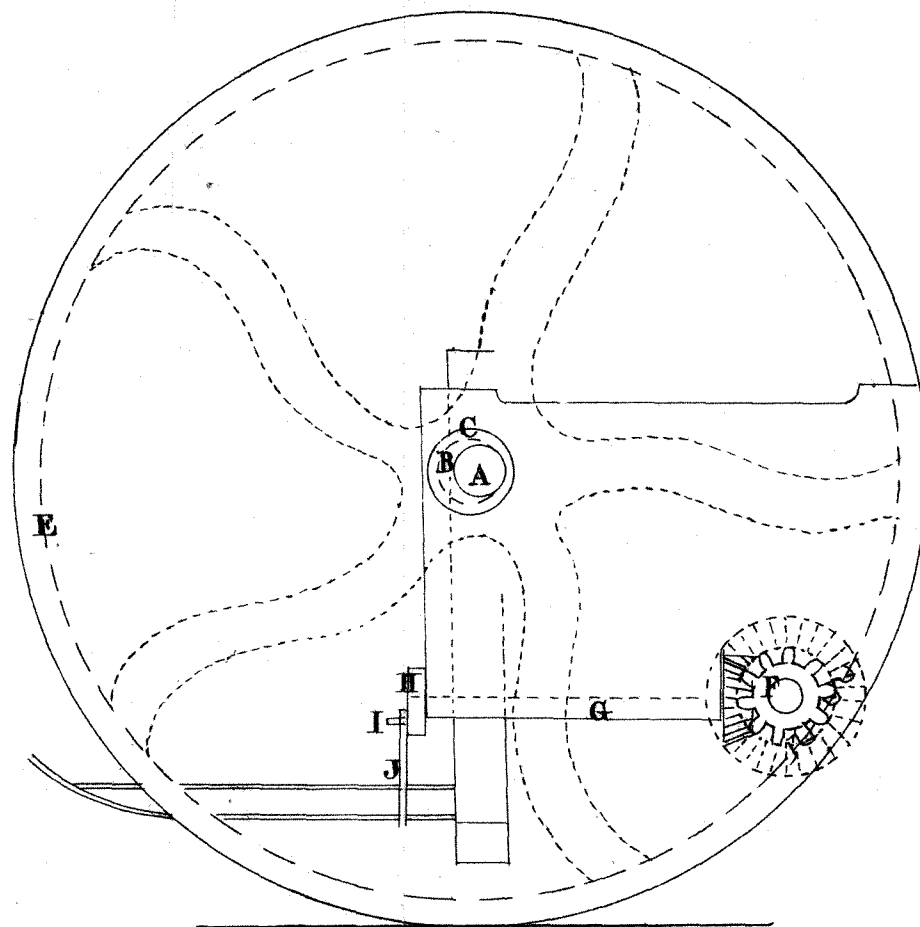


Fig. 2.

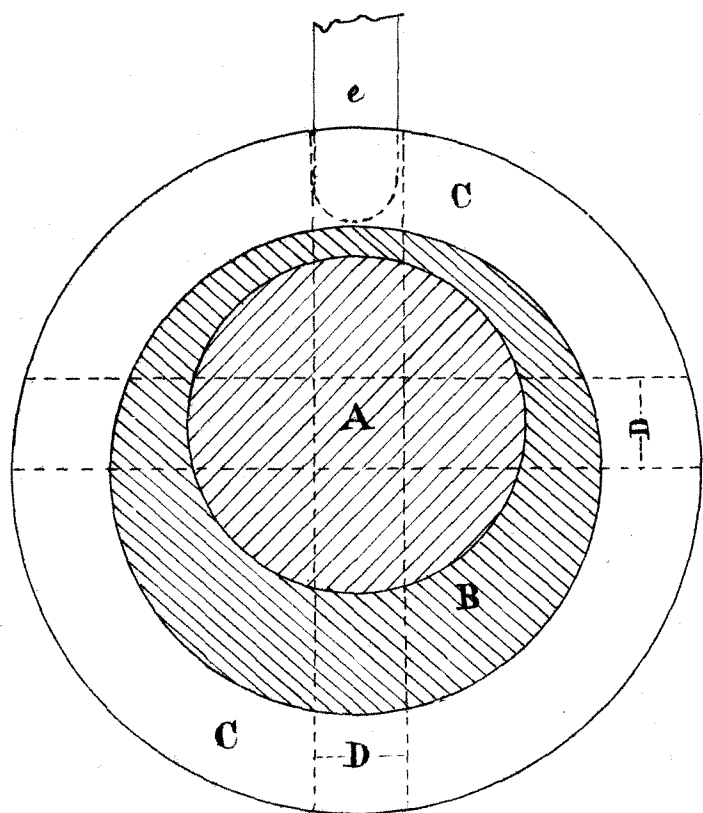


Fig. 3.

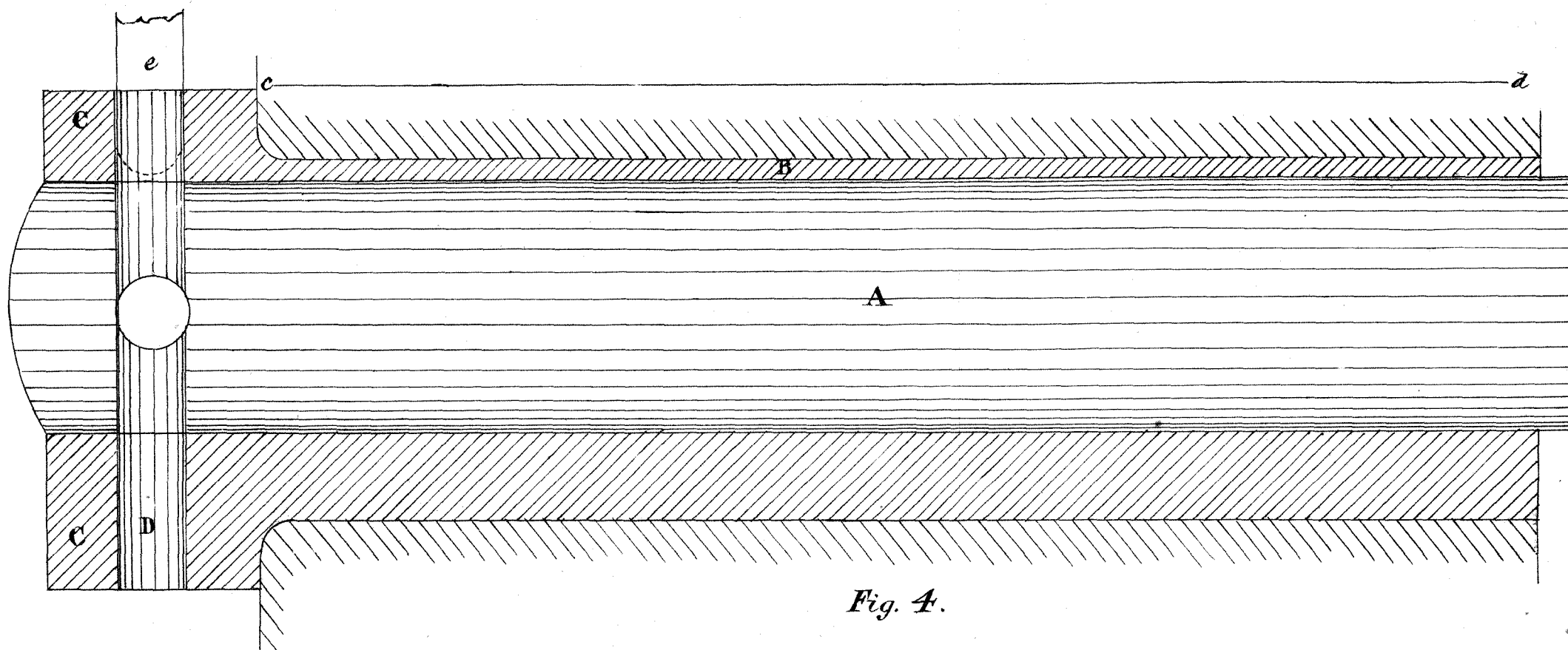


Fig. 4.

*This is the Sheet of Drawings marked B, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Joseph Nicholson, this fourth day of November, 1872.*

*Hercules Robinson*

# NICHOLSON'S PATENT

Fig. 5.

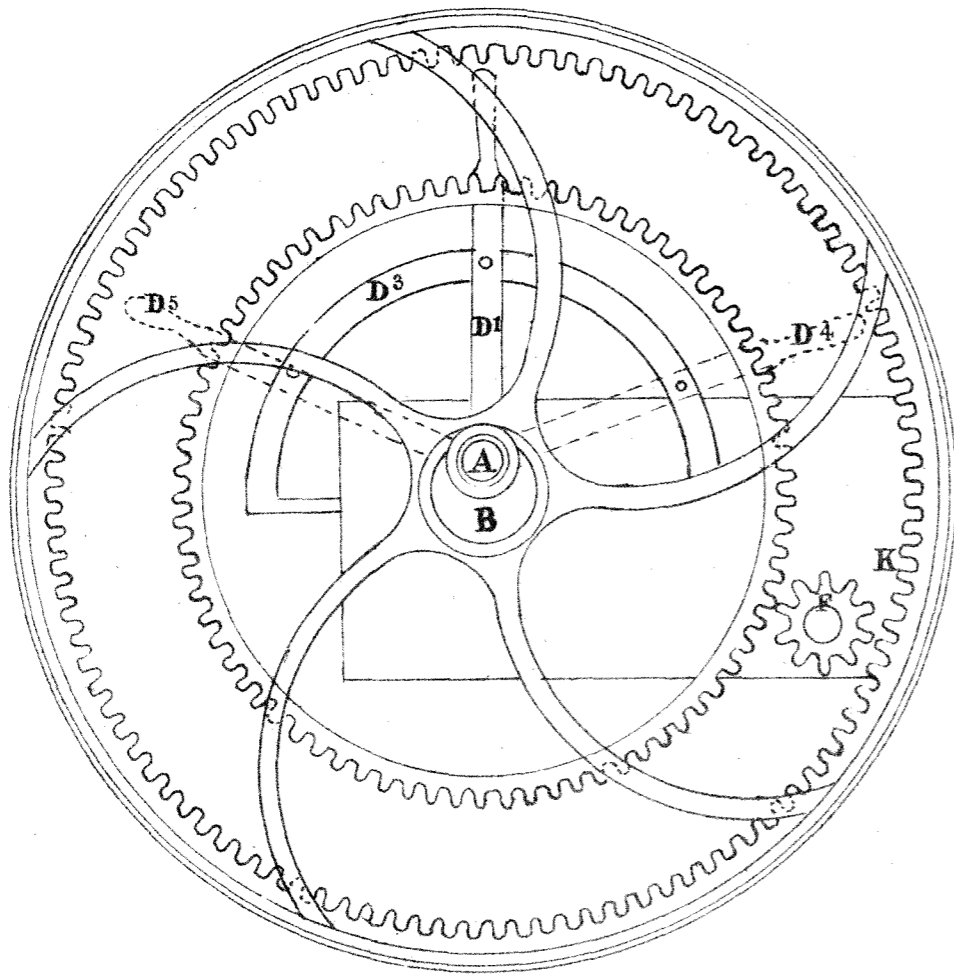
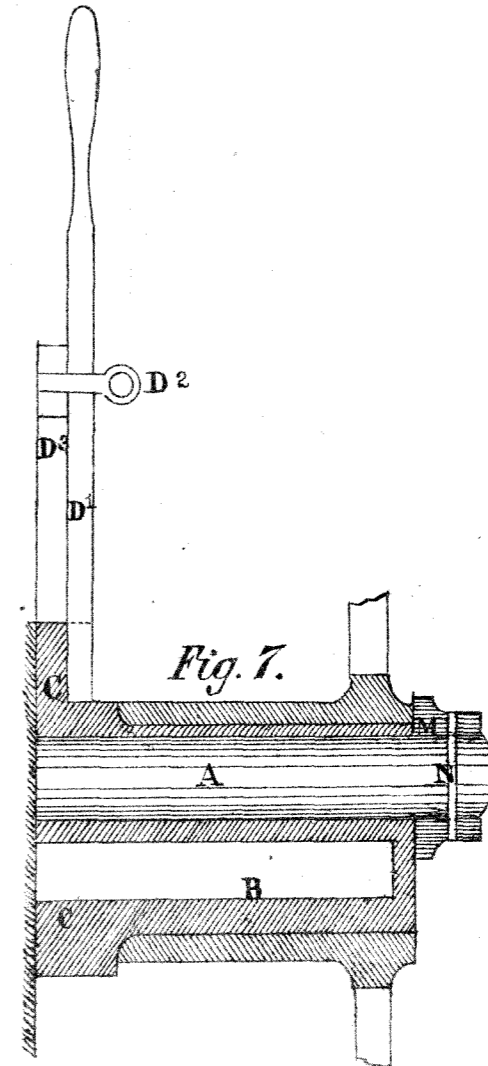
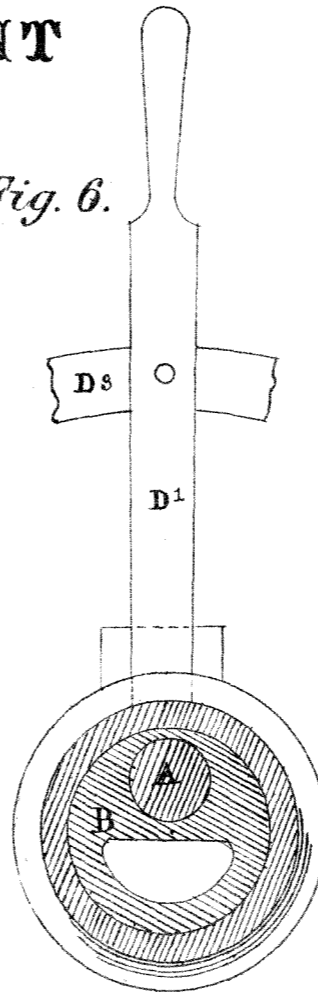


Fig. 6.



Transverse & Longitudinal Section of Eccentric bush.

*This is the Sheet of Drawings marked C, referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Joseph Nicholson, this fourth day of November, 1872.*

*Hercules Robinson.*





A.D. 1872, 4th November. No. 339.

**INVENTION FOR THE PRACTICAL PRODUCTION OF OXYGEN AND HYDROGEN  
GASES FROM THE AIR AND FROM WATER.**

LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to Cyprien Marie Jessie du Motay, for an  
Invention for the practical production of Oxygen and Hydrogen Gases  
from the Air and from Water.

[Registered on the 4th day of November, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most  
Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS CYPRIEN MARIE JESSIE DU MOTAY, of Paris, in France, gentleman, hath by his  
Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement  
in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for the practical production of Oxygen and Hydrogen Gases  
taken from the air and from water, which is more particularly described in the specification and the sheet  
of drawings which are hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable  
the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying  
the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth  
Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of  
Registration whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might  
be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all  
inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having  
received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to  
examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased,  
with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said  
Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said Cyprien Marie Jessie  
du Motay, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said  
invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold,  
and exercise unto the said Cyprien Marie Jessie du Motay, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the  
exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen  
years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended :  
Provided always, that if the said Cyprien Marie Jessie du Motay shall not, within three days after  
the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court,  
at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages  
whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of  
Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Govern-  
ment House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this fourth day of November, in the year of our  
Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Invention for the practical production of Oxygen and*

SPECIFICATION of CYPRIEN MARIE JESSIE DU MOTAY, of Paris, in France, gentleman, of "An invention for the practical production of Oxygen and Hydrogen Gases taken from the Air and from Water."

NOW KNOW YE that I, the said CYPRIEN MARIE JESSIE DU MOTAY, do hereby declare the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement or specification thereof, that is to say :

The two simplest and most important gases of chemistry are without doubt oxygen and hydrogen.

Existing abundantly in nature, they each fulfil, in consequence of the opposite properties with which they are in the highest degree endowed, a distinct part, which sometimes brings them together, and sometimes separates them so as to cause the most diverse transformations of the bodies with which they are combined.

Their applications are innumerable. Oxygen is the active principle of almost all mineral compounds, acids, bases, salts ; hydrogen is the reducing agent, and constitutes, with carbon and nitrogen, the essential element of the larger portions of organic compounds ; and oxygen and hydrogen together develop the greatest calorific and luminous properties known.

Hitherto no one has succeeded in producing oxygen and hydrogen in an isolated state in economical conditions and abundant quantities so as to render their employment convenient and practical, notwithstanding that the sources abound. Water, for instance, is composed entirely of oxygen and hydrogen, and air encloses oxygen in great quantities mixed with nitrogen. But the methods of separation hitherto employed being insufficient, difficult, and, above all, costly, it has become necessary gradually to abandon them, and to give up the practical employment of oxygen and hydrogen gases which might be made so productive in the arts.

I have conceived the idea of realizing industrially the production of these two gases, by taking them from air and water, the bodies most universally spread over nature, and the natural reservoirs of oxygen and hydrogen.

The processes I employ are both based upon the same principle, viz., to form intermediate combinations of special materials, either with the oxygen of the air or with water, in order to then decompose these combinations, and cause them to give up the gases they have absorbed, these materials serving indefinitely for any number of times as the vehicle of the two gases.

For oxygen, the chemical materials I employ as a sponge, as it were, to gather the oxygen from the air and then isolate it, are :—the alkaline manganates and permanganates, and other analogous salts which easily lose their excessive oxidation by giving off oxygen.

For hydrogen the intermediate chemical matters are the alcalino-terrous hydrates, the water of which decomposes and gives off the hydrogen.

Thus the method in common for the two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, consists in causing them both to enter into chemical compositions which I then decompose and reform alternately without interruption. As will be seen further on, my processes are further characterized by the method employed for producing these compositions, and the choice of the compounds in the presence of which they are effected.

I proceed now to describe separately the process of production peculiar to each gas :—

For oxygen my process rests upon the following facts :—The manganates and permanganates of potash, soda and baryta, the ferrates of potash, soda and baryta, the chromates of potash, soda and baryta, and in general all the acids or metallic oxides capable of forming with potash, soda and baryta, binary compounds which will sur-oxidate (or take up an excess of oxygen), have the property of abandoning their oxygen at a more or less elevated temperature when put in contact with a current of superheated steam. These bodies thus deoxidized have also the property of reoxidizing themselves again when they are exposed to the action of a current of air at the same temperature as before.

Of these two remarkable properties, that which consists in the action of steam is of the greatest practical importance, for it is owing to this action that the deoxidation of the mineral sponge or medium can be effected in the same temperature. Thus the actions of the sponge or medium, which I prefer to be manganate of soda, instead of requiring a variation of heat, are produced simply by alternate passages of air and steam.

The retorts which enclose the manganates can therefore remain exposed in a furnace in a medium of constant calorific intensity.

The same manganate continually revived in this manner can serve indefinitely ; it is the heating alone which constitutes the expense of the constant production of the oxygen. It will be perceived from the following description that the installation of apparatus and the conduct of the operations do not occasion much expense, either for labour or support. Figure 1 of the annexed drawings is a sectional elevation of the *ensemble* of the apparatus.

The air drawn in, either by a fan or a ventilator, penetrates into the decarbonator C, which consists of a cylinder of sheet metal filled with caustic soda ; the air traversing this soda leaves its carbonic acid and then penetrates into the retorts, passing successively the cocks *nm* (seen more clearly at fig. 2) intended to interrupt its progress, and cause it to act sometimes upon the retorts AA, and sometimes upon the retorts BB. The steam which is derived from the escapement of the machine, actuating the fan, arrives into the cylinder D, the object of which is to compensate for the irregularities produced by each stroke of the piston. A valve conveniently loaded maintains the pressure. The steam penetrates through the lower system of pipes into the central retort F, which serves for the superheating of the said steam, then it proceeds by the upper tube of this retort in order to successively enter into the retorts which come to absorb the oxygen from the air. When the air traverses the manganate of soda enclosed in the retorts, it abandons its oxygen, the nitrogen escapes through the cocks *p q* ; when, on the contrary, the superheated steam traverses the manganate thus oxidized it draws with it the oxygen. On inspecting the drawing showing the system of cocks, it will be perceived that the retorts BB give up oxygen and steam, whilst the retorts AA retain the oxygen, and that the nitrogen thus produced is given off to the atmosphere.

In order to collect the oxygen it is sufficient to condense the vapours. It is with this object that the mixture of oxygen and steam is made to pass into the gas-washer M. Cold water penetrates into the upper part of this washer and spreads itself in rain through a rose ; the steam condenses, and the oxygen gas proceeds into a gasometer, G, suitably formed for apparatus of this kind.

*Hydrogen Gases from the Air and from Water.*

As a type of retorts, I at present prefer that shown in longitudinal and transverse section at figures 3 and 4. The retort is a cylinder of sheet metal, of oval section. The interior grate intended to support the manganates presents this peculiarity, that it has a bulging form, and is composed of several parts hooking one into the other.

I will conclude with some practical directions:—The manganate of soda is previously mixed with oxide of copper, which has for its object to disaggregate the mass and preserve the porosity. The manganate is placed upon the grate which divides the retorts into two divisions. Each retort containing about three hundred kilogrammes of manganate can produce daily from 40 to 50 cubic metres of oxygen. There is required for each cubic metre of oxygen about 10 m-c of air, 3 do. of superheated steam, and 5 kilogrammes of coal, for the generation of the steam necessary for the heating of the furnace.

I can adopt for the furnaces and retorts different arrangements, which vary according to the construction of the apparatus at each piece.

The method I adopt for the production of hydrogen is as follows:—It is known that carbon when pure or combined with carbonated hydrogens is decomposed at an average red heat by steam, and that there are produced hydrogen and carbonic acid mixed with more or less of the oxide of carbon. It is also known that the hydrogen engendered by the decomposition of carbon by means of steam has never hitherto been produced economically.

1stly. Because the steam, in order to be generated, absorbs a notable quantity of latent heat.

2ndly. Because the steam produced at a temperature of 100° centigrade requires a great quantity of free heat to be carried to the temperature of decomposition, and the heat must be obtained either by special superheating apparatus or by the incandescent carbon which it should decompose.

3rdly. Because the retorts containing the carbon which serves to decompose the water, carried to a bright red and exposed to direct contact with steam, rapidly wear out.

Such being the case, I have sought for a method which should be more economical and rational, for the production of hydrogen by the decomposition of water by means of carbon, and I have found it to consist in the following:—

The alkaline and alkalino-terrous hydrates, such as the hydrates of potassium, soda, strontian, baryta, lime, &c., &c., mixed with wood charcoal, coke, anthracite, oils, tars, &c., &c., and heated with these combustible bodies to the red heat, are decomposed by them into carbonic acid and hydrogen, without other loss of heat than that resulting from the production of the carbonic acid and the hydrogen. In this operation the hydrogen gas is generated without special production of steam, and is instantly engendered without steam boilers and other generating apparatus beyond the retorts themselves. Further, these retorts, being by this circumstance never exposed to the direct action of steam, do not undergo any interior deterioration. Whence it follows that the hydrogen gas produced by the decomposition of the carbon of the before-mentioned hydrates is generated at a small cost, and in as completely practical a manner as are the hydrogen now produced from the distillation of oil or other hydrocarbonated organic matter.

Upon the principal reaction pointed out above depends the following reaction, which will provide a further quantity of pure hydrogen. Thus the proto-carbonated and bi-carbonated hydrogen, as well as the hydrocarbonates proceeding from the distillation of mineral and vegetable combustible matters in passing to a clear cherry-red heat upon hydrate of lime, or generally upon alkaline or alkalino-terrous hydrates, double themselves in carbon and hydrogen, the isolated carbon unites with the oxygen of the above-mentioned hydrates and forms carbonic acid, whilst the hydrogen of the water thus decomposed unites with the hydrogen set free of the proto-carbonated or bi-carbonated gases of the hydro-carbonates.

The practical application of the two gases thus obtained so cheaply are innumerable. They may be employed in metallurgy for the fusion of metal at high temperature; in chemistry they will naturally serve, oxygen as the oxidizing agent and hydrogen as the reducing agent.

But one of the most important applications which will be made of these two gases when so economically produced as by my method, will be for the purpose of illumination, by burning with the oxygen, either pure hydrogen, resulting from my process, or other gases and carbonated liquids.

I claim my system substantially as above described for the practical production of oxygen and hydrogen gases taken from the air and from water, characterized, as regards oxygen, by the special employment of alkaline manganates and permanganates; and, as regards hydrogen, by the employment of the hydrate of lime, of magnesia, and of carbon.

I also claim the different industrial applications of these two gases, and notably their application to the special system of illumination called the "Oxyhydric."

In witness whereof, I, the said Cyprien Marie Jessie du Motay have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

C. M. JESSIE DU MOTAY.

Witnesses—CH. AUVENGAUD JAMES,

Civil Engineer, Boulevard de Strasbourg, No. 23, Paris.

ALBERT CAHENS,

Civil Engineer, Boulevard de Strasbourg, No. 23, Paris.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to Cyprien Marie Jessie du Motay, this fourth day of November, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

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*Invention for the practical production of Oxygen and Hydrogen Gases.*

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## REPORT.

September 6th, 1872.

SIR,

Having had under our consideration the application of M. Cyprien Marie Jessie du Motay, for Letters of Registration of "an Invention for the practical production of Oxygen and Hydrogen Gases from the Air and from Water",—we do ourselves the honor to report that we are not aware of any objection to the issue of Letters of Registration, in accordance with the specification and plans conveyed to us under your B.C., dated September 3rd, 1872.

At the same time, we feel it to be our duty to call attention to the great scope of the second claim, which appears to embrace the industrial application of certain well-known gases however prepared.

We have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. WATT.

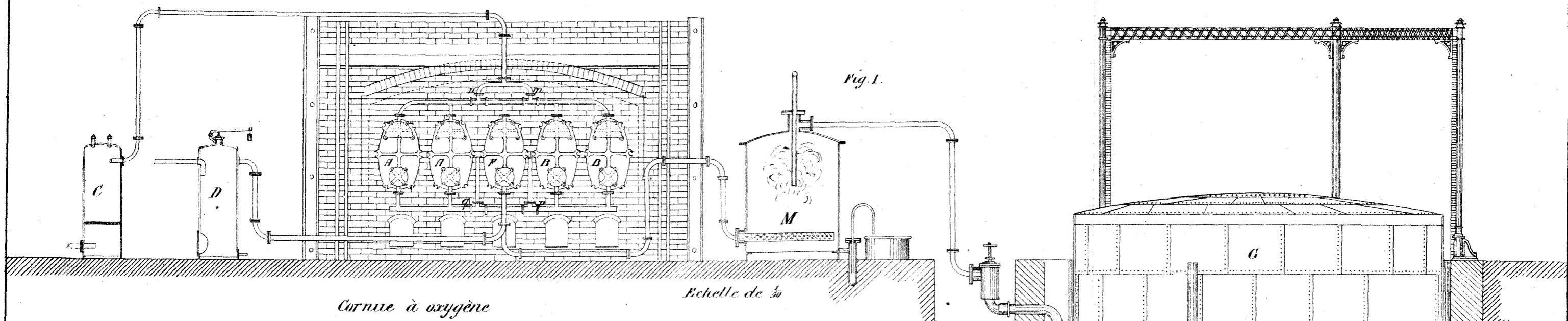
GOTHER K. MANN.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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[Drawings—one sheet.]

FABRICATION INDUSTRIELLE ET ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'OXYGÈNE PAR LE PROCÉDÉ TESSIÉ DU MOTAY.  
Vue d'ensemble des Appareils.



Cornue à oxygène

Echelle de  $\frac{1}{50}$

Fig. 4.  
Coupe transversale

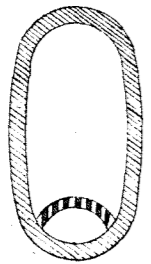
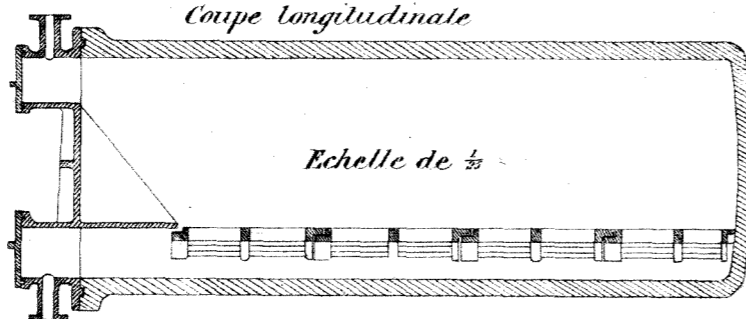


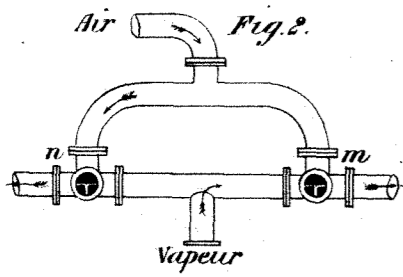
Fig. 3.  
Coupe longitudinale



Echelle de  $\frac{1}{50}$

Jeu des robinets de distribution.

Fig. 2.  
Air



Vapeur

Azote.

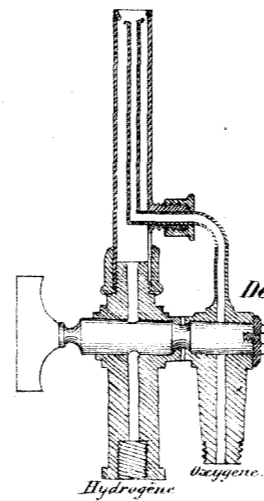
Azote.

Cornues A

Cornues B

Oxygène

Bec oxyhydrique



Demi-grandeur

Hydrogène  
Oxygène

Légende de la Vue d'Ensemble

- AA BB Cornues à oxygène renfermant le manganate de soude
- F. Cornue de surchauffe de vapeur
- C. Cylindre decarbonateur contenant de la chaux
- D. Régulateur de vapeur
- M. Condenseur
- G. Gazomètre

This is the Sheet of Drawings referred to in the annexed  
Letters of Registration granted to Cyprien Marie Jessié  
Du Motay, this fourth day of November, 1872.  
Hercules Robinson.

[ 137 ]




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A.D. 1872, 4th November. No. 340.

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**IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR WASHING AND SEPARATING ORES, &c.**

**LETTERS OF REGISTRATION** to John Russell, for Improvements in Machinery for washing and separating Ores and classifying the same.

[Registered on the 4th day of November, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS JOHN RUSSELL, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for Improvements in Machinery for washing and separating Ores and classifying the same, which is more particularly described in the specification and sheet of drawings which are hereunto annexed; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years: And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petition, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and to do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said John Russell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said John Russell, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended: Provided always, that if the said John Russell shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Improvements in Machinery for washing and separating Ores, &c.*

SPECIFICATION of certain Improvements in Machinery for washing, separating, and classifying the Ores of Tin or other metals obtained from the alluvial, or from stone previously crushed by the mechanical action of stampers or other machines.

THE improvements which I claim as my invention are particularly described in the following statement, and also fully illustrated by the accompanying drawing. They consist in the application of a series of perforated gratings or sieves of copper or other material, the upper ones being the coarsest and the lower ones graduated in fineness as may be required, according to the quality of the ore which is to be treated. The active agent in the separation is water, supplied from a hopper or shoot, the level of which is above that of the delivery from the trays. This keeps the water constantly flowing through the screens, while at the same time a concussive or pulsating motion is given to it by the double-acting plunger pump shown in the plan.

The nature of the operation is as follows:—

In the case of alluvial, the material to be treated is first passed through a cylinder, of the description for which Letters of Registration were granted on the 13th of May of the current year; it is here reduced and separated from the larger portions of stones or *débris*, which pass out at the lower end to be crushed or otherwise dealt with as may be required. The finer portions of ore and sand which pass through the openings in the cylinder are received into hoppers with sliding doors; these deliver it into the feeding hoppers of the washing machine, and thence on to the first tray of the machine. The action of the water kept in motion by the plunger of the double-acting pump washes off the lighter particles of sand, quartz, or other material, and deposits the ore by means of its greater specific gravity on the tray or perforated sieve.

Such portions of ore which are sufficiently fine to pass through the first grating are received on the second, and so on to the third, which is constructed of very fine gauze wire, through which it is impossible for any ore, unless it be the sluices from the crushing machine, to pass.

Any sand which may pass through the upper trays with the ore when the machine first commences to work is washed off by means of the side openings, into a portion of the machine marked "sand chamber" on the drawing; also the sluice ores from the stampers are received in the division marked "sluice ore chamber" on the drawing; and from there they can be taken by means of the movable doors.

The whole of the trays or screens are movable, and can be easily lifted out when they become fully charged with ore, and emptied or replaced with others as may suit circumstances, and thus without delaying the action of the machine for any length of time.

As it is impossible to procure punched screen of the required fineness, I purpose to construct the lower trays for catching the finer particles of the ore of very fine wove gauze wire (*see sample*), a layer or thickness of which I will spread and securely clamp between two thicknesses of the ordinary punched plates, by those means giving it the required stability to resist the concussive or pulsating action of the water, as it is absolutely necessary that there should be no movement in the screens to disturb the ore which is deposited thereon.

The series of screens or trays are kept tight by means of an india-rubber joint round the top of the box.

My object in working two machines together is—

First.—That the screens in No. 1 machine may be adapted specially for the finer portions of ore which pass through the upper end of cylinder, while No. 2 will receive the coarser particles from the lower end.

Secondly.—To economize the driving power, as the movable camb gives motion to both plungers at the same time.

Thirdly.—That the operation may be continuous, and under the control of one person, who can stop the action of either machine (when required for cleaning out the trays), by shutting off the water supply and closing the sliding door of the hopper under the cylinder.

These machines can be worked by means of steam, water, or cattle power, as may suit circumstances.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS.

Figure 1 is a cross section of the machine, figure 2 a front elevation, and figure 3 a section in elevation. Figures 4 and 5 are plans in elevation; and section figure 1 shows the arrangement of the cylinder, hoppers, feeding shoot and series or trays, also the pump-case and valves for admission to and discharge of water from same—the area of pump chamber and stroke of plunger being designed to give the necessary rise of water through screens at a double stroke. The double chamber for sluice, ore, and sand, are also shown; the plates AA being to prevent the fine sand which is washed from Nos. 2 and 3 screens passing into sluice ore chamber, through the valve B, which latter is necessary for the discharge of the water from the chamber at the reverse strokes of the plunger. Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, show the general arrangement of the two machines, and also the camb for giving motion to the plunger, which latter is more particularly detailed on an enlarged scale at figure 6, and is driven by means of a simple pulley from the driving shaft of the cylinder.

I propose to construct these machines of iron or wood to suit circumstances, and intend to make them as light as possible, consistent with strength, for the saving of expense in carriage.

I claim Letters of Registration—

First.—For the application of two, three, or more sieves or trays, by means of which the ore is thoroughly cleansed, classified, and prepared ready for the smelter.

Secondly.—For the application of the double-acting horizontal plunger pump, and the camb for giving motion to the same, which is carefully detailed on the drawings.

Thirdly.—For the arrangements of the side discharges, for the purpose of freeing the lower trays or screens from sand, combined with the valve which, while preventing the upward rush of water caused by the action of the pump from passing through them, allows the backward flow necessary for the discharge of the sand.

Fourthly.—For the method proposed of constructing the very fine sieves so that they may withstand the concussion of the water.

Fifthly.—

*Improvements in Machinery for washing and separating Ores, &c.*

Fifthly.—The combination of such mechanical part or parts in any way as herein described and explained, and forming a portion or portions of my improved machine for separating, washing, and classifying ores, whatever the dimensions of the machinery employed or the material of which it is composed may be.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Sydney, September 9th, 1872.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to John Russell, this fourth day of November, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

## REPORTS.

No. 3 Spring-street,  
Sydney, 30 April, 1872.

SIR,

We have now the honor to return the letter of Messrs. Daintrey & Chapman, forwarded to us by your blank cover under date 26th instant, with amended specification of an invention to separate, wash, and extract gold, silver, tin, or other ores, from alluvial, or from stone previously crushed by the mechanical action of stampers or other machinery, and to separate pyrites and the sulphides from tailings or refuse from quartz-crushing, for which they are desirous of obtaining Letters of Registration in the name of their client, Mr. John Russell.

We have now to state that having carefully examined the said amended specification, with the drawings illustrative of the invention therein described, we are not aware of any objection to Letters of Registration being granted to Mr. Russell in accordance therewith.

We have, &c.,  
CHAS. WATT.  
A. O. MORIARTY.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Sydney, 5 October, 1872.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to recommend the issue of Letters of Registration, securing to Mr. John Russell, of Sydney, the exclusive enjoyment, for a term of fourteen years, of his Improvements in Machinery for washing and separating Ores, and classifying the same, as set forth in the plans and specification transmitted for our report under your B.C. communication of the 19th ultimo, No. 72,210.

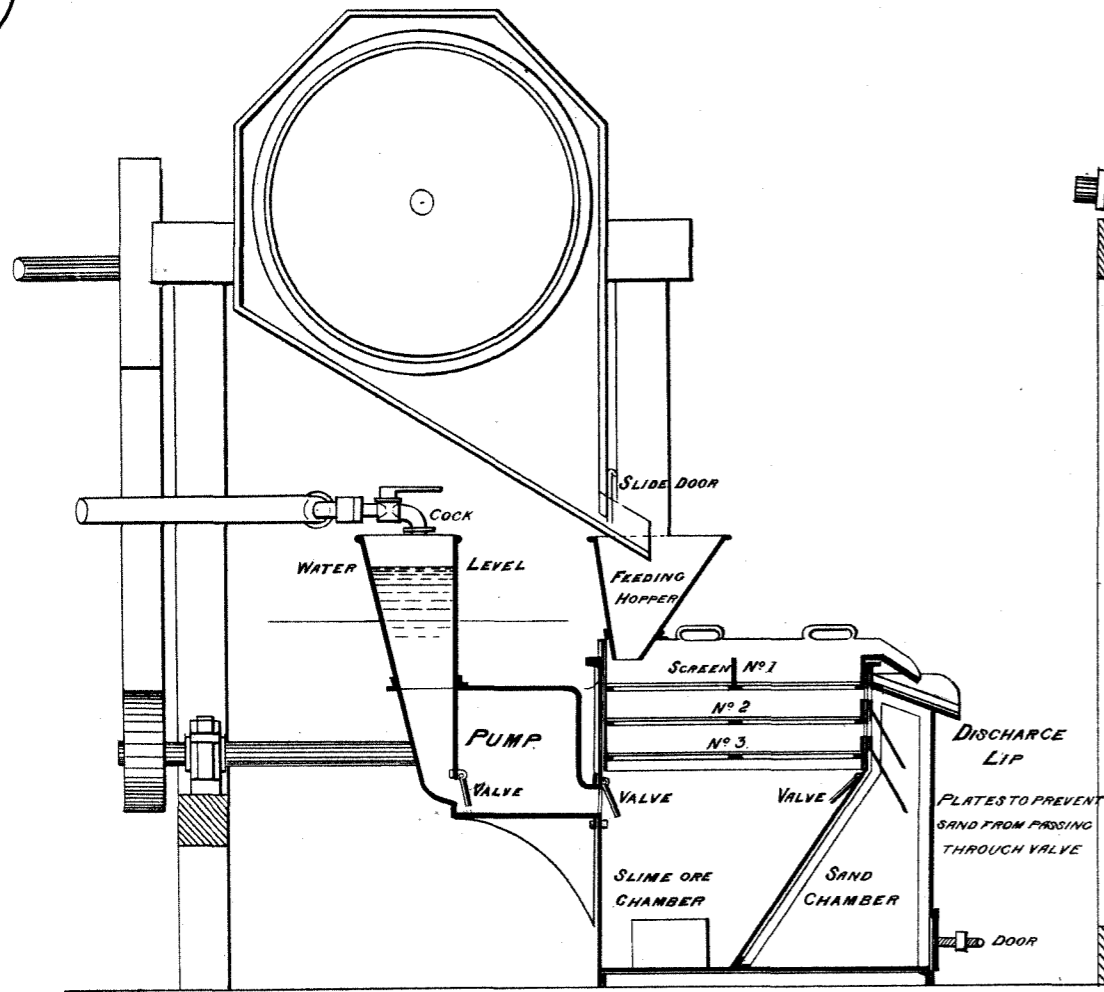
We have, &c.,  
GOTHEK K. MANN.  
CHAS. WATT.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

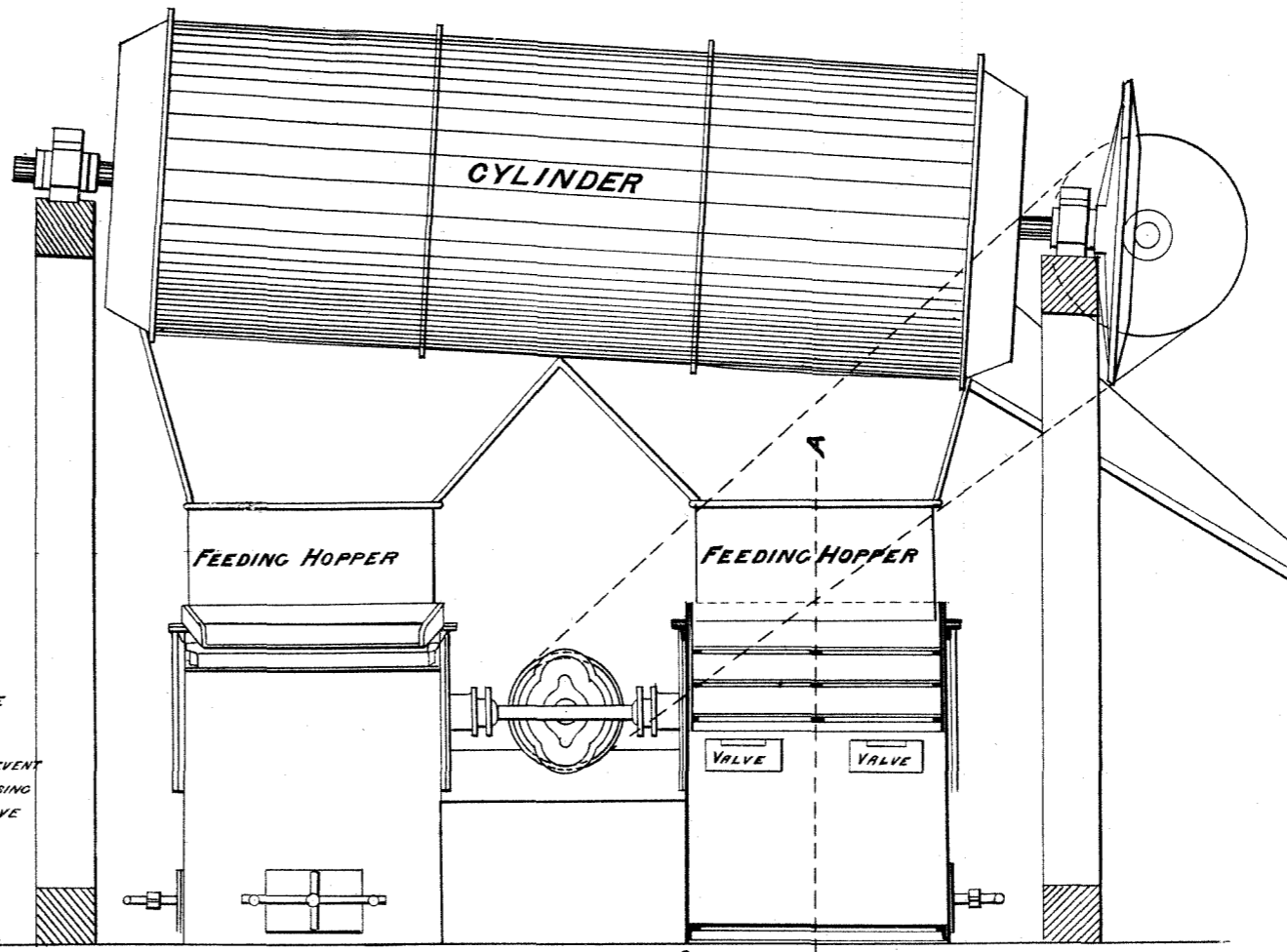
[Drawings—one sheet.]





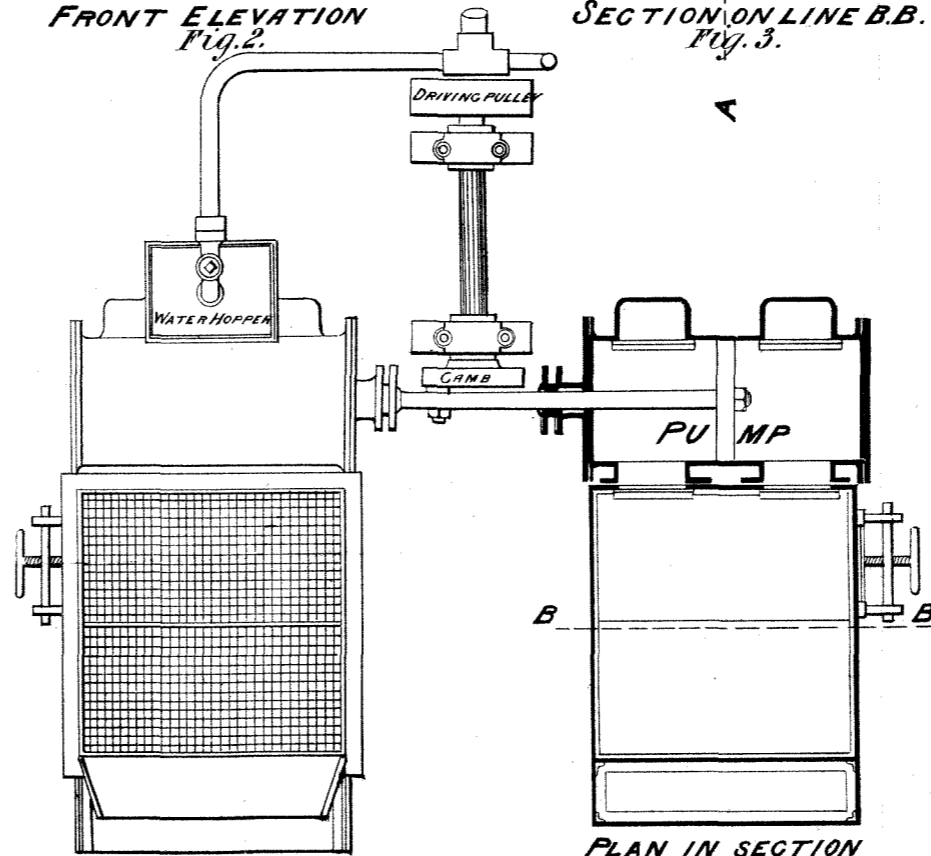
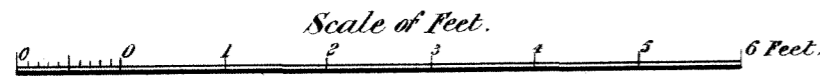


CROSS SECTION ON LINE AA  
Fig. 1.

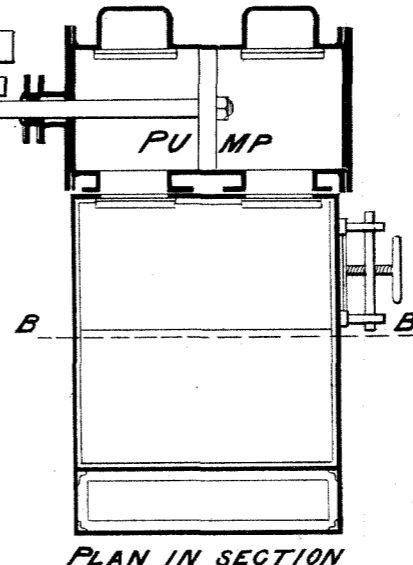


FRONT ELEVATION  
Fig. 2.

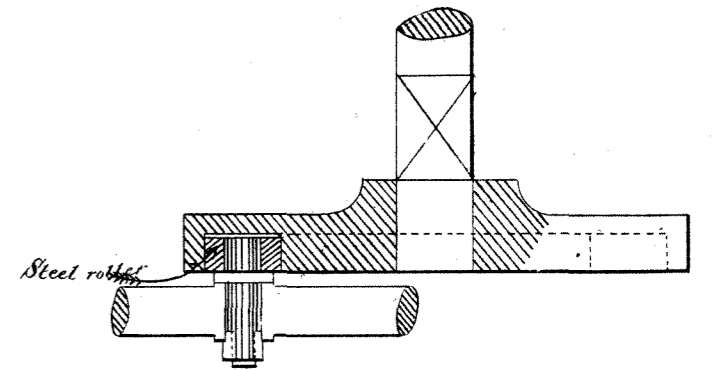
SECTION ON LINE B.B.  
Fig. 3.



PLAN ON TOP SCREEN  
Fig. 4.



PLAN IN SECTION  
Fig. 5.



ENLARGED DETAIL OF  
MOTION CAMB

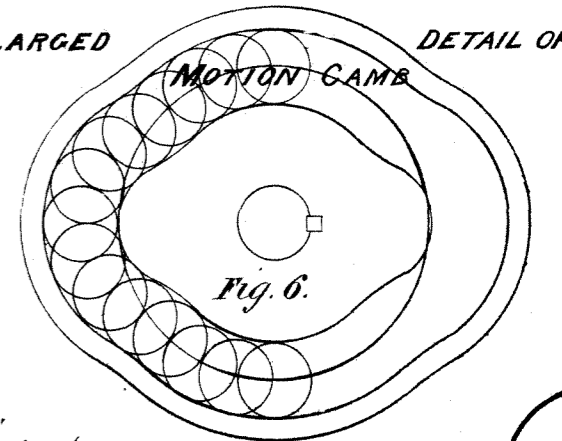


Fig. 6.

This is the Sheet of Drawings referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to John Russell, this fourth day of November, 1872.  
Hercules Robinson.

John Russell,  
Sydney Sep<sup>r</sup> 9/72.

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A.D. 1872, 19th December. No. 341.

**AN IMPROVED EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE, AND A NEW MODE OF MANUFACTURE THEREFOR.**

**LETTERS OF REGISTRATION to John Bell Muschamp, for an improved Explosive Substance, and a new mode of manufacture therefor.**

[Registered on the 20th day of December, 1872, in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, greeting :

WHEREAS JOHN BELL MUSCHAMP, of Elsham Road, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, England, hath by his Petition humbly represented to me that he is the author or designer of a certain invention or improvement in manufactures, that is to say, of an invention for "an improved Explosive Substance, and a new mode of manufacture therefor," which is more particularly described in the specification which is hereunto annexed ; and that he, the said Petitioner, hath deposited with the Honorable the Treasurer of the said Colony of New South Wales the sum of Twenty Pounds sterling, for defraying the expense of granting these Letters of Registration, as required by the Act of Council, sixteenth Victoria, number twenty-four ; and hath humbly prayed that I would be pleased to grant Letters of Registration, whereby the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement might be secured to him for a period of fourteen years : And I, being willing to give encouragement to all inventions and improvements in the arts or manufactures which may be for the public good, and having received a report favourable to the prayer of the said Petitioner, from competent persons appointed by me to examine and consider the matters stated therein and to report thereon for my information, am pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the power and authority given to me by the said Act of Council, to grant, and do by these Letters of Registration grant unto the said John Bell Muschamp, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage of the said invention or improvement, for and during the term of fourteen years from the date hereof ; to have, hold, and exercise unto the said John Bell Muschamp, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the exclusive enjoyment and advantage thereof, for and during and unto the full end and term of fourteen years from the date of these presents next and immediately ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended : Provided always, that if the said John Bell Muschamp shall not, within three days after the granting of these Letters of Registration, register the same in the proper office in the Supreme Court at Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, then these Letters of Registration, and all advantages whatsoever hereby granted, shall cease and become void.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my sign manual, and have caused the present Letters of Registration to be sealed with the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.)

HERCULES ROBINSON.

*An improved Explosive Substance, and a new mode of manufacture therefor.*

SPECIFICATION of JOHN BELL MUSCHAMP, of Elsham Road, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, England, for an invention entitled, "an improved Explosive Substance, and a new mode of manufacture therefor."

THIS invention relates to an improved explosive compound, manufactured by a novel treatment of lignine, or cellulose woody fibre, which is not only found in wood, but in all kinds of fibrous plants, and other forms of vegetation. I, however, find it most advantageous to use the fibre found in various kinds of wood, and I prefer hard wood such as is now converted into charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder. I will therefore more particularly refer to wood in the following description.

In practising my invention the first operation is the disintegration of the wood, which I accomplish by crushing it between ordinary rollers or by means of a clipping machine, taking care to reduce it as small as possible. The whole of the sap and mineral salts contained in the wood must then be extracted or neutralized, to accomplish which object the wood is boiled in a strong solution of caustic soda or other suitable alkali for about six hours, in a suitable boiler, at a pressure of from two hundred to three hundred pounds per square inch. It is then thoroughly washed with pure water in a beating engine, after which it may, if required, be removed to another suitable engine to complete the process. When reduced to the proper shortness, it is put into a strainer or drying engine, and afterwards spread on trays, and thoroughly dried by the application of a slow heat. Having been thus made perfectly clean and dry, this fibrous pulp is steeped in a bath, consisting of a solution of nitrous or nitric and sulphuric acids, combined in the proportions of about one part of nitrous or nitric acid of a specific gravity of about 1.50 (water being taken as unity) with two parts by volume of sulphuric acid of a specific gravity of from 1.80 to 1.84 as compared with water, but I do not strictly confine myself to these proportions or densities for all purposes.

The fibre, which is not put into this bath until the acids have been well mixed and allowed to cool, is kept therein for from twenty-four to thirty hours, during which time it is occasionally stirred up with a glass rod. It is then removed and thoroughly washed in a suitable engine, for the purpose of removing the free acids, and, if necessary for the perfect accomplishment of this object, it is afterwards steeped for from two to six hours in any suitable alkaline solution; but I prefer that made of soda-ash or carbonate of potassia, in the proportion of about 30 to 60 grammes of either of these substances to about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  litres of water heated to about  $35^{\circ}$  (Reaumur). The compound is then thoroughly washed in water in a suitable engine, and afterwards dried in the manner before described, the heat being applied, by preference, either by hot water or steam. This I call "the first dip," and I recommend that the explosive compound thus prepared be used for shells and torpedoes, and for blasting. When an extra strong explosive is required, I steep the compound in a solution of sulphate or nitrate of soda, but I prefer nitrate of potash, or any other similar explosive substance, for from one to six hours, according to the degree of strength of explosiveness to be imparted to the compound, which is then again dried in the manner before described. After the compound has been removed from the bath as before described, I place therein a second quantity of fibre, and allow it to remain there for the same period as the first quantity, and treat it in every other respect in the same manner. This I call "the second dip," and the compound thus prepared will be of less explosive strength than that prepared by the first dip, and will be found more suitable for military and sporting purposes. When a still weaker explosive is required, I use the acids a third time, afterwards treating the compound in the manner already described. To retard the rapidity of the explosion of this compound, when such is required, I steep it, after it has been prepared as above described, in a solution of starch, and for this purpose I prefer white starch, the time during which the fibre is allowed to remain therein being regulated according to the amount of retardation required. For ordinary military and sporting purposes, I find from one to two hours most advantageous, and for shells, torpedoes, blasting and like purposes, from a quarter to half an hour. When necessary, and after the compound has been made up into charges, I coat them with some waterproofing material, which may be either a collodion made from my explosive compound, or a solution of gutta-percha, India-rubber, or other like substance.

Having thus particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and the manner in which the same is to or may be performed, I claim the improved explosive substance and process of manufacturing the same, substantially as herein before set forth and described.

In witness whereof, I, the said John Bell Muschamp, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JOHN BELL MUSCHAMP.

Witnesses—

W. H. BECK, 139, Cannon-street, London, E.C.  
W. C. DAVEY, 139, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

This is the specification referred to in the annexed Letters of Registration granted to John Bell Muschamp, this nineteenth day of December, 1872.

HERCULES ROBINSON.

A.D. 1872. No. 341.

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*An improved Explosive Substance, and a new mode of manufacture therefor.*

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**REPORT.**

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Sydney, 2 December, 1872.

SIR,

The application of Mr. John Bell Muschamp for Letters of Registration for "an improved Explosive Substance, and a new mode of manufacture therefor," having been referred to us, we have examined the specification accompanying the same, and have the honor to report that we see no objection to the issue of Letters of Registration as prayed for.

We have, &amp;c.,

J. SMITH.

CHAS. WATT.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

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**No. 342.**

[Assignment of No. 196. See page 197 of Return of 8 December, 1870.]



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOLD FIELDS.

(REPORT OF COMMISSIONER ON WESTERN, FOR 1873.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 March, 1874.*

THE COMMISSIONER-IN-CHARGE, WESTERN GOLD FIELDS, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Western Gold Fields Office,  
Bathurst, 29 January, 1874.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, my annual Report on the Western Gold Fields.

2. It could hardly be expected that the excitement and the spirit of speculation in all mining matters which characterized the years 1871 and 1872 would continue unabated, and I cannot, therefore, record that unprecedented advancement of the Gold Fields of this district in 1873 which I was enabled to report for the previous year. Their revenue from all sources, which in 1872 was £42,196, in 1873 was only £15,229; but this did not altogether arise from the depression of the mining interests, a legal decision with reference to the time from which rentals on leases of auriferous tracts were payable having thrown annual rentals to the amount of about £20,000 into the following year, from which I had calculated upon for at least £10,000 additional revenue for the past year. I am, therefore, enabled to reckon almost to a certainty upon a considerable increase in 1874 over the collections for 1873.

The annexed returns show the number of miners' rights and business licenses issued upon each Gold Field in this district for the past year, together with the amount received for leases of auriferous tracts, and the yield of gold as ascertained by the Escort returns. 2  
See A and B  
Appendix.

From these returns it will be perceived that the depression alluded to exists more in the share market than in any actual diminution in the prosecution of legitimate operations on the Gold Fields themselves.

It is true that numerous Companies, formed with insufficient capital, have, from want of means, suspended operations, and that the rich yield of gold from the claims on Hawkins Hill has ceased for a time; but those conversant with the conditions under which alone gold-mining can be successfully continued are not surprised at the result.

The published share list reveals the fact that upon thirteen of the principal claims at Hawkins Hill a sum of no less than one million sterling was expended in their purchase alone, not taking into consideration the subsequent high price at which the shares in many instances changed hands.

I have roughly estimated that from these mines, since the formation of the Companies, gold to the value of £500,000 in the aggregate has been raised, being half of the original capital, and which sum, after deducting working expenses, would be a very high rate of interest upon the investment for the comparatively short period that the Companies have been in existence. It thus appears that their value at first as a whole was not so greatly exaggerated as has been generally supposed, although the yield has been very unequal,—in some instances more than the purchase money having been repaid in dividends, while in others no return whatever has been obtained.

The mistake has been in the fictitious value placed upon these shares when temporarily large dividends were being received, and in the absence of a provision in some of the Companies for a proper reserve for working capital from the original purchase money, which may result in the cessation of operations at the very time that success may be almost within their grasp. In this manner a large sum that should have been available for the effectual, vigorous, and continuous working of these mines has found its way into the pockets of "original proprietors," "promoters," "share-jobbers," and the numerous class of "middlemen" that are connected with mining affairs during a period of excitement, and ever ready to profit by the ignorance and credulity of the public in these matters.

3. I purpose to enumerate and separately describe each mining centre of any consequence in this district, and shall therefore touch upon the present condition and future prospects of the Hill End workings in their proper place.

The Western District may be subdivided into the following gold fields and groups of minor workings, viz.:—(1.) The Bathurst Gold Fields, comprising the workings at Cheshire's Creek, the Winburndale and Clear Creeks, Mitchell's Creek, Oberon and Campbell's River, and Caloola. In all these localities the alluvial on the banks and the drift in the beds of the streams have long since been exhausted, and the workings are almost entirely confined to quartz reefs. At Cheshire's Creek and Wyagdon there are two

quartz-crushing machines at work, but the yield from the reefs has not been uniformly remunerative, and although there are surface evidences of rich deposits, the mines have not been sufficiently worked to produce satisfactory results. At Oberon, near the head of the Fish River, the diamond and river bed workings have been abandoned; but quartz reefs there and at Native Dog Creek have been discovered, which I am of opinion will yet be worked to advantage, from the measure of success which has already rewarded the miners. There are two quartz-crushing machines at work in this field, and the average yield is reported to me as from two to three ounces to the ton. At Mitchell's Creek three machines are engaged in quartz-crushing. The reefs in this gold field are larger than in any other part of the Western District, and more accessible and easily worked, and the average yield during the past year from 2,500 tons, crushed at three machines, was about half an ounce to the ton. The Campbell's River Gold Field is principally occupied by Chinese, who are engaged in working the bed of the stream, the reefs there being idle for the present.

At Back Creek and Caloola the auriferous deposits are of a very singular character, consisting of soft lodes of clay, slates, and auriferous earth. At the former place powerful machinery was erected by a Company on the assumption that the "made hills" could be worked *en masse*, and the stuff passed through the batteries at a rapid rate, when a return of only a few pennyweights per ton would be highly remunerative.

The result has not fulfilled these expectations, the gold not having been found to be equally distributed through the soil, but to exist in belts and "patches." Even should it be found unprofitable to work with the present organization of the Company, enough has been obtained to show that the deposits of the nature referred to are extensive, and I am confident will yet be operated upon with success. The Caloola deposits are of a similar nature, but better defined and richer as far as ascertained.

The mines there are being gradually developed by local Companies, and when the problem is solved of extracting the gold from this peculiar deposit in a manner sufficiently expeditious, I anticipate, from the extent and depth of the auriferous lodes in the locality, a satisfactory and continuous return. The total population of these gold fields is about 600, and the gold transmitted by Escort during the past year was 9,448 ozs. 5 dwts. 13 grs.

(2.) The Turon River Gold Field comprises Wattle Flat, the river Turon, and tributary streams from Sofala upwards to their source, and downwards to near the junction of the former with the Macquarie River.

The river bed and alluvial workings are here, as in all the older fields, somewhat exhausted, and quartz reefs principally attract the attention of miners. No less than ten quartz-crushing machines have been erected in this district, but none of them are of great power, and but little employment has been lately obtained for them. Both on the Turon River and at Wattle Flat a large area of quartz-bearing country exists, and almost every available foot of it has been leased. But here again, the money that should have been devoted to the development of these mines has found its way into other hands, and all mining operations there, with few exceptions, are languishing from the want of capital. There can be little doubt of the value of this district in a mining point of view, and, when the reefs are properly and systematically worked, I have no fears as to the result. A few Companies are still continuing operations, notably that known as "Moyle's Surface Hill."

This hill has been the feeder of two of the richest creeks known in the early days of gold-mining—"the Big and Little Oakeys"—and is of igneous formation, seamed with auriferous and pyritous quartz veins. These veins were worked to a depth of some 60 feet from the surface, and, after proving extraordinarily rich to that depth, apparently ran out. A tunnel driven into the hill at a lower level has proved that these veins remake and lose nothing of their auriferous character, and have every appearance of reaching to an unlimited depth and uniting in a main reef.

The result of the operations of this Company will in all probability give a renewed impetus to mining at Wattle Flat and in the Sofala district generally. The reefs at Spring Creek and Nuggety Hill, on the Turon River, in the neighbourhood of Sofala, are also worthy of notice, from their former yield and apparently permanent character. Operations, I understand, are shortly to be resumed upon them. The population is about 3,000, and the yield of gold 9,073 ozs. 11 dwts. 13 grs.

(3.) The Tambaroora Gold Field comprises Tambaroora, Hill End, Chambers Creek, Lower Turon, the Meroo, Windeyer, and Hargraves.

In these localities alluvial mining, except when carried on by Chinese in the beds of the rivers, and by a few European sluicing Companies, has completely died out. All the known reefs, however, are held by leases for quartz-mining, but a very small proportion of which, taken up during the mining excitement of previous years, are occupied or will be worked by the applicants.

The Hill End and Tambaroora district having been the centre of the formation of "bubble" Companies, ostensibly to work its reefs, has suffered more than any other from the inevitable reaction which followed, and, with the exception of the principal claims at Hawkins Hill, Tambaroora, Chambers Creek, Hargraves, and a few others, which are still in work, a line of leased tracts extending from Maitland Bar, on the Meroo, with but few intervals, to Chambers Creek, a tributary of the Macquarie River, a distance of about thirty miles, is practically abandoned.

This is traceable to the causes I have already mentioned, and not to the worthlessness of the reefs.

It cannot be too frequently impressed upon the public mind that quartz-mining is an industry requiring in nearly all cases time and ample capital for its development, and that even then there must be a proportion of failures among the most promising ventures; the results, however, in the event of success, being proportionately great. There are but few discoveries for which it is prudent to pay large sums, as has hitherto been the case. An undeveloped mine, however promising in appearance, is of little value until opened out and the necessary machinery is provided, and for this the price which has been too often paid to the proprietor should be reserved. Had this rule been followed in past years, the present collapse in mining speculations would not have occurred.

The original rich claims at Hawkins Hill are still being worked, but the yield for the last nine months has been diminishing. The reason is obvious. The very rich belt of veins from which such astonishing results were obtained has been worked out in some of the claims, and possibly not reached in others; but there is no reason to suppose that a second zone of similar veins does not exist at a depth not yet reached, for no shaft has been sunk to a depth of 500 feet, which would be thought but an inconsiderable distance in the sister Colony of Victoria, where quartz-mining has reached a higher state of development than is possible here



here for some time to come. By the construction of a tramroad from the mines on Hawkins Hill to a crushing battery at the foot, and the wire tramway to another machine at the summit, every facility is now afforded for the cheap and expeditious transport of stone to the batteries, which was formally packed on horses, from the precipitous nature of the country between the claims and the machines. The increased depth of sinking, added to the limited frontage of the principal "gold-bearing claims" on Hawkins Hill, renders an amalgamation desirable—if only temporary—of their interests, for the purpose of sinking a trial shaft to the lower levels as a test for all. This could be more expeditiously and cheaply performed by each Company contributing rateably to the work, and would be equally as effective as a shaft in each claim for the required purpose.

It is in the continuance of successive series of gold-bearing veins to a considerable depth that the ultimate success of these Companies and the restoration of public confidence in them depends, and the sooner, therefore, this problem is solved, the better it will be for the mining community, and for investors as a guide to future operations.

There are no less than twenty quartz-crushing machines in the Tambaroora District; and with so large a plant on the ground, it is improbable that the present state of mining inactivity will continue for a lengthened period. The population has for some months been decreasing rapidly, but it must be recollected that a large portion of it was at all times unemployed in mining, and the discoveries at Bushman's Lead, in the Lachlan District, and the new railway contracts, have drawn off a large proportion of the labouring classes from all the other gold fields. I confidently anticipate, however, a gradual recovery and the vigorous resumption of mining in all parts of the Tambaroora District before the close of the present year. The total population of the Tambaroora District is about 6,000, and the gold transmitted by Escort was 52,129 ozs. 2 dwts. 4 grs. during the past year.

(4.) The Mudgee Gold Field embraces the workings in the neighbourhood of that town, which are numerous but inconsiderable, comprising Budgee Budgee and Pipeclay, small alluvial fields, the latter nearly deserted, Apple-tree Flat, Cudgegong, and Merrendee, localities where quartz-mining is carried on with more or less success. There are five machines at work or in course of erection in connection with these reefs. The principal gold field, however, is that at Gulgong, which still retains its position as the most important in the Colony, surpassing all others in the production of gold. Although the main leads which were discovered in the years 1870 and 1871 have been partially worked out, as must be the case in all deposits of this nature, within a comparatively limited time, still the discovery of branch leads and shallow alluvial workings, over an extended area, taking the town of Gulgong as the centre, has enabled the returns for the past year to approach to those of the palmiest days of this gold field. The lower portion of the old black lead, where the auriferous drift lies beneath a thick layer of basaltic rock, has been taken up by a Company under lease, and powerful pumping machinery has been erected to dry the claims, which have hitherto been unworkable from excess of water by the ordinary appliances of the miners. Other leads, which cannot be worked from a similar cause, will, with the success of this project, of which there appears no reasonable doubt, be occupied to advantage by the aid of machinery and capital. The quartz reefs also, the feeders of the deep leads, are being worked with a perseverance which must in due time be rewarded by success, although no great results have as yet been obtained.

There are two quartz-crushing machines available in the district. The population numbers about 8,000, and 121,725 ozs. 6 dwts. 7 grs. of gold were forwarded by Escort during 1873.

(5.) The Wellington Gold Field comprises the Stony Creek, Ironbarks, and Burrandong Gold Fields, and some minor workings in the vicinity of Wellington, all once very rich alluvial workings, now partially exhausted, the gold at present being principally sought for in the matrix, although some extensive sluicing operations are still carried on at the Macquarie River. The reefs in this district are extensive and fairly remunerative, having been worked for many years.

It is suffering, however, from the prevailing depression, and of the six crushing machines in the district but one can be said to be in full work. I have still every confidence in the ultimate advancement of this gold field, from the known character of the reefs, upon which work will soon be resumed. The population does not exceed 600, and the yield of gold for the past year was 5,398 ozs. 12 dwts. 23 grs.

(6.) The Orange District comprises the gold fields at Ophir, Cargo, and Toogong, and at "The Mullion," in the neighbourhood of Orange.

At Ophir some very rich discoveries of gold in quartz, near the surface, have been made within the last few months; but although this is the oldest gold field in the Colony, and the scene of the first discovery of our auriferous treasures, the reefs, as far as proved (for but little work has been done upon them), have been what is technically termed "patchy" by the miners, that is, very rich finds are made at intervals, but the bulk of the quartz is barren. Here, again, I believe it is necessary that the reefs should be followed to a greater depth to ensure continuous success. The rich alluvial "bars," and the beds of the creek at Ophir have long since been worked out; but it is the centre of a basaltic formation extending from the Turon River near Sofala, where diamonds have lately been discovered, to Burrandong on the Macquarie River, to which sufficient attention has not been paid by mining capitalists, and which, to my mind, offers more remunerative and a less uncertain field for the employment of capital than quartz-mining.

Wherever the basaltic layer overlying these hills has been pierced or tunnelled under, an alluvial drift more or less auriferous has invariably been discovered.

In the immediate vicinity of Ophir, some years since, the yield from one of these conical basaltic hills was highly remunerative to a considerable body of miners for a lengthened period. At "The Mullion," some ten miles from Orange, on the Stony Creek Road, Mr. B. O. Holtermann has erected powerful pumping machinery for the purpose of draining the water in an alluvial deep lead supposed to exist in that neighbourhood, and which has long defied the efforts of the miners to work by the ordinary appliances.

It is to be hoped that in due time this spirited enterprise will meet with the reward that it merits. At Cargo a deep alluvial lead has been followed with varied success, and reefs have been opened in the surrounding country, which for some years having been most perseveringly worked, are proving both permanent and valuable, the average yield being about an ounce to the ton. There are about five hundred persons on these fields engaged in mining and business pursuits. The returns of gold for the year were 6,081 ozs. 6 dwts. 23 grs.

(7.) The Lachlan District embraces the gold fields at Forbes, and Parkes, late Bushman's Lead, which combine alluvial workings with that of quartz reefs, the former being the marked characteristic of these fields, consisting, like those at Gulgong, of deep alluvial leads worked under the frontage system. Those opened up many years since in the neighbourhood of Forbes are apparently exhausted, although the whole country lying between that place and the Billabong Gold Field is probably, from its geological character, permeated with similar leads, which remain undiscovered from the fact of the surface on the great Lachlan leads presenting no indication of or guide to the auriferous deposits beneath. The deep leads at the Billabong Gold Field having been more lately developed and better defined from the natural formation of the country than in the neighbourhood of Forbes, promise to be more lasting, and have supported a population varying from 2,000 to 5,000 for the last three years. Many reefs have also been opened in this district and Companies formed for working them, which have been more or less successful in their efforts. A discovery of some importance, from the fact of its distance in a westerly direction from any other gold field in the Colony, was made in April last of an auriferous quartz reef at Lake Cudgellagong, on the Lower Lachlan, and although no great success has as yet crowned the efforts of the miners, sufficient has been found to stamp the character of the great basin of the Lachlan River as auriferous, 100 miles below the present gold fields. There seems to me to be every reason to anticipate that gold fields will ere long be discovered in this direction of a similar character to those now existing in the vicinity of Forbes, and that an untried auriferous country of vast extent will thus be opened up to the enterprise and energy of our mining population.

See Appendix C,  
D, E, F, G, H, I,  
J, K, L

For a description of the Lachlan Gold Fields I would refer to the very able and comprehensive report of Mr. Commissioner Dalton, which, in conjunction with those of the other resident Commissioners on the several gold fields in the Western district, I have attached as an Appendix to this Report.

The population of these fields may be estimated at about 7,000, and the Escort returns for the year 1873 were 22,541 ozs. 10 dwts. 16 grs.

(8.) The Carcoar District includes the gold fields at Junction Point, Burnt Yards, Brown's Creek, Wood's Flat, and Canowindra.

The workings in this district are chiefly confined to the reefs at Burnt Yards, the alluvial workings on Church and School lands at the Forest, and the extensive auriferous deposits at Junction Point, and Brown's Creek, where the erection of the largest crushing plant in this Colony, by the Brown's Creek Gold Mining Company, has been completed. These deposits are in the nature of decomposed rock, of unproved depth, and extend over a large area, yielding, so far as tested, an average return of 3 to 5 pennyweights per ton, and capable of being raised and crushed at an economical and rapid rate, with the aid of the powerful machinery alluded to, and would thus seem to be of almost incalculable value.

The deposit operated upon at the junction of the Belubula with Four-mile Creek by powerful batteries is of a nature similar to that at Caloola, and for the past two or three years results more or less remunerative have been obtained.

A second Company have also nearly completed their machinery for the purpose of working a similar deposit on the opposite side of Brown's Creek from that occupied by the Company first mentioned, and with the same probabilities of success. Population, about 500. Yield of gold, 5,822 ozs. 5 dwts. 2 grs.

(9.) The Trunkey Creek District comprises the Trunkey Creek and Tuena Gold Fields. The alluvial has in these fields been nearly abandoned, and of late years the attention of the miners has been confined to the quartz reefs and auriferous lodes which abound in the district. Many Companies have been formed for the working of these mines, but the result has not as yet been very encouraging; not, I think, from the poverty of the ground, but from the fatality which seems to attend the operations of nearly all Companies formed in Sydney for these purposes. In almost every instance the capital has been squandered in the erection of machinery before any payable or continuous reefs have been struck, and, in consequence of the want of sufficient capital for the most important part of the work—the development of the mine—the undertaking has languished, and eventually collapsed. Such appears to me to have been the fate of most of the ventures at Trunkey Creek and Tuena; but in one or two instances where practical miners have worked the reefs in an economical and judicious manner, returns have been obtained which leave no doubt of the value of the reefs if properly treated. Auriferous deposits of the character of those described at Brown's Creek and Caloola are also found in this neighbourhood, and bid fair to produce results as satisfactory to those who are erecting the requisite machinery for their successful development. There are five crushing machines at Trunkey Creek and six at Tuena; and with this amount of engine power on the ground, there is every facility for proving the reefs and an encouragement for the recommencement of work upon mining properties now temporarily abandoned. The population of these districts may be estimated at about 2,500, and the Escort returns for the year amounted to 5,398 ozs. 12 dwts. 23 grs.

4. Having thus briefly reviewed in detail the conditions and prospects of each gold field in this district, I may be permitted to make a few general remarks upon the probable future advancement of gold-mining, or its retrogression, as a settled industry of the Colony, and how its development can be best assisted, as far as the management and regulations of our gold fields is concerned. It does not appear to me that the admitted imperfections in the existing Gold Fields Act and Regulations have had much to do with the decline in mining interests, which has chiefly arisen from the extravagant expectations and reckless speculation of investors in mining shares, and the gross frauds which in so many instances have been perpetrated by promoters of Companies and proprietors of auriferous and supposed auriferous properties, upon a too credulous public, unacquainted with the conditions necessary to ensure success in, and of the at all times hazardous nature of mining ventures. Any legislation that would check the formation of "bubble" Companies, and compel in all cases a certain proportion of the nominal capital of public Companies to be reserved for the actual working of the mine, would be a great protection to the *bonâ fide* investor, and retard the fraudulent operations of unprincipled promoters of mining schemes or vendors of gold-mining properties.

As a Bill is before Parliament for the regulation of mining, I refrain from any suggestions as to what is required for the establishment of a better system of judicial and departmental administration, but will confine my remarks to those improved departmental arrangements which can be carried out under the existing law and Regulations, and which are every day becoming more necessary, from the magnitude of the interests involved as compared with previous years. I could also suggest many useful alterations in the existing Regulations, but as some have already been declared "*ultra vires*" by the Supreme Court, it

is evident that without fresh legislation it would be useless to attempt any reconstruction of them. In the matter of the registration of claims, however, which has been found as at present carried out to be very imperfect, I would suggest some important alterations.

The existing Regulations merely provide that a claim shall be registered and transfers thereof made at the "nearest Registrar's office"—a very uncertain definition, and one which has been productive of much confusion on the transfer and registration of claims and shares. This can only be obviated by the subdivision of the Gold Fields District into registration districts, which should be mapped out and proclaimed, returns from each such district being furnished to the head offices of the respective mining districts, and the registrations at each sub-office strictly confined to the sub-district. The special instructions to registrars as to the mode of registration, in order that the claims or shares should be clearly identified, and the requisite improvements for that purpose in the books and forms now in use, are mere matters of detail which I need not here enter upon. The subdivision of the gold fields into mining surveyors' districts is also required to enable the survey of leases to be carried out with the requisite promptitude, and proper plans of all mining localities to be lodged in the Commissioner's office, as a reference in cases of disputed titles to auriferous lands.

These surveyors should also make all measurements within their districts, which would not only afford them the opportunity of constant employment, thus enabling the arrangement to be carried out in the most economical manner, but would prevent the confusion and complication already beginning to arise from the surveys being conducted in the same district by officers independent of each other, and each of whose instructions emanate from a different source. Duplicates of all plans could then be transmitted to the Surveyor General by the mining surveyors, where their accuracy would be properly tested, and that necessary supervision of the surveyors' work in the field also enforced which is wanting under the existing arrangements; and no survey of one class would then be found overlapping another of a different nature, as has already occurred in the Hill End district, and is almost unavoidable where mineral leases are measured by one surveyor and auriferous tracts by another. The present Regulations also, with reference to mineral leases within gold fields, can only in this manner be properly enforced, and the selection of large tracts of auriferous country, under the pretence of searching for the baser metals, be effectually suppressed.

5. Much dissatisfaction has in many quarters been expressed, and in some instances justly so, at the delay which has taken place in the survey and preparation of leases of auriferous tracts. The delay in question has arisen from circumstances quite beyond my official control, viz., the unprecedented number of applications made in this district during the past two years, and the absence of a sufficient survey and clerical staff for the work. The want of a mining branch distinct from the Department of Lands, working harmoniously with the district officers, and presided over by an officer having had the requisite practical experience upon the gold fields in this Colony, has also been felt as an obstacle to many necessary reforms in the present departmental arrangements.

I therefore look upon the establishment of a distinct department or sub-department of Mines as the first step towards an efficient and satisfactory administration of gold fields matters.

6. I have been enabled, however, during the past year to initiate and carry out many important improvements in the system of survey of auriferous lands in this district. Nearly three-fourths of the leases applied for are now charted in locality maps in this office, defining the position of these lands as connected with a fixed point, and enabling them at any time to be placed upon gold fields maps of a sufficient scale to show them with distinctness and accuracy, which however have not yet been compiled. I am now engaged in obtaining from the licensed surveyors and preparing similar plans of the leases granted prior to the appointment of mining surveyors, and trust soon to have a definite description of every lease now current in the Western District. What has already been done will be found to be a great assistance in the formation of any new organization in connection with gold fields management.

7. The question of the compulsory employment of labour upon leased tracts is one which has always had its advocates on either side upon the gold fields. On the one hand, the present depressed state of the mining interest is traced entirely to the absence of labour on leased tracts, while on the other it is asserted that capitalists will not invest in mining properties, liable to be forfeited because the number of men fixed by an arbitrary scale, and possibly employed in unnecessary and unproductive labour is not constantly maintained upon them. There is something to be said in favour of both arguments. The leasing of large tracts of auriferous lands without any conditions as to labour would lead to a dangerous monopoly, and practically lock up the gold fields to the ordinary miner, who could neither attempt to work them himself nor obtain employment from the lessees. At the same time, to force unproductive labour upon gold-mining leases, under pain of forfeiture, would lead to the withdrawal of capital from these ventures, without the aid of which the auriferous reefs and lodes, the permanent wealth of our gold fields, will never be properly developed. The true course to adopt, in my opinion, is the medium between the apparently conflicting interests of the capitalist and the working miner. Such labour only should be compulsory, after the ground has been surveyed and a valid title to it obtained, as is required to open out the mine—in no case less than two men for a lease of twenty-five acres and under; the subsequent employment of a larger number when the mine is in full work being left to the enterprise of the lessees.

Full power for registration for any reasonable period, upon good cause being shown, should be vested in the hands of the local officer, and the expenditure of large sums in machinery or improvements should always operate to stave off forfeiture, even should the conditions of the lease have not for a time been strictly fulfilled. These views have invariably influenced my recommendations in cases of application for the forfeiture of leased ground under the labour clauses of the Regulations. Numerous complaints are heard from the miners with reference to, and applications made for leased tracts now lying idle, but in many instances upon which large sums of money have either been expended in profitless work, or have been paid to the fortunate proprietors on their representations of the value of the property, for the privilege of leasing which they have paid a few pounds only to the Government.

I certainly think there are two sides to this question, and that the unfortunate capitalist or contributor, having spent all that he can at present afford in developing his purchase, should be allowed a little breathing time to reorganize his resources, before his property is permitted to fall into the hands of those who, in the majority of instances, have no intention of working in a *bonâ fide* manner, but are simply desirous of repeating their former happy experiences with a fresh victim. I am informed that some of the mining properties in the Hill End and Tambaroora district have passed into the hands of Companies "floated"

"floated" in London. As nothing would be more desirable, or tend more to the resuscitation of gold-mining operations on an extended scale in this Colony than the presence of British capital, I sincerely trust that these Companies have been formed on a basis that will ensure a fair prospect of success, by the possession of ample funds for the development of their property, and that the flow of capital from the Mother Country for investment in mining ventures of all descriptions may thus be stimulated, and not arrested, by the unfavourable results of the initiatory projects.

8. There were issued on the Western Gold Fields, for 1873, 14,263 miners' rights, and 1,016 business licenses, as against 18,642 of the former and 1,311 of the latter for the previous year—that of the greatest mining excitement—being a diminution of 4,379 and 295 respectively. I may mention, however, that the number of miners' rights issued here is reduced by an arrangement by which they can now be obtained at the Treasury in Sydney. Nearly all the available land on the existing gold fields has been applied for under lease, and I look upon the number of fresh applications during the past year, and those which are still being received every month, as an evidence of vitality in the mining interest which, in the face of the apparent depression, is highly satisfactory. I cannot disguise from myself, however, that many causes will operate during the current year to depopulate our gold fields, which can only be counteracted by some important discovery in this Colony, the most powerful of which are the recent discoveries at the Endeavour and Palmer Rivers, in Northern Queensland, the letting of large railway contracts in the Colony, the gold fields population having been largely recruited in 1871 and 1872 from the workmen discharged on the gradual completion of the then existing contracts; and lastly, from the cessation of operations by so many ephemeral gold-mining Companies, and the absence of purchasers for a time of those properties upon which new Companies could be formed. The majority of those who will leave, however, can probably be well spared for the present, and a healthier state of affairs will replace the late fever of excitement, when the Colony suffered from what has not been inaptly termed the "scrip mania," which has been common to all the gold-bearing countries in the Australian group. With the dearly-bought experience of the past, investors in mining ventures will be more cautious in their transactions; and the formation of a Mining Department, with the statistical information which will then be available from the periodical reports of competent officers in each mining district, will disseminate a more accurate knowledge of the conditions of successful mining than is at present obtainable from the desultory and unreliable information which can only now be procured on this subject.

The establishment of a School of Mines will also be useful in training mining managers, and thus promote a more efficient working of our gold mines, and tend to prevent an unnecessary waste of capital in ill-advised and unproductive works. A well-arranged Geological Museum, containing also working models of the requisite machinery, and appliances for gold-mining on an extended scale, and the extraction of gold from pyrites and other foreign substances, with which it is so frequently combined, would also be an invaluable aid, in the diffusion of that scientific and practical knowledge which are jointly requisite for the successful development by the mining community of our mineral wealth.

9. In conclusion, I may venture to predict that a gradual improvement in the state of mining affairs will be perceptible during this year; and that when it is clearly shown by the successful operations of some of the private Companies formed upon a proper basis—that of the employment of capital in working, and not in the purchase of the mines—that gold-mining is a legitimate investment, under proper conditions, for the surplus capital of the Country, a reaction in favour of this pursuit will take place, which will be unattended with the disastrous results of the past year.

I have, &c.,

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,

Commissioner in charge of the Western Gold Fields.

## APPENDIX.

### A.

RETURN showing the number of Miners' Rights, and Business Licenses, and Leases of Auriferous Tracts applied for in each of the Gold Fields in the Western District, in the year 1873.

Name of Gold Field.	Licenses.		Leases of Auriferous Tracts.				Population.
	Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	No. of Leases.	Quartz Reef.	Alluvial.	River Bed.	Estimated.
Bathurst .....	970	49	57	acres 352	acres ...	yards 200	600
Turon River .....	1,124	109	59	179	46	500	3,000
Tambaroora .....	2,618	184	116	507	114	1,800	6,000
Mudgee .....	5,400	309	79	353	261	1,000	8,000
Wellington .....	717	34	75	345	64	3,100	600
Orange .....	640	34	90	387	133	.....	500
Lachlan .....	1,890	184	78	289	164	.....	7,000
Carcoar .....	265	13	43	115	157	.....	500
Trunkey .....	639	100	65	303	38	3,700	2,500
Totals .....	14,263	1,016	662	2,830	977	10,300	28,700

Western Gold Fields Office,  
Bathurst, 21 January, 1874.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,  
Commissioner-in-charge.

### B.

## B.

RETURN of Gold forwarded by Escort from the undermentioned Gold Fields in the Western District, during the year 1873.

	ozs.	dwt.	grs.
Gulgong .....	113,592	19	4
Mudgee .....	8,133	7	3
Hargraves .....	4,300	11	2
Tambaroora .....	47,828	11	2
Sofala .....	9,073	11	13
Bathurst .....	9,348	6	23
Orange .....	6,081	6	23
Stony Creek .....	5,398	12	23
Carcoar .....	5,822	5	2
Currajong .....	21,986	12	0
Forbes .....	554	18	16
Total .....	232,121	2	15

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,  
Commissioner-in-charge.

Bathurst, 12th January, 1874.

## C.

The Gold Commissioner, Lachlan, to The Commissioner-in-charge, Bathurst.

Gold Commissioner's Office,  
Forbes, 18 December, 1873.

Sir,

I have now the honor to forward, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, a report on the present state and future prospects of the Billabong Gold Fields, together with some account of the progress made in the development of that field during the past year.

The Billabong Gold Field, in its physical aspect, presents all the indications of an auriferous district. A series of rounded isolated hills stretch from the north-east to the south-west, over an area several miles in extent; each of these elevations in their length extend from north to south, and are separated by broad valleys that, winding to the southward after a course of five or six miles, open upon the plains that border the Goobang Creek. Many of these hills are crested with hornblende granite, while their slopes exhibit outcrops of silurian schists, in some places of an arenaceous character, and dikes of altered sedimentary rocks, in which lime and iron are present, with occasional traces of copper. These dikes are intersected by numerous threads, veins, reefs, and irregular masses of quartz, many of which are auriferous.

The country is dry, and there is no evidence of any large stream having flowed through these valleys at any former period; the detritus from the neighbouring hills has been carried into the lower lands at their base, where it still remains, forming wide flats with but few defined watercourses, a dead level surface, presenting no indication of the depth of the ground or the course of the ancient channels for storm water that have been silted up. The alluvium at the head of these valleys is from 3 to 25 feet in depth, rapidly increasing until it reaches from 90 to 130 feet as it approaches the channel of the creek.

There are four chief valleys, each having three or four minor branch valleys of from two to three miles in length. The depth of the alluvium in these is under 60 feet.

It is in these main and minor valleys the alluvial leads are found.

Nearly every hill contains several auriferous reefs, and where such are to be found a lead may be confidently sought for at its base.

Having thus described the topographical features of the gold field, I will now proceed to state what progress has been made towards its development.

The No Mistake lead, two miles in length, has been worked, and is nearly abandoned; depth from 50 to 90 feet at its southern termination, where the lead was lost; yield barely remunerative, but regular.

The Bushman's lead is about five miles in length, depth from 3 feet at its commencement to 25 feet, 35 feet, 92 feet, and 93 feet progressively, until it, winding round a mountain, reaches the Goobang Creek. A lead of gold has been traced across that creek, in continuation of what is supposed to be an extension of the Bushman's, and is now held as an undeclared lead for about three miles in length.

The Bushman's lead, on the north bank, has been worked continuously throughout its course by the original occupants, has been abandoned by them, and a large portion of it is now being re-worked with profitable results. Many portions of this lead yielded from 1 to 1½ oz. of gold per load—the average was 8 dwts. per load. The sinking was dry, and but little timber required. The depth of wash-dirt varies from 15 inches to 3 feet, and the breadth of the lead from 12 to 100 feet. Rich quartz reefs have been discovered on this lead; also, many portions of decomposed quartz veins, having masses of gold *in situ*. The quantity of lime and iron in the rocks on this lead render them liable to rapid decomposition.

Possum lead, about one and a half mile in length, heads at Caledonian Hill, amidst a cluster of quartz reefs. It is a western branch of the Bushman's lead; depth from 30 to 70 feet at its eastern extremity; average yield payable; some thousands of loads of wash-dirt awaiting water.

Old Bushman's lead, an eastern branch of the Bushman's lead proper, heads in the flat under the Bushman's reef, one mile in length; depth from 70 to 92 feet; a few rich claims upon this lead; wash-dirt from 2 to 5 feet in thickness.

Main Welcome lead. This lead is situated 3 miles to the westward of the Bushman's lead, in a parallel valley of from 2 to 3 miles in width. The dividing range contains numerous quartz reefs, all of an auriferous character. Welcome lead, 4½ miles in length, commences below the Welcome reef, at a depth of 20 feet, which as it advances increases to 40 feet, 104 feet, and 112 feet, until it reaches 130 feet near the Goobang Creek, beyond which it has not been traced. This lead, flanked by gold-bearing reefs throughout its entire course, and fed by long tributaries, has been more productive than the Bushman's. Some of the claims yielded 2 ounces of gold per load, and a nugget weighing 135 ounces has been recently found at its head. The wash-dirt varies in thickness from 15 inches to 2 feet, the width ranges from 20 to 100 feet, interrupted by occasional mullock banks. This lead has been abandoned by its first holders, and is now being partially reworked.

Paddy's Flat lead, a western tributary of the main Welcome lead, 1½ mile long, depth 25 to 70 feet; payable surfacing near its head, under a network of reefs on the Victoria Hills, worked out, may be partially reworked.

Victoria lead, to the west of Paddy's Flat, 1 mile distant, on the western slopes from the Victorian reefs, ¾ of a mile in length, surfacing at its head, depth 7 feet to 25 feet, worked out.

Richardson's lead, a western tributary of the Welcome lead, south of Paddy's Flat, 1½ mile in length, depth from 30 to 60 feet, recently opened, payable, but little wash-dirt put through the puddling machines yet.

Reid's Gully, a new lead now being tested, depth 30 feet, one load of wash-dirt washed; yield 14 dwts., payable.

Spailing's Camp, a new lead now being tested; prospects not yet payable but improving; situated 8 miles north of Parkes.

With the exception of the last named, no natural supply of water is available nearer to any of these leads than the Goobang Creek.

All the foregoing leads have been discovered and worked since March, 1871; the No Mistake, the Bushman's, and the Welcome, under the frontage system; the remainder have been held in ordinary block claims.

At the points where the two main leads have been traced to the creek the bed-rock is 70 feet below the bottom of that stream, and in both instances the lead pursues a course for a considerable distance along the margin of the present water-course up stream, thus pointing to a different system of drainage, when the surface of the flats were 100 feet below their present level. I am of opinion that these ancient streams unite in a main channel, which will be eventually discovered, but of which there is at present no trace. Any clue to the ancient system of drainage in the Lachlan River district would lead to the discovery of enormous auriferous deposits.

During

During the year 1873, about 200 alluvial claims held by four men each, and 150 similar claims held by six men each, have been worked. These were situated upon the various leads above referred to, and 50,000 loads of auriferous deposit, the produce of those claims, were puddled and washed, at a cost of 3s. 3d. per load. The average yield was about 7 dwts. per load.

The continued success of the alluvial miner upon this field is dependent upon the result of his operations upon the new leads already described, and on the discovery of others. The field to a considerable extent is yet unproved, and the same indications that present themselves at the Billabong may be found over a wide area within this district. The country between Parkes and Forbes is one continuous gold field, abounding in auriferous reefs that, with two exceptions, have not been found rich enough to tempt the miner of the present day.

**Quartz reefs.**—During the year 1872, the attention of quartz-miners was directed to the numerous auriferous quartz reefs of this district. Within an area of fourteen miles round Parkes thirty-eight quartz reefs were occupied, either as tracts under application for lease or as ordinary claims. Mining operations were carried on with vigour for several months upon these holdings, which included all those reefs that had been worked to a depth of from 90 to 150 feet ten years since and abandoned. Large quantities of stone were brought to grass, when trial crushings proved that the quartz, although containing some gold, was not payable. Under the system of mining at present prosecuted, the result was that, with the exception of six claims, quartz-mining ceased upon the Billabong Gold Field in the early part of the present year.

The quartz reefs upon this gold field, while preserving a uniform direction, are short and irregular in their width, the rocks forming the walls not having any defined cleavage. At a depth of about 90 feet these reefs decrease in value, and at the greatest depth yet attained (200 feet) they do not improve. What they might do at a still greater depth has yet to be ascertained. Many of these reefs, under a more economical system, coupled with better information as to the general mineral character of the district, its rocks and their fissures, will hereafter be worked with profit.

A large portion of the quartz claims above referred to have been taken up by men who had no previous experience of quartz-mining, and who possessed no capital. The failure of these men might have been anticipated. Others were mere speculators, who, holding supposed auriferous reefs for speculative purposes, have limited their mining operations to transactions in the share market. At present there are but four quartz claims upon which mining operations are being carried on upon the Billabong Gold Field.

Eight Mining Companies have been formed upon this gold field to work auriferous reefs, whose properties in the aggregate represent a capital of £283,000. They are as follows:—

The Day Spring Amalgamated Gold Mining Company.  
The Currajong Amalgamated Gold Mining Company.  
The Ben Nevis Gold Mining Company.  
The Caledonian Gold Mining Company.  
The Happy Valley Gold Mining Company.  
The Currajong Consols.  
The Mount Pleasant Gold Mining Company; and the  
Bushman's Gold Mining Company.

The shareholders in these Companies chiefly reside at Sydney.

**The Day Spring.**—This Company has raised and crushed during the present year 4,401 tons of quartz, from which has been extracted 3,158 ozs. 3 dwts. of gold. I forward herewith a report from the Manager of that Company. It is an evidence of what may be done, under proper management, with the quartz reefs of this district. Of this the Day Spring is a fair representative.

**The Currajong Amalgamated Company.**—Reef from the surface depth of sinking, 170 feet. At this depth the reef has been driven along 90 feet. Width irregular, from 9 inches to 4 feet 6 inches. 1,800 tons of quartz have been raised, of which 1,500 have been passed through the mill, with the following results:—

First crushing, 100 tons, yield 150 ozs.			
Second " 670 " 614 " 7 dwts.			
Third } " 630 " 85 " 3 "			
Fourth }			

The decrease in the value of the stone as it descended is here clearly perceptible.

The property of this Company has been transferred to another proprietary.

**The Caledonian Company.**—This Company crushed 504 tons of quartz and discontinued their mining operations.

**The Ben Nevis Company.**—75 tons of quartz crushed when the Company discontinued their mining operations.

**The Happy Valley Company.**—After a trial crushing, this Company discontinued their mining operations.

**Mount Pleasant Company.**—After a trial crushing of 75 tons, this Company discontinued their mining operations.

The Currajong Consols are erecting powerful machinery, have 300 tons of stone to grass, and have not yet proved the value of their property.

The Bushman's Company hold the old Bushman's reef. The original occupants worked it to the depth of 170 feet, ten years since, and abandoned it. 95 tons of quartz from a depth of 190 feet recently yielded 18 dwts. per ton. At that depth the reef is narrow. Work has been discontinued. With regard to six of these Companies, the result of their operations has not been favourable.

160 applications for leases of tracts of quartz reefs within the Billabong Gold Field have been made, thirty-eight of which have been applied for during the current year. A portion of the whole number have been surveyed, but where these latter are situated I have no official information about. Three of these 160 tracts are at present occupied by the applicants; the remainder are unoccupied. The boundary posts of very many of these tracts have been removed and the trenches obliterated.

4,808 ozs. 7 dwts. and 21 grs. of retorted gold, the produce of the various quartz reefs within this gold field, have been transmitted by Escort to Sydney during the current year. This quantity has been received from the undermentioned persons, viz.:—

From the Dayspring A. G. M. Co. ....	ozs.	dwts.	grs.
Do. Currajong do. ....	3,158	3	0
Sundry claimholders, the produce of trial crushings .....	849	0	0
	801	4	21
	4,808	7	21

The total quantity of gold obtained from the Billabong Gold Fields during the current year is as follows:—

Transmitted by Escort—Retorted gold .....	ozs.	dwts.	grs.
Do. Alluvial gold .....	4,808	7	21
By private hands .....	17,177	10	10
	200	0	0
	22,185	18	7

The want of water for puddling has caused a reduction of at least 3,000 ounces, as there are some thousands of loads of wash-dirt upon the various leads ready for the puddler.

The population at the commencement of the year numbered about 4,000 persons—it has lately increased to about 5,000. 1,232 miners' rights and 149 trade licenses have been issued upon the Billabong Gold Fields during the current year. This number of miners' rights represents but a portion of the gold-miners upon the field, as all those who have arrived from other gold fields since February last probably brought rights with them.

The quantity of quartz crushed upon this field during the past year may be estimated at 8,684 tons.

The machinery comprises five crushing plants, with all the appliances requisite for the extraction of gold. They are the properties of the respective Companies before described. They are worked by steam, 70 horse-power, driving sixty-four heads of stampers in the aggregate. Two of these plants are valued at £2,500 each, and three at £1,800 each. A sixth plant, the property of the Currajong Consols Company, is nearly completed. There are eight whims and twenty-nine puddling machines. Five of the latter are now building, and fifteen are situated on the north bank of the Goobang Creek.

Twelve reservoirs of small capacity have been constructed for gold-mining purposes. Nearly all of these are shallow, and none will retain water through the summer. In addition to these, a reservoir at the Bushman's reef, constructed originally in connection with machinery, has been reserved for public use.

Eighteen water rights are held upon the Goobang Creek, in conjunction with sites for machinery; added to those are six permits for catch races to receive storm water. These are each one mile in length, and are held in conjunction with reservoirs. Nothing has been yet done towards receiving a sufficient supply of water for domestic use.

The most urgent necessity upon the Billabong Gold Field is a permanent supply of water for domestic use. The Goobang Creek cannot be relied upon, and there is no permanent water within many miles of Parkes. With a population of 5,000 persons settled in such a district, and engaged in a pursuit that requires so much water as gold-mining, it is imperative that some provision should be made for a supply without delay. As I write, the want of water is evident in every household, and dirty, dust-begrimed children, famishing from thirst, may be seen on all parts of the gold fields. Every drop of rain that can be secured is caught by the puddlers for mining purposes, polluted as soon as it enters their reservoirs, and speedily exhausted.

A temporary common for the use of the inhabitants of Parkes is much required.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. DALTON, G.C.,  
Lachlan.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

The Mining Manager, Dayspring A. G. M. Company, to Gold Commissioner Dalton.

Dayspring A. G. M. C.,

Currajong, 17 December, 1873.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the following statistical report of the Dayspring Amalgamated Gold Mining Company, from 1st January to 16th December, 1873.

The Company's property is situated at Currajong, Billabong Gold Field, and comprises an area of 8 acres and 9 perches quartz lease from the Crown, on what is known as the Dayspring and Homeward Bound lodes. These auriferous lodes were discovered some years ago, on the top of a high range about 2 miles to the westward of the Goobang Creek.

Our operations for this year have been chiefly confined in opening out the Dayspring lode, and we have crushed therefrom 4,401 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs., giving 9,165 ozs. of amalgam, yielding 3,158 ozs. 3 dwt. of retorted gold, valued at £3 10s. per ounce or £11,058 in money—being an average of about 14 dwt. per ton. The above quartz has been taken from a depth of 80 feet to 190 feet. The quality of the stone was much better from the surface to the depth of 80 feet, and from this depth to the extreme depth, 200 feet level, the stone averaged about 14 dwt. all through, and appears to be just as good in quality at the bottom level as ever it has been from the 80 feet downwards. This lode is found to exist in a plutonic bluestone dike, with a bearing of N. 45° W., or at an angle of 45° across the belt of the dike. A well defined stratified silurian rock surrounds the dike both on the east and west extremities. This latter rock, "silurian," does not contain any auriferous quartz to any extent in this district, that I have yet observed.

Both the Dayspring and Homeward Bound lodes are semi-parallel, and average about 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, underlying 1½ in 3 to the N.E., and the shoot of best gold-bearing stone appears to dip about 1 in 3 to the south-east, and at an angle of 45° towards the eastern extremity of the dike.

This Company was floated some eighteen months ago, in 80,000 shares of 20s. each—£5,000 being reserved for capital to purchase machinery.

The balance of £75,000 paid over to the original shareholders and promoters of the Company—the latter sum being considered the purchase money. The Company has since its formation paid £7,000 in dividends, besides laying out a large amount for permanent improvements, such as sinking main shaft 203 feet 6 inches, erecting whim, smith's shop, manager's house, erecting pans, together with improving the water-right by sinking in trap rock. The expenditure for above improvements may be set down at £2,000.

The plant of the Company consists of one steam-engine, 16 horse-power; 15 head stampers, rotary motion, weighing 7 cwt. each, with copper plates, mercury troughs and blanket strikes for saving gold; also, one set of Golden's pans. This machine is used in grinding and amalgamating blanket sand, and pyrites. The Company has also one whim to wind the quartz, and five horses constantly in the employ of the Company, working in whim, carting stone to the mill, &c.

The Company are employing on an average fifty men, at (say) an average of £2 10s. a week, including wages and material of all kinds. The Company have expended £9,000 from the 1st January to December 16.

After the main shaft is sunk a further depth of 150 feet it will be situated midway between the Homeward Bound and Dayspring lodes, thus giving easy access by cross-cutting to both lodes at the 350 feet level. When this work is accomplished, no doubt the Company, if the lodes continue to yield as at present, will yet have a long and successful career.

I might here state that the Dayspring lode contains a very characteristic mineral stone, associated with iron pyrites, galena, arsenical pyrites, with a strong stain of copper; and I also find that the whole of the dike rock and all its fractures contain a large quantity of lime. The Dayspring gold contains an average of 7½ per cent. of metallic silver, and the whole of the alluvial gold in this district contains close upon 5 per cent. of that metal.

I am, &c.,

PHILLIP DAVIES,

Mining Manager, Dayspring Co.

P.S.—Since the formation of this Company, eighteen months ago, it has crushed 6,455 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs., yielding 4,850 ozs. 8 dwts. 6 grs. of retorted gold. This includes 28 ozs. of gold obtained from 10 tons of blanket sand. The gold cannot be valued over £3 10s. per ounce. The Company has also crushed for the public 478 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr., yielding an average of 16 dwts. per ton; but this yield was from picked stone, and all of those Companies have now ceased working.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

RETURN of Gold sent by the Government Escort, from 1st January to 17th December, 1873.

Date.	ozs.	dwts.	grs.	Remarks.
January.....	1,395	0	12	
February.....	1,275	10	9	
March.....	1,728	7	7	
April.....	1,376	12	16	
May.....	693	19	3	
June.....	1,857	18	16	
July 2nd.....	424	19	11	
„ 30th.....	1,976	13	0	
August.....	1,646	3	23	
September.....	2,696	15	12	
October.....	2,646	1	6	
November.....	1,933	18	0	
December.....	2,333	18	7	
Total.....	21,985	18	7	

J. STEPHENSON, Gold Receiver.

## D.

Gold Commissioner Dalton to The Commissioner-in-charge, Bathurst.

Gold Commissioner's Office,  
Parkes, 19 December, 1873.

Sir,

In my report on this gold field for 1873, posted this day, in the last paragraph, having reference to the alluvial claims, and about the middle of the report, I find that, through an error in calculation, I have made a misstatement which you will kindly oblige me by correcting. Instead of "70,000 loads of auriferous deposit, the produce of these claims, were put through the puddling machines; the average yield was about 5 dwts. per load"—it should have been about 50,000 loads, and the average yield should have been about 7 dwts. per load. By altering the numbers the paragraph will represent what I intended it should do.

I have, &c.,  
FREDK. DALTON, G.C.

## E.

Gold Commissioner Dalton to The Commissioner-in-charge, Bathurst.

Gold Commissioner's Office,  
Forbes, 24 December, 1873.

Sir,

The Lachlan Gold Field, so universally known and so frequently described, was originally occupied and worked under a system unfavourable to the development of gold fields of a similar character. Comparatively but little labour has been performed, when the vast population it once held is taken into consideration, and much yet remains to be proved; amongst other things, the ancient course of the river when below its present level, its tributaries, its watershed, and the occurrence of the auriferous lodes of the district, with their associated rocks, together with the period and cause of their decomposition. In these facts are involved the future prospects of the gold field. The only thing certain is that it is not exhausted.

During the early part of the present year much energy was displayed in the search for auriferous quartz reefs and alluvial deposits in the vicinity of the abandoned leads that surround Forbes. These operations were carried on by about 160 gold miners. They succeeded in the discovery of several very narrow veins of quartz, chiefly traversing dikes of an arenaceous schist or altered sandstone, from which some unusually rich specimens of gold in the matrix were obtained; and also in finding some rich patches amongst the old gold workings, from one of which 230 ounces of nugget gold were obtained recently by four men in one week.

But little work has been done during the past six months, and gold-mining has ceased upon the majority of the tracts under application for leases; in fact a large number of these have never been occupied by the applicants, and it is probable never will.

I have received since April, 1872, the applications for leases of auriferous tracts situated within the various gold fields under my immediate charge, as below enumerated, viz. :—

Western Gold District.—The Billabong or Currajong Gold Field; the Lachlan Gold Field, at Forbes; the Cudgelligo Gold Field, including one from Lake Cowal District; one from the Bellabula district; one from Gobandry, 70 miles north-west from Forbes; and two from beyond the northern boundary of the Billabong Gold Field.	259
Southern District.—From Emu Creek and the Tyagong Gold Field .....	82

Making a total of..... 341

Of the foregoing having reference to the Lachlan Gold Field, now the subject of report, I received since the 1st of January in the current year twenty applications for alluvial tracts on or near the abandoned leads, and nine applications for tracts of quartz reef, most of which had been previously worked and deserted.

326 miners' rights and twenty-eight traders' licenses have been issued upon this gold field within the current year. One half of these were to persons resident at the Cudgelligo Gold Fields.

The only Company formed upon this gold field is the Lachlan Consols Gold Mining Association. They have recently completed the erection of a fine crushing plant of ten stampers, driven by an engine of twelve horse power. With the exception of a few tons of surface stone to try the power of the battery, there has been no crushing from this mine.

The machinery is, with the plant already noticed, four puddling machines and a boring rod, neither being much used.

Three reservoirs of small capacity, with as many catch races, comprise the water rights upon the Lachlan Gold Fields.

## CUDGELLIGO GOLD FIELD.

In April last the apex of a triangular block of auriferous quartz or an irregular quartz vein was discovered on the surface on the western bank of Lake Cudgelligo, about 135 miles west of Forbes, near the south bank of the Lachlan. A claim of 500 feet on a north and south base line was allotted to ten miners. From this claim about 350 tons of stone have been raised, amongst which some very rich specimens of gold in cellular quartz have been obtained.

Extending from the eastern side of this block or vein, a cross reef of a similar character has been discovered and traced for about 30 feet, having an east and west direction.

At a depth of 45 feet a drive 30 feet in length in the north and south block on either side north or south reaches the extremity of the block, the drive commencing at the shaft.

It is probable that the northern and southern continuation of this vein has been dislocated and shifted by a fault at either end of the block.

The width of the vein or block varies from 2 feet to 3 feet 6 inches.

No quartz from this claim or the produce of the gold field has been yet submitted to the test of the crushing machine, and it appears to me that mining operations have not been prosecuted with energy.

Six claims to the north and six claims to the south of the prospecting claims have been occupied on the supposed line of reef. Several shafts have been sunk upon this line, to depths varying from 50 to 90 feet, without success. So far there are no indications of a reef in any of those claims.

At a depth of 50 feet water becomes so heavy as to render the aid of machinery for the purpose of drainage necessary.

The whole distance from Lake Cudgelligo to the Merool Creek is worthy of the attention of the prospector. There igneous rocks are to be found bursting through detrital accumulations of the silurian formations, amongst which specimens of auriferous quartz have been frequently obtained; and I think that more important discoveries will be made at the base of the range, about ten miles to the south-west of Cudgelligo, than in the vicinity of what is known as Foster's Reef.

The discovery of alluvial gold upon this gold field has not been reported.

There are about 120 persons residing on the bank of the lake, near Foster's Reef.

There is no machinery upon the gold field and no water-rights.

Persons requiring miners' rights residing at Cudgelligo have obtained them at Condobolin and Forbes.

I have, &c.,  
FREDK. DALTON,  
G. C., Lachlan.



## 11

## F.

Gold Commissioner Bridson to The Commissioner-in-charge, Bathurst.

Police Office, Sofala,  
24 November, 1873.

Sir,

Referring to your circular letter of the 1st ultimo, requesting to be furnished, on or before the 1st day of December next, with a short report on the present state and future prospects of the gold fields under my charge, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, I do myself the honor to report that the present prospects are not by any means cheering, but I think and trust that, when the necessary labour shall be placed upon the leases, that the development of gold will be more satisfactory than during the great rush of 1872.

During this year fifty-three applications for leases have been made, covering an area of 207 acres, and 500 yards of river bed and the following miners' rights and business licenses have been issued:—British subjects, 834; Chinese, 285; business licenses, 120. That there are at present ten quartz-crushing machines in the district, representing sixty-two stampers, and one steam-engine for pumping water from the Turon River, at Circus Point, for sluicing purposes, of 8-horse power.

There are twenty-three public-houses in this district.

I have, &c.,  
HUGH BRIDSON,  
G.C.

## G.

Gold Commissioner Lane to The Commissioner-in-charge, Bathurst.

Orange, 24 November, 1873.

In compliance with your circular of October last, I have the honor to offer the few following remarks with reference to the gold fields under my charge:—

*Ophir*:—One or two rich leads have been recently discovered here, and there is no doubt if *Ophir* were properly worked it would "surprise the world."

*Mullion*:—Mr. B. O. Holtermann has just erected machinery here which cost him £5,000. What his prospects are I am not in a position to say.

*Cargo*:—The reefs on this field are being gradually developed, and the miners are looking forward to brighter days. At Gum Flat some few of the shafts are paying good wages, but owing to the great depth of sinking and the smallness of the chances of success, many of the miners have left. "Scrape Rock" Reefs did promise well, but the miners are now away shearing, &c.

*Canowindra*:—Hayse's Reef is still being worked, and offers ample encouragement for perseverance.

*Boney's Rocks and Toogong*:—The reefs in these localities are likely to turn out well, but they have not been fairly tested: There are a few claims being worked at "Carr's Creek," "Four-mile," and other places in my district, but not with very satisfactory result. The majority of our miners are deficient alike in money and energy, and hence it is our gold fields are so unproductive.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN T. LANE,  
G.C.

## H.

Gold Commissioner Lees to The Commissioner-in-charge, Bathurst.

Court House, Hill End,  
29 November, 1873.

Sir,

As requested in your circular of 1st October, I have the honor to report for your information that the work upon the gold fields in my immediate charge in this portion of the Western District has fallen off very considerably, and consequently the population has proportionately decreased.

This result, however, I believe to be only the natural reaction following upon the great influx which occurred during the excitement occasioned by the rich yields of some of the principal mines in the district, especially of those on Hawkins Hill, upwards of twelve months ago.

Much, however, of the present depression is undoubtedly traceable to the unwarrantable and reckless speculation, by persons at a distance, in mining ventures of which they knew nothing. Sufficient care was not taken to guard against designing and ignorant persons foisting worthless properties on the share market; and the utter failure of very many of such ventures lent a not unnatural influence towards retarding the progress of others worthy of being worked under efficient management.

I feel certain, however, that the present depression is not warranted by any proved permanent deficiency in the richness of the various localities where gold-mining has been efficiently carried on; and, as improved appliances are adopted and facilities afforded for working known auriferous tracts, I anticipate an improvement in the mining industry in this particular locality.

The discontinuance of work on leased tracts by registration I am of opinion operates seriously against the welfare of mining localities, and I should recommend the curtailment of the privilege in question; and I think were the leases to issue with desired despatch, *i.e.*, as soon after application as could be made practicable, and the immediate working of such tracts made compulsory, that much injustice to the working miner would be prevented, and some of the fruitful causes of the present unsatisfactory state of things would be removed.

I have, &c.,  
J. W. LEES,  
G.C.

## I.

Mining Surveyor Anderson to The Commissioner-in-charge, Bathurst.

Survey Office, Hill End,  
29 November, 1873.

Sir,

In compliance with your letter of the 4th October, 1873, I have the honor to forward the following report for your information, of the district now in my charge.

The Tambaroora Gold Field in its entirety includes an extent of country stretching from Chambers Creek on the south, across the point included between the Macquarie and Turon Rivers, at their junction over Hawkins Hill, Hill End, Tambaroora, and Dirt Holes, to the Green Valley, a distance of about 20 miles. The discovery of rich reefs in the vicinity of Hawkins Hill may be looked upon as the foundation of our present gold field. Block claims were taken up along these reefs averaging a little over 100 feet, from which nearly the whole of the gold that has rendered this place so famous has been supplied. The remarkable yields from these mines set the whole population of New South Wales mad on mining. Within a few months the whole line of country from Chambers Creek to the Green Valley, without a break, was taken up in leases and floated into Companies. Nothing was too wild for speculation, and fabulous prices were paid for pieces of so-called auriferous land, whose value had not been tested by the scratch of a pick. When, however, it became apparent that years must elapse before dividends could be paid (even though success was certain in the end), owing to the hardness of the rock and depth of sinking, together with a decrease in the yield of gold from Hawkins Hill, a revulsion of feeling set in, and the depression became as deep as the excitement and expectation had been. At this period perhaps the depression is at its lowest, and those ventures which really hold out every prospect of eventual success are thrown up with the rest, and the conviction that gold-mining was a work of time, and a very long time too—also a work of money—and it swallows up immense sums—forced itself upon the public mind, and it became apparent that the investment of a few pounds would not return a fortune in almost no time.

Large

Large sums of money were paid for untested ground which, if placed aside for the purpose of prospecting (instead of going into the pockets of promoters and sharebrokers), would by this time have developed the whole of this important gold field, and the district been in a flourishing condition. It is a well-known fact that the reefs here carry gold at a considerable depth, and in no instance has any shaft off Hawkins Hill been put down over 200 feet; in fact, the whole of the workings in this district are mere scratches of the surface.

The condition of this gold field at present is very depressed, but I do not attribute the depression so much to the want of intrinsic value in the gold field itself as to the unwarrantable stoppage of work in claims before they had been fairly tested. In the general panic that has set in good and bad alike have been sacrificed, in many instances at the very point where their value or otherwise was about to be set at rest for ever. Before long the majority of the leases in the district will be cancelled, and it is the intention of numerous legitimate Companies to re-lease the ground, and I believe the time is not far distant when this district will be proved to be the largest and richest auriferous tract in the Colonies.

At present most of the claims on Hawkins Hill are in poor patches, but I believe no great time will elapse before they will again be making as good returns as ever. This report applies to the district of Hargraves and Windeyer. The population within the Tamaroora Gold Field is about four thousand—Hargraves and Windeyer, about two. The nature of workings are principally auriferous and carried on by British subjects.

The alluvial workings in this are very limited, and worked mostly by Chinese. The average yield of gold from claims other than those on Hawkins Hill is about 1 oz. per ton, and the alluvial about 7 dwts. per man per week. There are five crushing-machines employed between Chambers Creek and Hill End, eleven (11) between Hill End and Green Valley, together with several small pumping and winding machines. There are four crushing-machines employed in the Hargraves and Windeyer District.

At Hawkins Hill two extensive tramways have been erected—one wire, the other iron—which has done away with the old practice of packing and carting quartz to the machines, besides enabling miners to get their quartz crushed at a very low rate.

I have, &c.,  
W. ANDERSON,  
Mining Surveyor.

J.

Gold Commissioner Browne to The Commissioner-in-charge.

Gulgong, 29 November, 1873.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to submit a report upon the state and prospects of the gold field of Gulgong.

2. Apprehensions have been entertained by the miners and other residents that, the rich alluvial deposits having been partially worked out, a period of collapse and desertion was approaching. If the amount of gold forwarded to head quarters by Escort be accepted as the measure of the permanence of the gold field, such fears are groundless, for no serious diminution has taken place during the past year; and, notwithstanding the working out of the Happy Valley, and the stationary condition of the Black Lead, 110,000 ozs. have been sent from Gulgong, against 134,000 (approximated) in 1872.

3. Gold has been discovered in more than twenty different localities, within a radius of 20 miles from Gulgong, during the past year. In the greater proportion of these the depth of working has been shallow, and the character alluvial. I am unable to speak of any as particularly rich, but they have sufficed to attract and support a comparatively numerous body of miners.

4. The reefs on and around Gulgong are still being worked with commendable perseverance, though no marked success has as yet rewarded shareholders.

In one or two instances, machinery and associated capital are now available for a thorough and searching examination of the more promising reefs. Both at Merindee and at Cudgegong, steam quartz-crushing machines are on the ground, and great confidence is felt in the auriferous tracts applied for under lease in these localities.

5. About 200 leases have been applied for within this district, sixty of which are applications made during the present year.

By far the larger number of these relate to quartz reefs, but a few alluvial areas have been taken up, chiefly where the basaltic formation overlying the auriferous drift at unusual depth, with the presence of water, rendered the workings too expensive for ordinary claim-holders.

6. The population may be fairly estimated, in my opinion, as numbering between seven and eight thousand, spread over a much larger area than in earlier days of the gold field. More than 4,500 miners' rights have been taken out during the year 1873; also 300 business licenses.

7. Several of the deep leads, notably the Star, the Moonlight, the Black lead, and others, have been partially abandoned of late, on account of the difficulty of working them without the aid of steam machinery. On the lower portion of the Black lead, however, the erection of very powerful pumping apparatus proving equal to the drainage of that line of claims, has led to the opinion that the deepest ground upon this gold field may yet be worked by the aid of capital with effectiveness and profit.

8. With reference to the town of Gulgong proper, I may remark that substantial, and in some instances expensive and ornamental, buildings have been and are daily being erected. These investments may be taken as evidence of commercial confidence, and a sign of the settled condition of the inhabitants.

The principal streets have been formed and metalled, the charitable institutions and the buildings of religious denominations are numerous, and liberally supported. The whole appearance of the town is that of a thriving and prosperous settlement, which will in all probability long continue to be the centre of the mining operations of a large population, spread over an extensive auriferous district.

I have, &c.,  
T. A. BROWNE,  
Commissioner.

K.

Gold Commissioner Smith to The Commissioner-in-charge.

Trunkey, 1 December, 1873.

Sir,

I have the honor to report, for your information, as Commissioner in charge of the Western Gold Fields, the condition of the district under my immediate charge.

The Trunkey and Tuena Gold Fields have, during the present year, shared in the general depression consequent on the mad excitement in mining in 1872, and as many leases were taken up either for sale or for the purpose of forming Companies, everything has been done by the applicants to get them disposed of, and when not successful the leases have been virtually abandoned.

Trunkey Gold Field has been worked for many years for alluvial gold, but is very poor, although Chinese and Europeans manage to live comfortably by working in the Abercrombie River and the various creeks which flow into that river.

The quartz reefs however are of great extent, being one unbroken line of proved gold-bearing quartz for 5 miles, Harris and Co. being the most northerly, and Jagoe and Co. farthest south.

4 miles north-west of Trunkey is Scabby Flat, on Rocky Bridge Creek, the property of Greer and Allen, of Sydney, and the New Trunkey Consols Co. The Company have a nice complete crushing plant close to their works. Unfortunately the prospects have not been encouraging, and the property is abandoned. The plant is for sale. The original proprietors of these leases had good crushings, from 2 ozs. to 4½ ozs. to the yard, at the Belmore Mill.

5 miles east of Trunkey, on east side of Grove Creek, near Carrawa, is situated the Pembroke Reefs. These are in the hands of Messrs. Wilson and Co., and have been idle twelve months, although the original lessees got a return of 15 dwts. to the yard.

10 miles south of Trunkey is Hell Hole Reef, held by Wilson and Co., and in full work, the stone being crushed by a 15-head battery close to the mine, and the stone brought to the mill by tramway. About twenty men are constantly employed.

9 miles south-east of Trunkey, on east side of Grove Creek and near the Abercrombie Caves, is a lode of immense extent. The prospectors' 20-acre lease has passed into the hands of Sydney men, who have had a trial crushing on 10 yards at the Bathurst Co.'s mill, which gave a return of 10 dwts. to the yard. This property, I believe, will be, when efficient machinery is working near the lode, one of the best things in the Western District.

Tuena, Junction Point, and Markdale Gold Fields are all on south side of the Abercrombie River, and are of great extent, but like Trunkey, are poor. Tuena is deserted—the mills are idle—no miners working.

Junction Point is struggling for existence—so also is Markdale.

You will see from the statement annexed what work has been done and what mines are still at work. I have no hesitation in stating that these gold fields have been ruined through mismanagement—that not one out of ten managers have been qualified. They have unfortunately been placed in position to spend the money of shareholders, and they themselves derive all the benefit. It is not that the reefs are so poor, but the ignorance of those who pretend to develop them that prevents mines in these districts paying dividends.

I think the prospects of these gold fields will compare as favourably with 1872 as any others in the Western District, and that 1874 will see a great reaction in mining. The leases will then be issued and labour compulsory, and then it will soon be seen what leases will pay to work, or revert to the Crown as waste lands.

A Schedule is attached, showing what machinery is on these gold fields—also the miners' rights and business licenses issued for this year. See enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.

I have, &c.,

F. ARKELL SMITH,  
G.C., Trunkey.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

TRUNKEY CREEK AND TUENA DISTRICT, WESTERN GOLD FIELDS.

RETURN showing Machinery in the above District, year 1873.

Description.	Situation.	No. of Stamp-heads.	Horse-power.	Quantity of Gold obtained.	Whether employed.	Where situated.	Remarks.
Quartz-crushing .....	Victorian Trunkey Co...	25	Steam 20 horses	oz. dwts.	Not working ...	One-eye .....	Nearly all the engines are idle, and those at work cannot be estimated—probable yield. Ceased working.
Do. ....	Lady Belmore Co. ....	10	" 12 "	.....	Do. ....	Trunkey.	
Do. ....	Alma Co. ....	12	" 15 "	.....	Occasionally ...	Do. ....	
Do. ....	Bathurst Co. ....	8	" 10 "	.....	At work .....	Do. ....	
Winding .....	Trunkey Consols Co. ....	.....	" 7 "	.....	Do. ....	Do. ....	
Quartz-crushing .....	Wilson & Co. ....	10	" 15 "	.....	Not working ...	Scabbing Flat...	
Do. ....	Trunkey and district ...	12	" 10 "	.....	At work .....	Hell-hole Creek.	
Sluicing-claims (6) ...	Trunkey and locality ...	.....	.....	.....	Do. (4) .....	Mountain Run	
Whims (5) .....	and neighbourhood ...	.....	.....	.....	Do. ....	and Abercrombie	
Whips (4) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. ....	Do. ....	
Puddling-machines(8)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. (8) .....	Trunkey Creek.	
Toms (14) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. (7) .....	Do. ....	
Alluvials .....	Trunkey District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	About 100 men average 100 ozs. per week at Trunkey Creek alone, in alluvial workings.
Tuena District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Quartz-mills (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 at work, 1 idle	.....	
Do. (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Idle .....	.....	.....
Sluicing-claims .....	Tuena .....	Not returned	Steam .....	.....	Not known .....	Tuena.	

T. A. SMITH, G. C.,  
Trunkey.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

RETURN showing particulars in connection with the Trunkey Creek and Tuena Gold Fields, in the Western Gold Fields District, 1873.

Particulars.	No.	Particulars.	No.
Miners' rights—		Leases—	
British, issued, 1873 .....	550	No. of tunnels, 1,270 feet, 1,320 feet, 1,200 feet.	
Aliens, issued, 1873 .....	77	" shafts sunk .....	48
Business licenses—Issued in 1873 .....	100	Average depth from 400 feet to 60 feet.	
Leases—		Average yield of present claims at work .....	
No. of quartz, 1873 .....	51	Alluvial leases at work .....	2
" acres, 1873 .....	235	Claims—	
" alluvial acres, 1873 .....	34	Sluicing claims at work .....	4
" river-bed yards, 1873 .....	500	Alluvial claims at work .....	10
" leases at work, 1873 .....	24	Miners—No. of miners, about .....	350
" of men employed, 1873 .....	200	Population—Males, 650; women and children, 1,000,	
" at present not represented by labour. The number cannot be estimated.		or in all about .....	1,800

T. A. SMITH,  
G. C.

L.

Gold Commissioner Keightley to The Commissioner-in-charge.

Wellington Gold Office,  
9 December, 1873.

Sir,

In reporting on these gold fields for the past year, I have the honor to inform you that the interest in mining matters has generally decreased owing to mismanagement, but the great increase of machinery that is scattered over these fields will eventuate in its being properly tested.

There have been in the last twelve months 372 acres taken up under auriferous leases—3,100 yards of river.

I have, &c.,

H. M'C. KEIGHTLEY,  
Gold Commissioner.



1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOLD FIELDS.

(REPORT OF COMMISSIONER ON SOUTHERN, FOR 1873.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 March, 1874.*

THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN GOLD DISTRICT, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Southern Gold Fields Office,  
Young, 21 February, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, a Report on the Gold Fields in the Southern District for the past year.

It is with considerable regret that I have to announce that the Gold Fields, with one or two exceptions, in my district have not exhibited any signs of improvement during that period, but on the contrary, both as regards productiveness and population, have declined in importance in a very marked manner. I attribute this falling off, in a great measure, to the reaction and depression that followed the undue and uncalled for excitement—which indeed might properly be called a mania—that characterized the anxiety of the community generally to embark in mining speculations during the years 1871-2.

The singular and indiscriminate confidence that was reposed by the public in the representations of “promoters” of mining ventures, many of which were deceptions and frauds of the most impudent and glaring character, has now, as I anticipated in my last Report, caused a complete panic, which has literally had the effect of paralyzing the gold-mining industry, as far as it depended on legitimate speculation and the expenditure of capital. The reaction that has taken place is quite as extreme as the extraordinary excitement that preceded it, and at the present moment all representations and efforts would be unavailing to restore confidence in this industry. It is to be hoped that before long the remembrance of the disappointments and losses sustained will have passed away, and give place to a more encouraging and desirable state of things.

The decrease in the yield and population of the Gold Fields has also in some degree been caused by the delay that has occurred in the issue of the leases to the applicants for auriferous tracts, who are not compelled to work the areas they hold and have applied for, while their applications are in suspense, or before the issue of the leases. Many hundreds of such applications have been approved of, and the lessees only await the receipt of the leases to commence active operations. In the meantime large areas of valuable ground remain unworked, and at the same time the development and prosperity of the Gold Fields are seriously retarded.

The Adelong Gold Field has formed one bright exception to the general depression that has marked my district, and the yield of gold produced by its mines during the year, compared with that of the preceding one, speaks very favourably of the increased importance of its resources.

The alluvial workings in the creek and adjacent banks have in some instances been highly productive, although I regret to say that on more mature development the sub-soil water and drift have presented difficulties which have eventually baffled all the endeavours of the miners to subdue them; added to which, the recent floods have caused the greatest devastation to the plant and underground workings, and consequently mining operations in some of the most valuable claims have been suspended. I have every confidence, however, that the known value of the deposits in this ground will induce the claim-holders to renew their exertions and successfully overcome these obstacles.

The quartz reefs at Adelong have contributed in no small degree to the increased yield of that gold field, and some of them continue to produce large quantities of payable stone. The claim well-known as “Williams’s” has proved a most valuable property, and has enabled its shareholders to receive some highly remunerative returns for their labour and expenditure. The “Enterprise” claim has also proved very rich, and, notwithstanding the expense and difficulty attending the working of it, yields considerable profits to its proprietors.

The works in the tracts on the “crown of the old reef” are being prosecuted with much vigour, and favourable results are anticipated. In fact, nearly all the reefs are taken up and fully occupied, and the energy here displayed forms a pleasing contrast to the lethargy observable in regard to similar workings elsewhere. The alluvial deposits at Upper Adelong bear evidence of exhaustion, and little or no profitable work is now being done there. The sluicing claims at Reedy Flat are still, however, highly productive.

By far the most interesting mining operations that are being carried on in the Southern District are to be noticed at Tumarumba, where the basalt range that borders the creek and runs parallel to it for a distance of 20 miles is now being tested, with a view to open up the valuable resources that it is confidently believed to contain. This basalt formation has an elevation of from 600 to 1,000 feet above the

level of the present creek, and appears to have issued at some remote period from craters on the high tableland on the main range dividing the waters of the Murray and Tumut Rivers, and must have flowed down what was then the bed of the creek or river. The features of the locality have gone through some marvellous changes since that period, as what was then the bed of the creek is now from 200 to 800 feet above the level of the present stream. The depth of the basalt or lava averages about 350 feet, and from a quarter to three-quarters of a mile in width.

The object of the operations that are now being carried on is to tap the deposits that lie beneath this stream of lava, and for that purpose the range in which it is embedded is being pierced by tunnels. A great number of tracts have been taken up along this range, in some of which a considerable amount of heavy work has been done, under the able superintendence of Mr. Gitchell, to whom I am indebted for much information with regard to his operations. The process of tapping these deposits by tunnelling is necessarily slow and laborious, as the driving is for the most part through hard granite, or through very wet ground, requiring timbering and close lathing; and as it is difficult to calculate the exact level on which to put in these tunnels, in several instances it has occurred that the levels were at fault, and fresh drives had to be commenced.

Altogether, tunnels of an aggregate length of 1,800 feet have been driven in this range, and some of them are known to be on the proper level for tapping the auriferous wash-dirt. From borings that were made in some of the tunnels that had to be abandoned, there is no doubt of the existence of very valuable and extensive deposits of gold in what was formerly the old bed of the creek.

The gold is found in a stratum of water-worn quartz gravel, varying in depth from 2 to 12 feet. It is found that the volume of water when once this old bed of the creek is tapped is very formidable, but it is anticipated that it may be only a species of reservoir, which will, when the works are completed, be capable of being easily drained.

It will thus be seen that the operations that are in progress, as described, are of a most interesting character, and are likely to be attended by very important results, for it is known that there are no less than seven large belts of basalt issuing from the same tableland on the heights between the Murray and Tumbarumba Rivers; and should success crown the efforts to develop the auriferous deposits in the present instance, attention will then be drawn to the other basaltic belts, under which doubtless equally valuable resources are at present hidden.

In the neighbourhood of Tumbarumba, at Burra Creek, the sluicing claims bear every prospect of yielding handsome returns. They cannot be worked, however, to any advantage until the tail-races that are now being constructed in connection with them are completed. These have to be cut through solid rock some 45 feet deep, and will cost in some instances from £1,500 to £3,000.

At Uranie no very great alteration has taken place in mining matters since my last Report. The "Peep o' Day" reef is known to be very rich, and in proper hands would be a very paying property, but the present holders of claims thereon do not appear to make much out of it.

The absence of a crushing mill is a great drawback, but I imagine if proper endeavours were made that deficiency might soon be supplied.

The progress of operations at Albury is very much retarded by the delay in issuing the leases to the holders of the quartz reefs there, who appear to be disinclined to commence work until they are in possession of indisputable titles to their claims. The confidence of the claimholders in the value of their properties appears undiminished.

In the Tumut district no important results have been obtained from the workings in occupation. The reefs at Lac-ma-lac are still undeveloped to any extent, but they bear promise of being rich and productive, and may I think be classed among the best quartz claims in the Southern District.

At Gundagai, where nearly all the holdings are applied for under lease, mining may be said to be at a complete standstill through the non-issue of the leases. It is quite evident and only reasonable after all, that Companies should not incur heavy responsibilities or commence the construction of costly works until their holdings are properly secured to them. Thus, on this gold field, as I before pointed out in a general way, many hundreds of acres are held unworked which might otherwise afford profitable employment to a large number of miners.

Mining in the Burrangong Gold Field is now almost entirely confined to sluicing, which continues to afford very remunerative employment to those so engaged, but the absence of a permanent supply of water prevents these operations being carried on with any regularity or on any extensive scale. A final attempt is now being made to work the wet ground near Spring Creek, but it is found a difficult undertaking, not so much on account of the laborious nature of the operations as from the reluctance on the part of persons possessed of the necessary capital to have anything whatever to do with mining speculations. Several Companies have already attempted the working of this ground, but have failed in most instances, from gross mismanagement, and in others from a disinclination on the part of the shareholders to pay further contributions; at a time too, when some favourable results might have been looked for.

The development of the quartz reefs in this district have not proved as yet very successful. In the neighbourhood of Wombat and Stony Creek a considerable amount of labour was expended in this branch of mining, but no permanent benefit was derived therefrom, for the veins either soon ran out or the stone below a certain depth became unprofitable.

The Burrangong Gold Mining Company at Stony Creek is the only one now at work, but up to the present time the yield of this claim has not been very satisfactory.

Heffernan's claim on the "Marshall M'Mahon" reef at Cunningham Creek, which for a time paid so handsomely, is now idle, work having ceased as soon as it was found that regular dividends were not forthcoming. This is the fate which befalls many valuable mining properties, and shows how much has yet to be learnt in this Colony in regard to such speculations. Investors in mining scrip expect immediate and constant returns from their shares, and their enterprise ceases upon non-receipt of dividends, and the payment of a call is looked upon as a thing not to be tolerated. It never seems to occur to them that "faults" and "breaks" may occur in leads and reefs, which require renewed energy and perseverance to overcome such difficulties; instead of which, dismay at these obstacles and abandonment of the claims generally ensue. The Cumbamurrah Sluicing Company are also at a standstill, and never appear to have shown any earnest intention of working their ground.

During the latter part of the year some excitement was caused by the discovery of some gold-bearing quartz on the Barmedivan Run, in the Bland country. An inspection of the workings and an examination of the stone did not impress me very favourably, for, as far as I could see, no defined reef existed there, and I do not anticipate any important results from the discovery. At

At Grenfell mining matters are almost at stagnation point, and the reaction resulting from the late excitement is more visible there than perhaps in any of the Gold Fields in the Southern District. This is the more to be deplored when any person acquainted with that district must be convinced that its auriferous resources are far from being exhausted. Apart from the evil influences of the late mining panic, I cannot but think that the mines at Grenfell have been grossly mismanaged, or they would be in a very different state at the present time. I feel confident that the reefs that are now held in idleness, or abandoned, under proper conditions could still be worked to advantage. For instance, I know that a property like the "Grenfell Consols" would in Victoria be made to yield handsome profits to its owners; whereas, the fact is, that nearly the whole of the gold produced by the claim has been swallowed up in expenses. When I say that until quite recently some seventy or eighty men were at work *on wages*, and that contracts for the raising of stone had never been thought of, further comment is unnecessary.

In alluvial mining at Grenfell there is nothing to note.

The Nanima Gold Field has met the fate that I prognosticated, and may now be considered abandoned and worthless, as far as any mining interests are concerned, and I cannot say anything more favourable of the Gold Field at Gundaroo.

At Nerrinunga and Fernbank the quartz reefs continue to occupy some attention, and, if worked on a proper system, hold out some hopes of being turned to good account. There is a large extent of country in the neighbourhood abounding in quartz reefs, all more or less gold-bearing, and which only require developing to afford a favourable field for the investment of capital and the employment of a large number of miners.

The Mining Registrar at Shoalhaven reports the existence of a quartz reef in that locality, that is yielding good wages to some men who crush the stone and extract the gold from it with appliances of the most primitive character.

The prospects of the gold fields in the Braidwood District have not shown any improvement during the year; but nevertheless a good deal of quiet, steady work is being done in connection with the claims there. At Major's Creek more especially the sluicing claims have fairly maintained their yield, and that portion of the district promises to continue of much importance for many years to come. The quartz reefs in that neighbourhood have not turned out as permanent and profitable as it was hoped they would.

The decrease in the yield of gold at Araluen during the past year has been very marked, and leads to the conviction that the resources of that field are being gradually exhausted.

This falling off may also, in some measure, be attributed to the disheartening influences of the constantly occurring floods which have so repeatedly spread desolation over the whole valley, by filling in claims, burying engines and plants, and sweeping away costly works. Nothing can say more for the confidence in the richness and productiveness of this gold field than the fact that these disasters should have been so perseveringly combated with for many years.

At Mogo, in the Moruya District, considerable anxiety has been evinced to secure auriferous tracts, and this has led to some intricate complications in regard to the conflicting claims of applicants for auriferous leases and the lessees of lands for minerals other than gold. In the latter cases it transpired that in most instances such lands were so taken up ostensibly for other minerals, but in reality for gold-mining. This is an abuse that is very prevalent and requires some stringent and effectual check, for it is productive of very evil results, and has the effect of locking up and retarding the development of land that might otherwise be profitably and legitimately worked. I may state that the applicants for tracts at Mogo are awaiting the issue of their leases prior to commencing work.

The Nerrigundah (Gulph Creek) and Kiandra Gold Fields have undergone no change since last noticed, and a limited number of miners appear to be making a comfortable living by their labours at those places.

The revenue derived from all sources during the year has amounted to £8,817 5s., being an increase of that for 1872 of £2,285. This increase may be accounted for by the fact that at the commencement of the year a large balance remained on hand from 1872, and which properly belonged to that period. Of this revenue £2,294 was received from miners' rights and business licenses, and £6,523 5s. for rents and survey fees of leased tracts. The yield of gold has been 80,516 ozs., against 90,180 for 1872, therefore, showing a decrease of 9,664 ozs. in the year. Of this yield 56,640 ozs. was obtained from alluvial and river-bed workings, and 23,876 from quartz reefs. The gold from the quartz reefs was produced by 189 claims, and was extracted from 20,408 tons of stone, giving the very high average of upwards of 1 oz. 3 dwt. to the ton. The number of miners engaged was 4,574, being a decrease of 849 on the previous year. 3,194 miners have been employed in alluvial and river workings, and 1,380 on quartz reefs, and the average yield per man has been nearly 17½ ozs., or in money value at the rate of about £65 per annum each.

Connected with alluvial and river-bed workings there are ten steam-engines and forty-seven water-wheels at work, and on the quartz reefs twenty-five steam engines and water-wheels. The aggregate horse power of this machinery is 607, and its probable value is £74,950.

The number of registered Companies is ten in alluvial and river workings and twenty-four on quartz reefs, representing paid-up capital to the amount of £303,770.

There are 365 dams and reservoirs in use for mining purposes, valued at £12,141, and 750 races, conveying 1,780 sluice heads of water. The aggregate length of the races is 1,315 miles, and their value is set down at £43,572.

The leased tracts comprise 1,150 acres of alluvial ground, 3,398½ acres of quartz reefs, and 46,900 yards in the beds of rivers and creeks.

Appended to this Report will be found the usual statistical Schedules.

As there is now before Parliament a measure which proposes to deal with the regulation of Mining in all its branches, it would be improper for me to offer any opinion or make any suggestions on the subject. Doubtless that measure will deal with any defects that may exist in the present system of management and administration.

I have, &c.,

G. O'MALLEY CLARKE,  
Commissioner-in-charge,  
Southern Gold Fields.

RETURN

RETURN of Revenue received for Miners' Rights, Business Licenses, and Leases of Auriferous Tracts, in the Southern Gold District, during the year 1873.

Gold Fields.	Rights and Licenses.						Leases.										General Totals.	Remarks.
	1 January to 30 June.			1 July to 31 December.			Total.	No.	Alluvial.	Quartz Reef.	River Bed.	Deposits—Amounts.	Survey Fees—Amounts.	Rent—Amounts.	Totals.			
	Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	Amounts.	Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	Amounts.												
Adelong .....	No. 442	No. 32	£ 253 0	No. 115	No. 5	£ 24 15	£ 87 5	s. 131	170	acres 13	acres 43	yards 3,500	£ 90 0	£ 33 0	£ 4 0	£ 127 0	1,260 5	Including Reedy Flat.
Albany—Black Range...	123	31	62 10	97	1	24 15	87 5	52	...	...	383	2,000	367 0	93 10	36 0	496 10	583 15	„ Ourance & Ten-mile Creek.
Araluen .....	173	7	93 10	58	1	15 0	108 10	17	13	43	3,500	90 0	33 0	4 0	127 0	235 10	„ Cumbamurrah.	
Braidwood .....	137	5	73 10	50	...	12 10	86 0	8	25	17	...	...	48 0	14 10	5 0	67 10	153 10	„ Nelligen.
Burrangong .....	414	24	231 0	109	4	29 5	260 5	31	22	145	500	123 0	76 10	63 5	262 15	523 0	„ Tyagong Creek.	
Delegate .....	131	11	86 10	31	8	11 15	98 5	5	...	60	1,000	70 0	12 10	...	82 10	180 15	„ Tyagong Creek.	
Einu Creek .....	342	36	207 0	68	6	20 0	227 0	62	15	218	...	177 0	84 10	81 10	343 0	570 0	„ Tyagong Creek.	
Gulph Creek .....	117	8	66 10	37	...	9 5	75 15	29	...	199	200	201 0	60 0	...	261 0	535 15	„ Muttama.	
Gundagai .....	295	8	120 10	35	...	8 15	129 5	76	...	452	...	384 0	137 10	83 10	605 0	734 5	„ Queanbeyan.	
Gundaroo .....	59	...	29 10	...	...	2 0	31 10	10	...	62	...	62 0	20 0	...	82 0	113 10	335 15	„ Cooma.
Kiandra .....	180	2	92 0	17	...	4 5	96 5	27	117	52	1,400	169 0	52 10	16 0	237 10	335 15	„ Cooma.	
Major's Creek .....	111	...	55 10	16	...	4 0	59 10	24	18	90	...	89 0	36 10	21 0	145 10	206 0	169 15	„ Bega.
Mongarlowe .....	180	6	96 0	53	...	13 5	109 5	7	27	19	...	45 0	14 10	...	356 10	471 10	„ Gunning.	
Mogo .....	185	6	98 10	32	17	16 10	115 0	35	...	272	1,000	282 0	74 10	...	111 10	139 0	„ Shoalhaven & Goulburn.	
Nanima .....	52	...	26 0	6	...	1 10	27 10	16	...	79	...	79 0	32 10	...	613 0	751 5	„ Shoalhaven & Goulburn.	
Nerrimunga .....	253	3	129 10	35	...	8 15	138 5	85	18	420½	100	407 10	163 10	42 0	613 0	751 5	„ Shoalhaven & Goulburn.	
Tumut .....	212	5	111 0	19	1	5 5	116 5	37	77	174	500	251 0	74 10	9 0	334 10	450 15	„ Goobarragandra & Meragle.	
Tumbarumba .....	334	16	183 0	88	2	23 0	206 0	94	648	129	33,000	1,094 0	162 0	13 0	1,269 0	1,475 0	„ Hay and Levels.	
Wagga Wagga .....	63	1	32 10	22	...	5 10	38 0	14	...	61	...	44 0	16 0	31 0	91 0	129 0	„ Hay and Levels.	
Totals .....	5,733	181	2,047 10	896	45	246 10	2,294 0	760	1,150	3,398½	46,900	4,568 10	1,360 0	594 15	6,523 5	8,817 5		

Southern Gold Fields Office,  
Young, 8 January, 1874.

G. O'MALLEY CLARKE,  
Commissioner-in-charge,  
Southern Gold District.

MEMO.—The sum of £4 3s. 4d., portion of Mant's deficiencies for Miners' Rights issued in 1869 and not accounted for, added to the total amount £8,817 5s. shown herein, makes £8,821 8s. 4d. the amount of remittances for the year 1873.—G.O.M.C.

STATISTICAL RETURN of the SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS for the year 1873.

Gold Fields.	No. of Miners employed.		Yield of Gold.		Quartz crushed.		Machinery employed.				Registered Companies.		Dams and Reservoirs.		Water Rights.			Remarks.				
	In Alluvial and River Bed.	On Quartz Reefs.	Alluvial and River Bed.	Quartz Reefs.	No. of Claims.	Quantity.	Alluvial and River Bed.		Quartz Reefs.		Aggregate horse-power.	Probable Value.	Alluvial and River Bed.	Quartz Reefs.	Capital paid-up.	Permits.	Probable Value.		Permits.	Sluice-heads.	Aggregate length of Races.	Probable Value.
							Steam.	Water.	Steam.	Water.												
Adelong .....	No. 530	No. 300	ozs. 18,600	ozs. 13,000	No. 90	tons. 4,333	No. 3	No. 2	No. 3	No. 132	£ 10,000	No. 4	No. 8	£ 33,000	No. 20	£ 3,500	No. 60	No. 190	miles 170	£ 16,200	Including Reedy Flat.	
Araluen .....	275	20	9,032	90	8	370	5	10	1	108	3,300	...	...	5,000	...	...	22	68	47	1,200	„ Ten-mile Creek.	
Black Range .....	58	154	80	452	3	181	...	...	...	12	1,200	...	...	24,000	3	56	3	7	7	17	„ Cumbamurrah.	
Burrangong .....	150	...	3,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	500	...	...	36,000	5	500	20	60	85	3,200	„ Tyagong Creek.	
Delegate .....	300	100	3,000	820	1	1,000	...	...	...	44	5,000	...	...	20,000	50	500	110	230	150	1,500	„ Tyagong Creek.	
Einu Creek .....	160	...	6,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,000	...	...	72,170	18	1,950	40	8	12	375	„ Muttama.	
Gulph Creek .....	90	360	2,212	7,163	40	11,885	...	...	...	5	600	...	...	...	...	...	14	62	9	50	„ Muttama.	
Gundagai .....	188	12	2,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	400	...	...	1,600	...	360	100	200	160	1,200	„ Muttama.	
Gundaroo .....	60	200	150	900	6	600	...	...	...	4	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Muttama.	
Kiandra .....	22	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	360	100	200	160	1,200	„ Muttama.	
Major's Creek .....	220	15	2,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	400	...	...	24,000	41	2,280	11	60	17	1,800	„ Muttama.	
Mongarlowe .....	300	15	2,290	384	3	1,250	...	...	...	74	6,000	...	...	...	...	1,500	110	250	125	4,000	„ Muttama.	
Mogo .....	280	...	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Muttama.	
Nerrimunga .....	20	1	140	12	7	120	...	...	...	40	31,000	...	...	10,000	12	335	10	32	22	220	„ Shoalhaven.	
Tumut .....	41	38	900	285	11	351	...	...	...	2	40	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Shoalhaven.	
Tumbarumba .....	70	80	240	150	...	168	...	...	...	2	6	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ Goobarragandra.	
Totals .....	3,194	1,380	56,640	23,876	189	20,408	10	47	25	607	74,950	10	24	393,770	365	12,141	750	1,780	1,315	43,572		

Southern Gold Fields Office,  
Young, 21 February, 1874.

G. O'MALLEY CLARKE,  
Commissioner-in-charge,  
Southern Gold Fields.



1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOLD FIELDS.

(REPORT OF COMMISSIONER ON NORTHERN, FOR 1873.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 March, 1874.*

THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN GOLD DISTRICT, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Northern Gold Fields Office,  
Armidale, 29 January, 1874.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to submit my annual Report on the condition and prospects of the Northern Gold Fields, under my especial supervision.

2. As will be seen from the accompanying statistics, the unparalleled impetus given to mining during the year 1872 has to a certain extent subsided; but, in lieu of the previous feverish excitement, there appears to be a steady determination to prove the actual value of many of the reefs in this district, and during the late year arrangements have been made to provide machinery for the development of several of the gold fields then in their infancy, the most prominent amongst these being "Glen Morrison," where a crushing machine, furnished with all the latest improvements, has now been erected, carrying fifteen head of stampers, which it is believed will start to work in a few weeks, when the real value of the stone from the gold field will be proved; and in respect of which many of those well acquainted with the locality speak in most sanguine terms. Vigorous efforts are being made to procure similar advantages for the "Gulph" and other gold fields, but owing to the inaccessible nature of the country, the distance from any market where machinery can be procured, and the reaction which has set in in mining matters through the number of rash speculations lately entered into, some time must yet elapse before the real value of many of the gold fields in this district can be proved.

3. I might here mention that in May last a reef was discovered by a prospecting party within a distance of fifteen miles from this town, situated near Cameron's Creek, which has since been designated the "Home Rule Reef." Some twenty odd leases have been taken up there, and a considerable amount of work has already been done. Negotiations have also been entered into for the erection of crushing plant, which will be brought on to the ground with all possible expedition. From the samples of stone which I have seen on the ground, and from small experimental crushings, I have every reason to believe that the reef will prove a good one, as the gold appears to be very equally distributed through the stone, though fine in quality.

4. With regard to the gold fields at Solferino and Little River, the former has now to a certain extent become abandoned, a portion of the ground there being, in the opinion of the owners, of little or no value, whilst many parties who have persevered have developed reefs of considerable richness. The latter gold field is still, so to speak, in its infancy, but as far as can be judged from the work already done there, promises when fully developed a good return for the labour expended.

5. Since my last Report an old gold field which has been worked for many years past has again come prominently into notice, viz., Bingera, where stone of almost unparalleled richness has been taken out of the reefs. At the diggings, situated near the "Hanging Rock" too, notwithstanding the low prices generally given for mining shares, a lease was sold for the large sum of nearly £9,000, and in several instances shares in the claims situated on Glen Morrison and in that neighbourhood have brought considerable prices.

6. At Nundle and Bowling Alley Point a large number of leases have been applied for and granted, but owing to the absence of any survey the work done on them is by comparison very small. This will, however, I trust, shortly be remedied, as I am promised by the Surveyor General that he will supply this want. Some of the most promising reefs in this district would come under the same category, the ground having been marked and applied for, the application approved by the Executive Council, but for want of survey no leases issued. In consequence the ground is allowed to be idle, the labour conditions not taking effect until after the actual issue of the leases to the applicant. Whilst on this subject I would beg to point out the absolute necessity of immediate survey, the want of which has been greatly felt in this district. It not only retards the development of the gold fields to an enormous extent, but in many instances creates an actual loss of revenue to the Government; and it is most sincerely to be trusted, in

the interest of the gold fields, that some plan may be devised and regulations created under the new Mining Act to ensure the survey and issue of a lease within a reasonable time from the date of application. And I would here again point out (although alluded to in my Report for 1872) the immense advantage of Regulations of a simple character, to be easily understood by the miners themselves, thereby obviating much petty litigation and much unnecessary work to the officers entrusted with their administration.

7. With regard to the alluvial workings in this district, there are few which can be properly so called, most of the alluvial gold being now extracted from the old worked ground by sluicing; nevertheless, in this particular branch of gold-mining, this district can furnish some enterprising speculators worthy of note—several on the Rocky River Diggings, Puddledock, Oban, and on the Mitchell River, near the Gulph. In this last-named place a party of men have cut a race several miles in length through a terribly rough country at a great expense, and in one place have tunnelled through the solid rock for a distance of over 100 feet.

8. The excitement created by the tin mines has now settled down, and although in many instances the ground selected has proved to be worthless, whilst in others, through mismanagement or an over-estimate of the value of the land, it has failed to be remunerative, still, in many cases, it has fully realized the expectations of the owners; and amongst the localities where the richest deposits have been discovered I might mention the "Vegetable" and "Cope's" Creeks, in which places there is a large and prosperous community. I have no doubt whatever now that this industry has tided over the late *furor*, entailing as it did rash and most unprofitable speculations, it will settle down to a steady pursuit, affording employment to thousands of men at most remunerative wages. And it appears to me a subject for consideration whether a tin-miner should not be placed on a similar footing with a gold-miner as regards the holding of a miner's right; were such the case, certainly a considerable revenue would accrue to the Government.

9. In conclusion, in reporting on the probable prospects of the present year, I am of opinion that the collections of last year will form a very fair criterion of those for the present year, notwithstanding that the glowing accounts of the Palmer River, in the north of Queensland, and the discoveries of gold there, are drawing many miners from this district. The erection of crushing machinery and the discovery of new reefs will give fresh impetus to mining enterprise; and altogether I look forward with confidence to the year 1874 proving a prosperous one.

10. To give a general idea of the state of mining matters in this district during the past year, I may observe that the total collections for that period amount in all to £4,264 10s.; and although, as compared with the collections for 1872, a decrease appears, still, looking at the collections for 1871, which amounted to £739 5s., it will be seen that there is a marked increase upon the collections of former years, excepting 1872, which may be considered as totally exceptional.

I have, &c.,

J. BUCHANAN,

Commissioner-in-charge

of the Northern Gold Fields.

RETURNS of Collections by Gold Commissioners in the Northern Gold District, on account of rentals of auriferous tracts, &c., for the year 1873.

Name.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Gold Commissioner, Casino .....	260	0	0
"    "    Grafton .....	659	0	0
"    "    Scone .....	31	0	0
"    "    Tamworth .....	386	10	0
"    "    Tenterfield .....	38	0	0
"    "    Warialda .....	276	0	0
Commissioner-in-charge, Armidale .....	970	0	0
"    "    Miscellaneous .....	18	15	0
Total .....	£ 2,639	5	0
Being on account of—			
Deposits on leases .....	1,665	0	0
Survey fees .....	628	10	0
Rents .....	327	0	0
Miscellaneous .....	18	15	0
Total .....	£ 2,639	5	0

Armidale, 29th January, 1874.

J. BUCHANAN,

Commissioner-in-charge.

RETURN

RETURN of Miners' Rights and Business Licenses issued in the Northern Gold District during the year 1873.

Mining Registrars.	Miners' Rights at 10s.	Business Licenses at £1.	Miners' Rights at 5s.	Business Licenses at 10s.	Amount.
					£ s. d.
Ballina.....	23	.....	3	.....	12 5 0
Bingera.....	95	6	76	2	73 10 0
Casino.....	34	.....	1	.....	17 5 0
Dalmorton.....	231	15	17	.....	134 15 0
Dungog.....	40	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0
Grafton.....	387	7	26	3	208 10 0
Inverell.....	14	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0
(West) Kempsey.....	15	.....	6	.....	9 0 0
*Lunatic.....	115	13	9	.....	72 15 0
Maitland.....	37	.....	1	.....	18 15 0
Nundle.....	327	14	30	.....	185 0 0
Oban.....	23	.....	4	.....	12 10 0
Scone.....	97	1	6	.....	51 0 0
Solferino.....	410	26	15	.....	234 15 0
Tamworth.....	25	.....	2	.....	13 0 0
Tenterfield.....	48	.....	5	.....	25 5 0
†Uralla and Rocky River.....	158	6	.....	.....	85 0 0
Walcha.....	392	4	36	1	209 10 0
Armidale.....	261	4	81	3	156 5 0
Barraba.....	55	2	21	.....	34 15 0
Glen Innes.....	35	1	4	.....	19 10 0
Total.....	2,822	99	343	9	1,600 5 0

\* £25 included in collections for 1873 in addition to this amount.  
 † £37 5s. deficiency on death of late Mining Registrar.

Armidale, 29th January, 1874.

J. BUCHANAN,  
 Commissioner-in-charge.



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**GOLD FIELDS.**

(LAND SELECTED IN, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1872, TO 30TH JUNE, 1873.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 October, 1873.*

RETURN showing the Quantity of Land selected in the different Gold Fields of the Colony, for the purpose of working Gold Minerals, during the period from the 1st April, 1872, to the 30th June, 1873.

RECAPITULATION.

Month.	No. of Leases.			Total No. of Leases.	Area Selected.						Annual rental.			Total Annual Rental.		
	Northern.	Southern.	Western.		Northern.		Southern.		Western.		Northern.	Southern.	Western.			
					acres.	yards.	acres.	yards.	acres.	yards.	acres.	yards.	£	£	£	£
1872.																
April .....	23	18	441	482	176	...	68	500	2,258	.....	2,502	500	176	73	2,258	2,507
May .....	92	7	435	534	631	400	73	.....	2,495	1,000	3,199	1,400	635	73	2,505	3,213
June .....	84	24	358	466	616	500	134	5,000	1,794	.....	2,544	5,500	621	184	1,794	2,599
July .....	108	...	512	620	707	...	...	.....	3,109	5,200	3,816	5,200	707	...	3,161	3,868
August .....	158	20	230	408	1,002	...	110	.....	1,926	13,200	3,038	13,200	1,002	110	2,058	3,170
September...	101	...	219	320	635	...	...	.....	1,612	12,400	2,247	12,400	635	...	1,736	2,371
October .....	147	163	375	685	945	...	1,037	12,400	2,289	7,400	4,271	19,800	945	1,161	2,363	4,469
November ...	69	101	396	566	458	...	714	4,600	2,056	1,000	3,228	5,600	458	700	2,066	3,284
December ...	49	39	242	330	276	...	274	2,200	1,428	6,600	1,978	8,800	276	296	1,494	2,066
1873.																
January .....	39	32	81	152	206	500	224	7,000	535	600	965	8,100	211	294	541	1,046
February ...	25	...	73	98	152	...	...	.....	350	700	502	700	152	...	357	509
March .....	28	353	74	455	144	...	2,370	22,800	367	600	2,881	23,400	144	2,598	373	3,115
April .....	25	32	78	135	118	...	217	.....	442	200	777	200	118	217	444	779
May .....	38	45	59	142	225	...	216	1,000	300	400	741	1,400	225	226	304	755
June .....	17	31	77	125	113	...	158	1,200	408	600	679	1,800	113	170	414	697
TOTAL ...	1,003	865	3,650	5,518	6,404	1,400	5,595	56,700	21,369	49,900	33,368	108,000	6,418	6,162	21,868	34,448

RETURN showing the quantity of Land selected in the Western Gold Fields, for the purpose of working Gold Minerals, during the period from 1st April, 1872, to the 30th June, 1873.

Month.	No. of Leases.	Area Selected.		Annual Rental.
		Acres.	Yards.	
1872—				£
April .....	441	2,258	Nil.	2,258
May .....	435	2,495	1,000	2,505
June .....	358	1,794	Nil.	1,794
July .....	512	3,109	5,200	3,161
August .....	230	1,926	13,200	2,058
September .....	219	1,612	12,400	1,736
October .....	375	2,289	7,400	2,363
November .....	396	2,056	1,000	2,066
December .....	242	1,428	6,600	1,494
1873—				
January .....	81	535	600	541
February .....	73	350	700	357
March .....	74	367	600	373
April .....	78	442	200	444
May .....	59	300	400	304
June .....	77	408	600	414
Total .....	3,650	21,369	49,900	21,868

RETURN showing the quantity of Land selected in the Southern Gold Fields, for the purpose of working Gold Minerals, during the period from 1st April, 1872, to the 30th June, 1873.

Month.	Number of Leases.	Area Selected.		Annual Rental.
		Acres.	Yards.	
1872—				£
April .....	18	68	500	73
May .....	7	73	Nil.	73
June .....	24	134	5,000	184
July .....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
August .....	20	110	Nil.	110
September .....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
October .....	163	1,037	12,400	1,161
November .....	101	714	4,600	760
December .....	39	274	2,200	296
1873—				
January .....	32	224	7,000	294
February .....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
March .....	353	2,370	22,800	2,598
April .....	32	217	Nil.	217
May .....	45	216	1,000	226
June .....	31	158	1,200	170
Total .....	865	5,595	56,700	6,162

RETURN showing the quantity of Land selected in the Northern Gold Fields, for the purpose of working Gold Minerals, during the period from 1st April, 1872, to the 30th June, 1873.

Month.	Number of Leases.	Area Selected.		Annual Rental.
		Acres.	Yards.	
1872—				£
April .....	23	176	.....	176
May .....	92	631	400	635
June .....	84	616	500	621
July .....	108	707	.....	707
August .....	158	1,002	.....	1,002
September .....	101	635	.....	635
October .....	147	945	.....	945
November .....	69	458	.....	458
December .....	49	276	.....	276
1873—				
January .....	39	206	500	211
February .....	25	152	.....	152
March .....	28	144	.....	144
April .....	25	118	.....	118
May .....	38	225	.....	225
June .....	17	113	.....	113
Total .....	1,003	6,404	1,400	6,418

1873.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOLD FIELDS.

(MINERS' RIGHTS AND BUSINESS LICENSES ISSUED, FROM 1 JANUARY, 1871, TO 30 JUNE, 1873.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 December, 1873.*

RETURN showing the number of Miners' Rights and Business Licenses issued at each of the Gold Fields in the Colony, during the period from 1st January, 1871, to the 30th June, 1873.

Gold Field.		Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	Remarks.
Southern Gold District.	Adelong .....	1,261	90	
	Araluen .....	960	26	
	Black Range (Albury) .....	459	6	
	Braidwood .....	816	16	
	Burrangong .....	1,849	69	
	Combaning .....	113	5	
	Cumbamurrah, including Sebastopol .....	106	7	
	Delegate, including Bega and Nelligen .....	667	69	
	Emu Creek, including Tyagong Creek .....	1,873	187	
	Gulph Creek .....	446	25	
	Gundagai .....	718	20	
	Gundaroo, including Goulburn .....	260		
	Hay .....	23	1	Not proclaimed.
	Kiandra .....	650	17	
	Major's Creek .....	414		
	Mogo .....	396	35	
	Mongarlowe .....	579	24	
	Nanama, including Gunning and Yass .....	222	2	
	Nerrimunga .....	420	12	
	Nowra, including Shoalhaven .....	136		
Queanbeyan .....	66	1	Not proclaimed.	
Tumbarumba .....	1,183	45		
Tumut .....	716	19		
Wagga Wagga .....	166		Not proclaimed.	
Total .....		14,499	676	
Western Gold District.	Bathurst .....	2,073	117	
	Bourke .....	54		
	Canowindra .....	184	19	
	Carcoar .....	660	25	
	Cargo .....	431	50	
	Cowra .....	150	4	
	Cudgegong .....	6,866	471	
	Curragong .....	1,241	96	
	Forbes .....	2,445	237	
	Gulgong .....	10,504	696	
	Hargraves .....	685	20	
	Hartley .....	37		
	Meroo River .....	791	29	
	Mitchell's Creek .....	420	15	
	Molong .....	93		
Mudgee .....	1,056	14		
Oberon .....	236			

Gold Field.		Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	Remarks.
Western Gold District— <i>continued.</i>	Ophir .....	303	8	
	Orange .....	637	15	
	Rockley .....	556	20	
	Sofala .....	3,060	299	
	Stony Creek .....	1,069	31	
	Tambaroora .....	7,274	539	
	Toogong .....	297	16	
	Trunkey Creek .....	1,158	234	
	Tuena .....	908	29	
	Wellington .....	719	32	
	Windyeyer .....	757	36	
	Wyagdon .....	88		
	Total .....		44,752	3,052
Northern Gold District.	Armidale, including Ballina, Barraba, Bingera, and Oban. ....	1,017	17	From 1 Jan. to 31 Dec., 1871.
	Drake .....	489	23	
	Glen Innes .....	18		
	Grafton .....	151	1	
	Nundle .....	382	13	
	Scone .....	102	2	
	Tamworth .....	9		
	Tenterfield .....	38		
	Uralla .....	174	9	
	Walcha .....	2		
	Various Gold Fields .....	3,558	89	From 1 Jan. to 30 Sept., 1872.
	Armidale .....	332	4	From 1 Oct., 1872, to 30 June, 1873.
	Ballina .....	23		
	Barraba .....	66	4	
	Bingera .....	95	6	
	Casino .....	37		
	Dalmorton .....	269	27	
	Dungog .....	43		
	Glen Innes .....	46	1	
	Inverell .....	27		
	Lunatic .....	123	13	
	Maitland .....	51		
	Nundle .....	341	14	
	Oban .....	25		
	Scone .....	120	2	
	Solferino .....	452	31	
	Tamworth .....	31		
	Tenterfield .....	53		
	Grafton .....	502	7	
	Uralla and Rocky River .....	200	9	
Walcha .....	439	4		
West Kempsey .....	17			
Total .....		9,232	276	
GENERAL TOTAL .....		68,483	4,004	



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**GOLD FIELDS.**

(APPLICATIONS FOR AURIFEROUS LEASES ON GULGONG.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 April, 1874.*

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THE COMMISSIONER-IN-CHARGE OF THE WESTERN GOLD FIELDS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.  
Western Gold Fields Office,  
Bathurst, 2 April, 1874.

SIR,

Referring to your telegram, and the annexed paper of the 1st instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a return giving the information required as to the disposal of applications for leases of auriferous tracts in the District of Gulgong, since 1st April, 1872, and to state, with regard to question 4, that the four leases prepared and issued within six months of the time of application were notified as specially approved in your communication of the 5th December last (73/2,904 Ml.), and the applicants having exerted themselves to obtain the necessary charts from the Mining Surveyor at an early date the leases were prepared for completion and issue on the 8th December, at the particular request of the applicants, conveyed to me through your department. I may add that, as far as possible, leases are prepared according to date of application, but this is dependent upon the time of survey which under the present system bears no relation to the former period. When, however, special application is made for a lease it is, as it were, prepared out of its turn, on Ministerial authority, as in the case referred to. Instructions for the measurement of all applications in this district are in the hands of the Mining and Licensed Surveyors attached to this department, with a request that they may be completed at the earliest possible date, and the preparation of leases is going on as rapidly as the clerical and charting staff at my disposal will permit of the work being accomplished. In conclusion, I may remark that, as a rule, applicants for leases are anything but anxious for the issue of the formal document, as it entails the employment of labor on the ground under pain of forfeiture, and that by special application, as above, any lease can be issued as soon as the plan is received. Many of the leases noted in the return as "unsurveyed," are in all probability measured, but the charts have not yet been identified, and the register noted accordingly, so as to enable me to include them in the schedule as surveyed.

I have, &c.,

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,  
Commissioner-in-charge of the Western Gold Fields.

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## SCHEDULE OF AURIFEROUS LEASES REFERRED TO.

No. of Lease.	Date of Application.	Date of Issue.	Cause of Non-issue.	Remarks.
	1872.			
2059	11 April	Not issued	Surveyed.	
2060	10 "	30 August, 1873		
2061	6 "	do.		
2062	9 "	do.		
2063	5 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
2064	5 "	30 August, 1873		
2065	4 "	do.		
2066	1 May	Not issued	Surveyed.	
2067		Cancelled		
2068	13 April	30 August, 1873		
2164		Cancelled		
2387	13 May	2 September, 1873		
2388	27 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
2389	25 "	2 September, 1873		
2390	23 "	do.		
2391	27 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
2392	22 "	do.	Not surveyed.	
2393	20 "	do.	Surveyed.	
2394	20 "	2 September, 1873		
2395	18 "	do.		
2396	1 "	do.		
2397	13 "	do.		
2398	13 "	Not issued	Not surveyed.	
2399	6 "	2 September, 1873		
2400	6 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
2401	27 April	do.	Not surveyed.	
2402	22 "	7 October, 1873		
2403	17 "	do.		
2766	1 June	Not issued	Surveyed.	
2767	5 "	do.	Not surveyed.	
2768	11 "	12 November, 1873		
2769	27 "	do.		
2770	1 "	30 December, 1873		
2771	7 "	12 November, 1873		
2772	8 "	do.		
2773	7 "	do.		
2774	10 "	do.		
2775	13 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
2776	26 "	20 March, 1873		
2777	15 "	12 November, 1873		
2778	12 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
2780	17 "	12 November, 1873		
2781	11 "	2 September, 1873		
2782	18 "	12 November, 1873		
2783	18 "	do.		
2784	18 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
2785	11 "	do.	Not surveyed.	
2786	22 "	12 November, 1873		
2787	21 "	do.		
2788	24 "	21 January, 1874		
3074	20 "	Not issued	Not surveyed.	
3075	13 "	do.	do.	
3076	3 "	13 February, 1874		
3153	25 July	Not issued	Surveyed.	
3154	1 "	do.	Not surveyed.	
3155	8 "	28 November, 1873		
3156	8 "	Not issued	Not surveyed.	
3157	11 "	do.	Surveyed.	
3350	10 August	Cancelled		
3351	8 "	Not issued	Not surveyed.	
3352	17 "	do.	do.	
3353	17 "	Cancelled		
3354	20 "	do.		
3454	1 "	Not issued	Not surveyed.	
3455	17 July	do.	Surveyed.	
3456	16 "	10 March, 1874		
3457	15 "	Not issued	Not surveyed.	
3458	15 "	do.	Surveyed.	
3459	15 "	10 March, 1874		
3460	12 "	13 February, 1874		
3461	11 "	Not issued	Not surveyed.	
3735	21 August	13 February, 1874		
3736	2 September	do.		
3737	4 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
3738	16 "	13 February, 1874		
3739	16 "	do.		
3740	19 "	21 January, 1874		
3741	19 "	Not issued	Not surveyed.	
3742	21 "	10 March, 1874		
3743	25 "	13 February, 1874		
3837	23 "	do.		
3838	2 October	do.		
3839	3 "	do.		
3840	8 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
3841	5 "	do.	Not surveyed.	
3842	9 "	do.	do.	

No. of Lease.	Date of Application.	Date of Issue.	Cause of Non-issue.	Remarks.
	1872.			
3843	4 October	Not issued	Surveyed.	
3844	4 "	do.	do.	
3845	6 "	13 February, 1874		
3846	10 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
3847	16 "	Cancelled		
3848	14 "	13 February, 1874		
3849	14 "	do.		
3850	14 "	do.		
3851	15 "	do.		
3852	17 "	21 January, 1874		
3930	10 August	Not issued	Surveyed.	
3969	15 June	do.	Not surveyed.	
4266	21 October	do.	do.	
4267	21 "	do.	do.	
4268	22 "	31 March, 1874		
4269	25 "	do.		
4270	28 "	18 March, 1874		
4271	25 "	20 March, 1873		
4272	1 November	Not issued	Not surveyed.	
4405	27 July	do.	Surveyed.	
4653	28 October	do.	do.	
4654	28 "	do.	do.	
4655	5 November	do.	Not surveyed.	
4656	5 "	do.	Surveyed.	
4657	4 "	do.	do.	
4658	6 "	2 April, 1874		
4659	7 "	do.		
4660	12 "	Not issued	Not surveyed.	
4661	8 "	10 February, 1874		
4662	13 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
4663	12 "	do.	do.	
4664	13 "	do.	do.	
4665	20 "	do.	Not surveyed.	
4666	21 "	do.	Surveyed.	
4667	21 "	do.	do.	
4668	29 "	do.	do.	
4669	30 "	do.	Not surveyed.	
4670	6 December	do.	do.	
4671	21 "	do.	Surveyed.	
5012	4 April	do.	do.	
	1873.			
5013		Cancelled		
4719	7 January	Not issued	Surveyed.	
4720	4 "	do.	do.	
4721	1 "	do.	do.	
4722	6 "	do.	do.	
4723	6 "	do.	do.	
4686	10 "	Cancelled		
	1872.			
4725	28 December	Not issued	Surveyed.	
	1873.			
4726	13 January	do.	do.	
4727	14 "	do.	Not surveyed.	
4728	17 "	do.	do.	
4729	21 "	do.	do.	
4730	25 "	do.	do.	
4839	31 "	do.	do.	
4840	31 "	do.	do.	
4841	5 February	do.	do.	
4842	6 "	do.	do.	
4843	12 "	do.	do.	
4835	20 "	do.	Surveyed.	
4836		Cancelled		
5003	25 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
5004	3 March	do.	Not surveyed.	
5005	28 February	do.	Surveyed.	
5006	5 March	do.	Not surveyed.	
5007	28 February	do.	Surveyed.	
5008	10 March	do.	do.	
5009	10 "	do.	Not surveyed.	
5010	14 "	do.	Surveyed.	
5020	27 "	do.	do.	
5021	31 "	do.	do.	
5117	12 April	do.	Not surveyed.	
5118	23 "	do.	Surveyed.	
5119	28 "	do.	do.	
5159	29 "	do.	Not surveyed.	
5160	5 May	21 January, 1874		
5161	6 "	do.		
5162	19 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
5163	12 "	do.	Not surveyed.	
5164	27 "	do.	Surveyed.	
5231	9 June	do.	do.	
5232	13 "	21 January, 1874		
5233	17 "	Not issued	Surveyed.	
5234	19 "	do.	do.	
5235	23 "	do.	do.	
5269	27 "	do.	do.	

No. of Lease.	Date of Application.	Date of Issue.	Cause of Non-issue.	Remarks.
	1873.			
5270	12 July .....	Not issued.....	Surveyed.	
5271	26 " .....	do. ....	Not surveyed.	
5296	4 August.....	do. ....	Surveyed.	
5297	9 " .....	do. ....	do.	
5298	9 " .....	do. ....	do.	
5350	15 October .....	8 December, 1873 .....	.....	Approved by 73/2904, M1.
5351	15 " .....	do. ....	.....	do.
5352	15 " .....	do. ....	.....	do.
5353	15 " .....	do. ....	.....	do.
5354	20 " .....	Not issued.....	Not surveyed.	
5355	20 " .....	do. ....	do.	
5356	20 " .....	do. ....	do.	
5386	5 November.....	do. ....	do.	
5387	21 " .....	do. ....	do.	
5419	8 December.....	do. ....	do.	
5420	17 " .....	do. ....	do.	
5421	23 " .....	do. ....	do.	
5422	23 " .....	do. ....	do.	
	1874.			
5423	16 January .....	do. ....	do.	
5424	22 " .....	do. ....	do.	
5425	28 " .....	do. ....	do.	
		Total applied for, 192 .....		(1.)
		Answered in Schedule .....		(2.)
		Do. do. ....		(3.)
		Yes, 34 { Surveyed..... 18 }		(4.)
		{ Not surveyed.. 16 }		
		Yes, 4 .....		(5.)

Western Gold Fields Office,  
Bathurst, 2 April, 1874.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,  
Commissioner-in-charge.

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**CLAIM OF MR. JAMES TWADDELL.**

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 April, 1874.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 8 April, 1874, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Documents connected with the reference to arbitration  
“ of James Twaddell’s claim for compensation on account of damage  
“ alleged to have been sustained by him by the trespass of gold-miners  
“ through his runs, and the loss of cattle thereby.”

(*Mr. Stewart.*)

SCHEDULE.

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3. Officer in charge to Mr. W. Johnson, informing him of his appointment as arbitrator .....	2
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## CLAIM OF MR. JAMES TWADDELL.

## No. 1.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 5 November, 1873.

SIR,

4 Nov., 1873.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you herewith a copy of an Address of the Legislative Assembly respecting the Petition of James Twaddell, and to request that you will bring the same under the notice of the Secretary for Lands.

I have, &c.,  
(For the Under Secretary.)  
WM. GOODMAN.

Mr. Commissioner Johnson to be appointed arbitrator for the Government in this matter.—  
J.S.F., 26/11/73.

## No. 2.

RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

RESOLVED,—“That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1874, a sum of money (to be ascertained by arbitration) to compensate Mr. James Twaddell for damage sustained by him, such compensation having been recommended by the Report from the Select Committee brought up on the 17th March, 1873.”

The Resolution having been read a second time, was agreed to.

## No. 3.

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE TO MR. W. JOHNSON.

Occupation of Lands,  
Sydney, 9 December, 1873.

SIR,

Petition previously printed.

In the matter of the Petition of James Twaddell, copy of which I annex for your information, the Legislative Assembly having resolved “that an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1874 a sum of money (to be ascertained by arbitration) to compensate Mr. James Twaddell for damage sustained by him, such compensation having been recommended by the Report from the Select Committee, brought up on 17th March, 1873,”—I have now, by direction of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, to advise you that he has been pleased to appoint you, by an instrument under his hand, herein enclosed, to be the arbitrator for the Government in the matter.

The arbitration will be conducted in the manner prescribed under the 23rd section of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, to which I have therefore to direct your attention.

The necessary notice, together with a copy of your appointment, has been forwarded to Mr. James Twaddell.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. PRETIUS,  
Officer in charge.

See No. 4.

P.S.—I have to add that the notice of your appointment has been served on Mr. Twaddell in Sydney this day.—A.O.P., 10 December, 1873.

## No. 4.

MR. W. JOHNSON'S APPOINTMENT AS ARBITRATOR.

New South Wales—Petition of James Twaddell to Whittingdale Johnson, Esq.

WHEREAS it has been resolved by the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled, that an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1874 a sum of money (to be ascertained by arbitration) to compensate Mr. James Twaddell for damage sustained by him in consequence of his runs in the pastoral district of Wellington being trespassed upon by large numbers of persons in search of and digging for gold under the authority of the Crown, in the year 1861—such compensation having been recommended by the Report from the Select Committee brought up on the 17th March, 1873: And whereas the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased accordingly to direct a reference of the matter to arbitration: Now I, James Squire Farnell, the Minister duly empowered in that behalf, do appoint you, the said Whittingdale Johnson, Esq., to be the arbitrator on behalf of the Government in the matter so referred as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, at Sydney, this sixth day of December, 1873.

JAMES S. FARNELL,  
Minister for Lands.

No. 5.

3.

## No. 5.

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE TO MR. J. TWADDELL.

Occupation of Lands,  
Sydney, 9 December, 1873.

SIR,

In the matter of your Petition to the Legislative Assembly, and with reference to the resolution of that Assembly, "that an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1874 a sum of money (to be ascertained by arbitration) to compensate James Twaddell for damages sustained by him, such compensation having been recommended by the Report from the Select Committee brought up on 17th March, 1873,"—I have now, by direction of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, to advise you that he has been pleased to appoint Whittingdale Johnson, Esq., to be the arbitrator for the Government in the matter.

The arbitration will be conducted in the manner prescribed under the 23rd section of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861; and I herewith forward you copy of Mr. Johnson's appointment as arbitrator on behalf of the Government before referred to. See No. 4.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. PRETIUS,  
Officer in charge.

## No. 6.

MR. J. TWADDELL TO THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 28 November, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, in the event of your finding it necessary to forward any communication to me respecting the arbitration bonds in the matter of my compensation, my address for the present is "Kelly's Emu Hotel, George-street, Sydney," where my execution of them may be immediately obtained.

JAMES TWADDELL.

Notices served of appointment of Whittingdale Johnson as arbitrator on behalf of the Government, as within requested.—HENRY C. TAYLOR, 10th December, 1873.

## No. 7.

MR. J. TWADDELL TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR CROWN LANDS, BATHURST.

Emu Hotel,  
George-street, Sydney,  
11 December, 1873.

SIR,

The Honorable the Minister for Lands having advised me of your being appointed the arbitrator for the Government to ascertain the amount of compensation to be paid to me for damages sustained by me, as recommended by the Report of the Select Committee of the 17th March, 1873, I beg to inform you that I have appointed Solomon Meyer, Esq., J.P., of Brickfield Hill, Sydney, to be the arbitrator for me in the matter, and I herewith enclose you copy Mr. Meyer's appointment in that behalf. See No. 8.

I have &c.,  
JAMES TWADDELL.

## No. 8.

MR. S. MEYER'S APPOINTMENT BY MR. TWADDELL.

New South Wales.

Petition of James Twaddell. To Solomon Meyer, Esq., J.P.

WHEREAS it has been resolved by the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled, that an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1874 a sum of money (to be ascertained by arbitration) to compensate (me) James Twaddell for damage sustained by me in consequence of my runs, in the pastoral district of Wellington, being trespassed upon by large numbers of persons in search of and digging for gold, under the authority of the Crown, in the year 1861, such compensation having been recommended by the Report from the Select Committee, brought up on the 17th March, 1873: And whereas the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased accordingly to direct a reference of the matter to arbitration: Now I, the said James Twaddell, do hereby appoint you, the said Solomon Meyer, Esq., to be the arbitrator on my behalf in the matter so referred as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, at Sydney, this eleventh day of December, 1873.

JAMES TWADDELL.

## No. 9.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. LEE AS UMPIRE.

WE, Whittingdale Johnson and Solomon Meyer, appraisers appointed pursuant to the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, to determine the compensation to be paid to Mr. James Twaddell for damage sustained by him in consequence of his runs in the pastoral district of Wellington being trespassed upon by large numbers of persons in search of and digging for gold, under the authority of the Crown, in the year 1861, such

such compensation having been recommended by the Report from the Select Committee, brought up on the 17th March, 1873, do hereby appoint Thomas Lee, of Woodlands, Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, to be umpire in the matter of the said appraisalment.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this sixth day of January, A.D. 1874.

Witness to the signature of S. Meyer,—  
G. E. NAILE.

S. MEYER.

Witness to signature of Whittingdale Johnson,—  
EDWARD FARR.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON.

#### No. 10.

##### DECLARATION BY MR. MEYER.

I, SOLOMON MEYER, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am not, directly or indirectly, interested in the matter referred to me, and that I will faithfully, honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, hear and determine the same under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861.

S. MEYER.

Made and subscribed this twenty-third day of January, A.D. 1874, before me,—  
WM. GLASSON, J.P.

#### No. 11.

##### DECLARATION BY MR. JOHNSON.

I, WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am not, directly or indirectly, interested in the matter referred to me, and that I will faithfully, honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, hear and determine the same under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON.

Made and subscribed this twenty-third day of January, A.D. 1874, before me,—  
WM. GLASSON, J.P.

#### No. 12.

##### DECLARATION BY MR. LEE.

I, THOMAS LEE, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am not, directly or indirectly, interested in the matter referred to me, and that I will faithfully, honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, hear and determine the same under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861.

THOMAS LEE.

Made and subscribed this twenty-third day of January, A.D. 1874, before me,—  
WM. GLASSON, J.P.

#### No. 13.

##### AWARD BY ARBITRATORS.

To all to whom these presents shall come,—

WE, Whittingdale Johnson, of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, and Solomon Meyer, of Brickfield Hill, in the city of Sydney, Esq., send, greeting:

WHEREAS it has been resolved by the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled, that an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1874 a sum of money (to be ascertained by arbitration) to compensate Mr. James Twaddell for damage sustained by him in consequence of his ruins in the pastoral district of Wellington being trespassed upon by large numbers of persons in search of and digging for gold, under the authority of the Crown, in the year 1861, such compensation having been recommended by the Report from the Select Committee of the said Legislative Assembly, brought up on the 17th day of March, 1873: And whereas His said Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased accordingly to direct a reference of the matter to arbitration: And whereas the Honorable James Squire Farnell, Minister for Lands, by writing under his hand, dated the 6th day of December, 1873, in pursuance of the provisions of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, duly appointed the undersigned Whittingdale Johnson to be the arbitrator on behalf of the Government in the matter so referred as aforesaid: And whereas the said James Twaddell, by writing under his hand, dated the 11th day of December, 1873, in pursuance of the provisions of the Crown Lands Act of 1861, duly appointed the undersigned Solomon Meyer to be the arbitrator on his behalf in the matter so referred as aforesaid: And whereas the said arbitrators and umpire, before entering upon the consideration of the matters referred to them as aforesaid, respectively duly made out and subscribed before a Justice of the Peace of the said Colony, the declaration required by the said Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861: And whereas we, the said arbitrators, before entering upon the reference, duly appointed, by writing under our hands, dated the 6th day of January, 1874, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, Thomas Lee, of Woodlands, near Bathurst, in the said Colony, to be umpire in the matter of the said reference: Now we, the said arbitrators, having duly taken upon ourselves the burthen of this reference, and having met for the consideration of the matter referred to us as aforesaid, on the 23rd day of January, 1874, and thence from time to time until the 9th day of February, 1874, and having duly weighed and considered the several allegations of the said parties, and also the proofs, evidences, vouchers, and documents, which have been given in evidence before us, and being agreed as to the terms of our award, do hereby, in pursuance

of



of the provisions of the said Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, and of every other power or authority enabling us in this behalf, make and publish our award in writing, of and concerning the matters above referred to us, in manner following, that is to say: We award and adjudge that there be paid by the Government to the said James Twaddell the sum of £4,600, for damage sustained by the said James Twaddell in consequence of his runs in the pastoral district of Wellington being trespassed upon by large numbers of persons in search of and digging for gold, under the authority of the Crown, in 1861, as aforesaid, and loss of cattle in consequence of the said trespasses. We further award and adjudge that there be paid to the said Thomas Lee, for his fees as such umpire as aforesaid, the sum of £90; to the said Solomon Meyer, for his fees as such arbitrator as aforesaid, the sum of £164; and to the said Whittingdale Johnson, for his fees as such arbitrator as aforesaid, the sum of £90; and that there be paid to Messrs. M'Intosh, Pinnock, and Price, of Bathurst, solicitors, for the costs of and attendant upon this award, the sum of £10 10s. We further award and adjudge that one-half of the said fees, and of the costs aforesaid, be borne and paid by the Government of the said Colony, and the other half by the said James Twaddell.

In witness whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands, the 9th day of February, 1874.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON.  
S. MEYER.

Witness—

J. W. M'INTOSH, Solicitor, Bathurst.

Submitted for the commands of the Honorable the Minister. The amount of compensation, as ascertained by arbitration, to be placed on Estimates for 1874, is £4,600. This sum should, I conclude, be placed on the Supplementary Estimates. The moiety of the costs of the award, payable by the Government, should, however, be presently satisfied. This will amount to £177 5s. and may perhaps be made a charge on the savings out of the Contingent Votes of the Department, for 1873.—A.O.P., 23rd Feby., /74.

Approved.—J.S.F., 24/2/74.

Additional Estimates for 1874.—J.S.F.

#### No. 14.

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE to MR. JOHNSON.

Occupation of Lands,  
Sydney, 17 February, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the award, in the case of James Twaddell, for See No. 13. compensation, together with the appointments and declarations in the case.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. PRETIUS,  
Officer in charge.

#### No. 15.

TELEGRAM FROM OFFICER IN CHARGE to MR. JOHNSON.

Sydney, 25 March, 1874.

PLEASE send at once all papers and notes whatever of evidence adduced in Twaddell's case.

A. O. PRETIUS,  
Officer in charge.

#### No. 16.

MR. JOHNSON to THE OFFICER IN CHARGE.

Western Gold Fields Office,  
Bathurst, 25 March, 1874.

SIR,

In reply to your telegram of this day's date, I have the honor to transmit herewith the notes of evidence, exhibits, and other papers in connection with the arbitration case, Mr. James Twaddell *versus* the Government.

2. I may state, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, that the award was based upon the number of cattle unaccounted for after the occupation of the Daroubalgie Run by gold-miners in 1861, accompanied with the muster of cattle in January of the same year—which was proved by the evidence of three witnesses to amount to 2,200, exclusive of calves—and the loss on the forced sale of 1,000 head of cattle, at the probable value of all the cattle if they had been sold with the run, being at the rate of nearly £2 per head less than the lowest estimated value. All estimates as to the number of cattle supposed to be on the runs, but not verified by muster, were rejected in my calculations for the award. I would draw particular attention to the evidence of Mr. J. B. Suttor, late Member for East Macquarie, and of Mr. S. B. Daniel, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Arbitrator for the Crown when compensation was awarded to Mr. Ranken, the lessee of the adjoining run, as regards the probable value of the stock and runs, and the probable damage sustained by Mr. Twaddell. Without assuming that the missing cattle were slaughtered simply by the miners for food, any one acquainted with the lawless state of the Lachlan District in 1861, and the facilities afforded for the disposal of stolen cattle by the sudden influx of miners to the gold fields at Forbes and its neighbourhood, can easily understand how, under these circumstances, the cattle on Mr. Twaddell's, as on Mr. Ranken's runs, rapidly disappeared.

I have, &c.,  
WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,  
G.A.

No. 17.

## EVIDENCE AND NOTES.

Bathurst, 23 January, 1874.

In the matter of the arbitration of James Twaddell *versus* the Government of New South Wales, for damage sustained to his pastoral runs in the Wellington District, by the trespass of gold-miners.

*Present:—*

Whittingdale Johnson and Solomon Meyer, Esquires, Arbitrators.  
Thomas Lee, Esquire, Umpire.

*James Twaddell*, having been sworn, states:—I have heard my evidence given before the Select Committee of the Assembly in March, 1873; I wish to correct portions of that evidence; the 1,000 head I collected had been driven off the runs, and were found on other runs; I collected about 60 in small lots subsequently; I should have then had 2,600 left, according to my calculations, of mixed cattle; I am certain, from the numbers mustered previously, that I had at least 2,000, in addition to the 1,000 sold; I mustered 2,200 cattle of all kinds in the latter part of 1860 or the beginning of 1861; I considered there were 600 more on the run; in the latter end of 1862 there were only 250 head on the run; I only sold 1,060 head up to 1863; in that year I sold 325 head to Mr. Rand; I sold no more until 1866, when I sold upwards of 500 head in 1866; I had then left only a few milking cows; I sold solely on account of the trespass of miners on my run, and at a loss—35s. (thirty-five shillings) per head; the whole run was useless for three years, and incapable of being used for the pasturage of stock; my fourteen years' lease expired in 1865; I considered the cattle with the run worth £5 per head; I hand in abstract of my cattle book from 1855 to 1861.

Abstract of Mr. Twaddell's cattle book at end of evidence.

*Thomas Speck*, being duly sworn, states:—I am a conditional purchaser, residing at Bundaburra Gap, near Forbes. I was the manager of Mr. Ranken's run in 1861; that run adjoins Daroubalgie, Mr. Twaddell's run; I was present at Mr. Twaddell's muster of cattle in the early part of 1861, and just before the gold field was discovered there; the number mustered was 2,200 of mixed sexes and ages; during the latter part of that year and for subsequent years, the influx of diggers was sufficient to prevent any cattle running on the run; I was not present at any subsequent muster; I do not think the muster I have mentioned included all the cattle on the run; it is impossible to muster all the cattle on a run at one time; I offered, and it was refused, £3 5s. for selected store cattle; I considered the cattle worth £3 per head, excluding calves; it was quite impossible, in my opinion, to recover the bulk of the cattle driven off by the presence of the miners on the run; there were 25,000 people on the Forbes Gold Field, a great part of which was on this particular run; I considered the cattle worth £5 per head, including the run; all the cattle camps and waterholes were occupied by diggers and their horses and cattle; I was the manager on the adjoining run for sixteen years, and knew the state of Mr. Twaddell's herd from the time he purchased the stations; it was then estimated at 2,500 head; I do not know what he sold.

*Adolphus Chorley Robert Bowler*, being duly sworn, states:—I am a squatter on the Lachlan River, near Forbes; I know Mr. Twaddell's run in that neighbourhood; I was present at a muster of his cattle in 1861, before the discovery of gold at Forbes; the muster was about 2,200 head of mixed cattle; I would estimate the total number of cattle on the run at about 2,500 at that time; I considered them with the run worth £5 per head; without the run, from £3 10s. to £4 10s. per head; I attended subsequent musters, when only few cattle could be collected; I was one of those searching for them; the cattle left the run on account of the influx of miners to the Lachlan Gold Fields; it was impossible for any cattle to remain on the run in the vicinity of Forbes on the north side of the river; I am aware that Mr. Twaddell sold a thousand head of cattle in 1861 (I think), and also sixty head about the same time; I don't know what cattle remained on the run; there were generally 400 or 480 calves branded yearly; there were 500 branded in 1860 or 1861.

This witness was very deaf, and I do not think properly comprehended all the questions—hence the apparent discrepancy in his evidence.

January 24th, sittings resumed.

*James Twaddell*, recalled on his former oath:—The 480 store cattle were purchased by me in 1860; I had to collect them, and I brought them on to the run after I had sold the 1,000 head, and after the influx of miners had taken place and were interfering with the retention of cattle on the run; it was about the end of August, 1861; I made every effort to recover the lost cattle, by attending the musters on the neighbouring runs. I do not think a hundred were recovered in that way, and at very great expense; these store cattle formed a portion of the subsequent sale to Mr. Rand, of 325 head, the remainder being the natural increase of the herd; I sold nearly 500 head of all descriptions in 1866, to Mr. Smith; that, with the exception of a few head of quiet cattle, formed the remainder of the herd; the 400 calves in the yard at the time of the muster are not included in the extract from my stock book; they were all branded and turned out with the herd on the day following the muster; in July, when the 1,000 head were sold, in mustering them, I branded 140 calves; the 1,000 head were all I could muster of the cattle on the run, not including the quiet cattle, which were not in the muster of 2,200 head in January, 1861; the quiet cattle unmustered on these occasions amounted, in my opinion, to about 200; I have lost absolutely up to this date 2½ miles frontage, equivalent to one-third of the original run, and of equal value to the remainder; this portion of my run has been reserved as a permanent common at Forbes; I gave £5,000 for the run with 1,200 head, in 1855, and £500 more for the remainder of the herd; in fact, I bought the brand for that additional amount; stations and cattle were higher in 1861 than in 1855.

*Thomas Speck*, recalled on his former oath:—I am not certain whether the muster of 2,200 head of cattle on Mr. Twaddell's run in 1861 included the quiet cattle or not; the muster was for fat cattle and branding; my impression is that about 100 or 120 were excluded from the muster as the home herd, which could be obtained at any time; at the time the cattle were mustered, the 1,000 were not selected for sale; I was not at that subsequent muster when they were so selected; about 500 calves were in the yard for branding at the muster of the 2,200 head.

Adjourned until Tuesday, 3rd February, 1874.

Case

Case resumed on Wednesday, 4th February.

*James Twaddell*, having been duly sworn, states:—The house consumption of cattle from 1862 to 1866 was not more than ten or twelve per annum; I calculated the increase of the herd from 1861 to 1866 at about 75 calves; the 400 calves were not included in the 2,200 head; they were turned out with the herd.

*John Bligh Suttor*, having been duly sworn, states:—I was the owner of a run in 1861 on the Lachlan River, divided by that river from Mr. Twaddell's run Daroubalgie; I purchased it in the same year, 1855; I knew the herd on Mr. Twaddell's run both before and after his purchase; in 1861, store cattle were worth from £2 10s., to £3 without a run. The cattle and station would be worth £6 per head in 1861; I have no personal knowledge of the number of cattle on Mr. Twaddell's run in 1861. I consider it worth nothing now for a cattle run; it would carry sheep, but cattle would not remain on it; it would be impossible to manage a herd of cattle upon it. I am certain that a considerable number of cattle must have been lost on the Daroubalgie run, and that Mr. Twaddell's herd was destroyed by the influx of miners to the Lachlan Gold Fields; I am of opinion that Mr. Twaddell's run would have sold at £6 or £8 per head; I gave about £7 per head for a run on the opposite side of the river.

*A. Bowler*, being sworn, states:—I was at the Daroubalgie muster in 1861; the number counted out was 2,200; the calves were not counted; I should think there must have been 200 calves; there were about sixty head of fat cattle in the yard; they were not included in the count out; I estimated that about 200 quiet cattle running in the angles of the river were not counted in the muster; the muster occupied two or three days; my impression is that it was only two days; I did not consider the muster a thorough one; we did not search the back run on the Billabong, fifteen miles from Forbes; I am certain that a number of cattle were not mustered on that occasion; I attended a muster in 1860; the cattle were not counted out then, but the yards were filled, and about 480 calves were branded; Mr. Speck took the sixty fat cattle to Melbourne; he bought some cattle at the same time from Mr. Ranken; I cannot say what description of cattle or the number Speck purchased from Mr. Ranken; he also purchased a few from me; I was manager of an adjoining run in 1861; I lost numbers of cattle from the influx of miners to the Lachlan Gold Field; I believe many of them were shot by the miners and others for food; I frequently found indications of cattle having been shot; the cattle at Wambagong were mustered in 1859—1,200 head; in 1861 I counted out 700 head, none having been sold during the interim; I consider the loss entirely occasioned by the presence of miners on the Lachlan Gold Field; I remember 120 or 130 calves being branded in 1861; I think about the end of the year, but I am uncertain as to the date; I assisted to draft store cattle in 1861; it was then that the calves were branded.

This witness was very deaf, and I do not think properly comprehended all the questions, particularly as to numbers and dates.

Case resumed on 5th February, 1874.

*Thomas Speck*, having been duly sworn, states:—The sixty head of cattle I purchased were not included in the 2,200 head mustered in Daroubalgie in 1861; I should think there were from 400 to 500 calves in the yard; I do not think the quiet cattle were included in the muster; it is not the custom on cattle stations to mix them with the cattle on the run; I did not see the calves branded or turned out; I was not present when the 1,000 head were mustered; I was at Deniliquin with stock; I did not consider the muster in January, 1861, a fair one; I knew that a number of cattle were still left on the run—I should think 500 or 600; I considered the herd to be 3,000 strong in 1860; the whole run was not searched for stock on the occasion of the muster in January, 1861; I offered £4,000 for a half-share of Mr. Ranken's station; I consider the herds equal in number of Mr. Ranken and Mr. Twaddell; the runs I considered of equal value; 300 fat cattle which brought £7 in Melbourne were taken away before I made the offer to Mr. Ranken; I bought 60 head at £7 from Mr. Twaddell; I also bought 400 store cattle from Mr. Ranken; it was afterwards that I offered to purchase the half-share of Mr. Ranken's station; Mr. Ranken refused the offer; I offered Mr. Twaddell £5,000 for the half of his run and stock, which he refused; I was about six weeks away with the cattle; it was on my return in about March that I had the consultation with Mr. Twaddell about the sale; I did not consider that the cattle in the back country were affected by the influx of miners on the Lachlan Gold Fields in 1861; Messrs. Cobb and Grenfell gave £16,500 for the station of Mr. Ranken in 1854 or 1855; I considered it of the same value in 1861.

*Joseph Smith*, being duly sworn, states:—I am a squatter, residing near Bathurst; I bought about 500 head of cattle from Mr. Twaddell in 1866; they were mixed store cattle, from three years and upwards; I gave 27s. 6d. for those under two years; I do not remember exactly what I gave for the rest—it was either £2 5s. or £2 10s.; a small proportion, about a fourth, were young cattle; there were not more than twenty or thirty over six years; cattle are worth more on their own run, if of good quality; I know from personal inspection of Mr. Twaddell's run at that time that cattle could not be retained profitably upon it, on account of the presence of large bodies of gold-miners at the Lachlan.

Case resumed on 7th February, 1874.

*Sylvanus Brown Daniel*, having been duly sworn, states:—I am Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Wellington and Bligh Districts; I have known Daroubalgie Station (Mr. Twaddell's) since 1838, when it was in the possession of Mr. Arkell; I also recollect the purchase of it by Mr. Twaddell in 1855; I knew the character of the cattle, and stations at that time, which I considered equal to that of the adjoining run, Bogabigal (Mr. Ranken's), which was a valuable one, and well stocked; I was Crown Arbitrator in the matter of compensation to Mr. Ranken, the owner of the adjoining run, on account of damage sustained from the influx of miners at the Lachlan Gold Fields; the damage sustained by Mr. Twaddell was quite equal to that suffered by Mr. Ranken, if not more, on account of the number of roads, and the passage of traffic through the run to Forbes; I am not in a position to state the value of the cattle and run, and the cattle respectively per head; the run was absolutely destroyed for cattle, but would have carried a limited number of sheep; Mr. Twaddell's run was capable of carrying from 2,500 to 3,000 head prior to the discovery of the Lachlan Gold Field.

Arbitrators discuss the matter, and agree to an award on the 9th February, 1874.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,  
Arbitrator for the Government.

ABSTRACT

## ABSTRACT from Mr. James Twaddell's Cattle Book, from May, 1855, to August 13, 1861.

DR.		Purchased Droubalgie Station, 1855.		CR.	
1855. May 1	To cattle purchased.....	2,000	1855. Aug. 16	By fat cattle sold.....	106
Aug. 16	„ Calves branded .....	520	1856. Jan. 1	„ Do. ....	58
1856. Jan. 1	„ Do. ....	307	May 4	„ Do. ....	34
„ 10	„ Do. ....	286	„ Deaths and killed for rations .....	200	
			„ Cattle on station at end of year 1855-6	2,715	
		3,113			3,113
1856. July 4	To cattle on station at end of year 1855-56	2,715	1856. Oct. 17	By fat cattle sold .....	53
Oct. 17	„ Calves branded .....	98	May 1	„ Store do. ....	509
1857. Feb. 2	„ Do. ....	128	„ Fat do. ....	64	
May 1	„ Do. ....	152	„ Deaths and killed for rations .....	200	
		80	„ Cattle on station at end of year 1856-7	2,347	
		3,173			3,173
1857. Sept. 4	To cattle on station at end of year 1856-57	2,347	1857. Sept. 4	By fat cattle sold.....	80
Dec. 4	„ Calves branded .....	141	Dec. 4	„ Do. ....	43
1858. July 22	„ Do. ....	215	1858. July	„ Do. ....	25
		291	„ Deaths and killed for rations .....	200	
			„ Cattle on station at end of year 1857-8	2,646	
		2,994			2,994
1858. May 12	To cattle on station at end of year 1857-58	2,646	1858. Oct. 12	By fat cattle sold .....	77
Oct. 12	„ Calves branded .....	247	Mar.	„ Do. ....	121
1859. March.	„ Do. ....	310	„ Deaths and killed for rations .....	200	
		433	„ Cattle on station at end of year 1858-9	3,238	
		3,636			3,636
1859. June 29	To cattle on station at end of year 1858-59	3,238	1859. June 29	By fat cattle sold.....	42
Sept. 24	„ Calves branded .....	180	Sept. 24	„ Do. ....	63
1860. July	„ Do. ....	360	Oct. 13	„ Store do. ....	500
Mar. 22	„ Do. ....	121	„ Deaths and killed for rations .....	200	
		86	„ Cattle on station at end of year 1859-60	3,180	
		3,985			3,985
1860. July 1	To cattle on station at end of year 1859-60	3,180	1860. Oct. 20	By fat cattle sold.....	25
Oct. 20	„ Calves branded .....	84	1861. Feb.	„ Do. ....	80
Dec.	„ Do. ....	76	May 1	„ Deaths and killed for rations .....	240
		113	„ Cattle on station at end of year 1860-1	3,108	
		3,453			3,453
1861. July 12	To cattle on station at end of year 1860-61	3,108	1861. July 12	By store cattle sold.....	1,000
Aug. 13	„ Calves branded .....	140	„ Fat do. ....	60	
	„ Store cattle, Canowindra, WH .....	480	„ Cattle on station at end of 1861 .....	2,668	
		3,728			3,728
1861.	To cattle on station, 1861 .....	2,668			

STATEMENTS proved in evidence of various witnesses in Mr. Twaddell's case as to loss of cattle, &amp;c.

Number of herd on Daroualgie Run in 1861, prior to gold discovery.

These estimates are an average of the various statements.

Mustered in January, 1861 .....	2,200
On run unmustered (say) .....	300
Calves (say) .....	500
Home herd, not included in muster (say) .....	200
	<u>3,200</u>

ACCOUNTED for after the discovery of gold on the Lachlan.

Sold (store cattle) .....	1,000
Do. (fat cattle) .....	80
Received in subsequent musters on neighbouring stations (say) .....	100
Quiet herd remaining on home station (say) .....	200
Killed for station use (say) .....	20
	<u>1,400</u>

3,200  
1,400

1,800 of all descriptions unaccounted for.

Deducting 300 for calves under twelve months in June, 1861. And over estimate will leave 1,500 head of mixed cattle unaccounted for, except on the supposition that they were driven off and lost by the influx of miners.

These

These are variously estimated at from £2 10s. to £3 10s. without the run, and from £5 to £6 with the run, being £3,750 or £5,250 without the run, and £7,500 and £9,000 with the run.

It was proved that in 1861, prior to the discovery of gold on the run, Mr. Twaddell had refused £5,000 for one half of the stock and station.

Also, that he made a forced sale of 1,000 head, at an estimated loss of £750 on their value without the run, after the discovery of gold. 35s. per head.

Also, that £4,000 was offered prior to the gold field being proclaimed on the Lachlan, for one half-share of 2,000 head of cattle and the station belonging to Mr. Ranken, adjoining Mr. Twaddell's run, and estimated by all the witnesses, including the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to be of the same value as Daroualgie, which offer was refused.

All the witnesses agree that the Daroualgie run was for years rendered useless for a cattle run by the presence of 25,000 miners upon it; and that prior to such influx of miners it could have been sold at from £5 to £6 per head.

Mr. Speck, £5.

Mr. A. Bowler, £5.

Mr. J. B. Suttor, £6.

#### Recapitulation.

On Daroualgie Station in January, 1861, prior to Lachlan "rush," 3,200 head of cattle of all ages.

Recovered and sold after Lachlan "rush," 1,400.

Leaving unaccounted for, 1,800 head of mixed cattle.

Estimated without run—

At from £2 10s. ....	£4,500
To £3 10s. ....	6,300

Estimated with run—

At from £5 ....	9,000
To £6 ....	10,800
Loss upon forced sale of 1,000 head	750
Deduct 300 head for calves under twelve months, 1,500 at £3 10s. without run	5,250
Loss on sale of cattle	750

£6,000

Or at £4 with run	£6,000
Loss on sale of cattle	750

£6,750

At estimate of 1,200 head only, and run, allowing 600 for calves, and over estimate of numbers, at £1 per head under lowest value given, £4 per head	£4,800
Loss on sale of cattle	750

£5,550

Estimating the total number of cattle in January, 1861 (or when Speck offered £5,000 for a half-share in the run) at 3,000 head, his offer would have been at the rate of £3 6s. 8d. per head, which would be for 1,500 head (300 under estimated loss by Twaddell) ...

£5,000

Or at £3 per head ...

£4,500

The 480 store cattle brought on the run after the discovery of the Lachlan Gold Field are not included in these calculations, but account for the sale to Mr. Rand of 325 head in 1863, and, with the natural increase of the quiet cattle, the subsequent sale in 1866 of 500 to Mr. Smith, being the remainder of the herd.

Store cattle brought on run after the discovery of Lachlan Gold Field	480
Quiet herd remaining on run, principally breeding cows	200
Increase from 1861 to 1866	145
	825

Sold to Mr. Rand, in 1863	325
To Mr. Smith, in 1866	500
	825

825

Calculating the cattle on the run when Speck offered £5,000 for a half-share at £2,600, the price per head would be £3 18s., and the value of 1,200 head, 600 below estimated loss, £4,690.

In the matter of the compensation to Mr. Ranken, the alleged loss of cattle was only 500, the herd having been reduced by sales prior to the discovery of gold to 2,000 head. The award (£3,200) was, therefore, apparently at the rate of upwards of £6 per head with the run, on the whole estimated loss.

Assuming the number of saleable cattle on the Daroualgie station to have been 2,600, more than 1,000 under Mr. Twaddell's estimate, when he refused £5,000 for a half-share, the price would have been about £4 per head, but valuing them at £3 per head, and estimating only 1,200 head as missing, the loss would be as follows:—

1,200 head, at £3 per head	£3,600
Loss on forced sale of cattle, 1,000 head, at 35s.	1,250

£4,850

Deduct £250 for profit on 80 head of fat cattle sold out of herd

250

£4,600

The loss on the forced sale of cattle is the difference in their value sold off the run and what they would have realized sold *with* it. No other consequential damages are allowed, and the valuation is below the lowest price stated to have been current in 1861 for cattle and stations on the Lachlan, and the ascertained sales and offers for neighbouring runs.

Taking the total number of cattle by the muster in January, 1861, as 2,200, and including their increase and cattle on the run, and the home herd, the number of missing cattle would be as follows:—

Mustered	2,200
Sold and recovered	1,200
On home station	200
	1,400

Leaving

Leaving 800 unaccounted for, which at £4 10s.—the price offered for the station by Speck, taking the cattle at 2,200—would be valued at .....	£3,600
Difference between price of 1,000 head at £1 15s. and £4 10s. ....	2,750
	6,350
Deduct for profit on fat cattle, and estimate of run at £4 only per head.....	1,750
	£4,600

It must be recollected that during the years 1861-2-3 the Lachlan District was swarming with bushrangers and cattle-stealers; and I can quite understand how, under these circumstances, the cattle driven from Mr. Twaddell's run by the occupation of it for gold-mining purposes, would be picked up and disposed of in small lots for the supply of so vast a population (from 25,000 to 30,000) with butcher's meat, before any legitimate arrangements for so doing could have been organized. It is a well known fact that the cattle sold at the Lachlan Gold Fields for the first six months bore but a small proportion to the number which must have been consumed, the remainder being doubtless obtained from the neighbouring herds—not by the miners as a body—but in the manner above stated.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, G.A.

### No. 18.

MR. JOHNSON to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Western Gold Fields Office,  
Bathurst, 8 April, 1874.

SIR,

With reference to the debate in the Legislative Assembly upon the award in the matter of compensation to Mr. James Twaddell, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, the following explanation as regards my action as arbitrator for the Government, and which I have also respectfully to request may be brought under the notice of the Administration generally, or be incorporated with the other papers in the matter.

2. On examining the papers forwarded to me in connection with the case, and especially the resolution of the Legislative Assembly upon which the arbitration was based, I assumed from the wording of it, viz.,—"That Mr. Twaddell has suffered serious pecuniary damage," is "entitled to compensation," and "that the amount of such compensation should be ascertained by arbitration in the usual manner"—that the fact of serious damage having accrued to Mr. Twaddell from the trespass upon his runs and the consequent loss of cattle, had been indorsed by the adoption of the Report of the Committee, and that it only remained for the arbitrators to assess the amount of such damage in accordance with the evidence brought before them to that effect. The award was only determined after an exhaustive examination of the various witnesses and a careful analysis of their evidence, and was what appeared to me to be the minimum amount of loss, unless the whole of the evidence was discredited, and therefore nothing awarded. The character and status of the witnesses corroborating by their statements the direct evidence as to the actual damage forbade such a supposition. The main facts were distinctly and consistently affirmed upon oath, and the discrepancies were merely upon questions of opinion as to numbers, which were simply estimates, and did not enter into my final calculations. I may here state that I was well aware that the award was not binding upon the Government, and was merely an amount assessed by the arbitrators, and placed upon the Estimates for the consideration of the House, to be rejected or modified on a revision of the case. In having the formal document of award prepared, I took care that it should be drawn up in the same manner as the instruments appointing the arbitrators, to give effect to that provision, and carefully noted the evidence, in order that every information should be available of the grounds upon which the assessment was made.

3. In conclusion, I may venture to hope that the positions of responsibility and trust which I have held with unblemished reputation for so many years in the Public Service of the Colony are a sufficient refutation of any imputation of bias in Mr. Twaddell's favour, who was personally unknown to me prior to the date of the arbitration, and that this explanation of the circumstances under which the award was made will show—even if my judgment or the conclusions drawn from the evidence are erroneous—that I did not act without due consideration, but in accordance with my honest convictions as to what was a fair and reasonable amount of compensation, having had no knowledge of any sum previously asked for. I looked upon the case as a parallel one to that of Mr. Ranken's, who ten years since received by arbitration the sum of £3,200, on evidence which, having perused, seemed to me to disclose a lesser amount of damage than that sustained by Mr. Twaddell, and which was proved in a similar manner, and by the same principal witness.

I have, &c.,

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, G.A.

1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## WILLIAM CRONIN.

(PETITION OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 February, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of William Cronin, of Clarence-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, late Gold Digger,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner, in the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, was a gold digger at the Lambing Flat Gold Fields.

That having by his industry obtained sixty-five ounces and a half of gold, of the value of two hundred and eighteen pounds, your Petitioner deemed it expedient to leave the said Gold Fields, and in order to secure the gold so obtained by him he placed it in two bags, and then deposited the same with George O'Malley, Esquire, and Messieurs Griffin and Broughton, the Gold Commissioners there, and paid them five pounds for expenses of carriage of the gold to Sydney by Escort, and obtained a receipt for the same.

That three days after so depositing the said gold with the Gold Commissioners your Petitioner again waited on them with twenty ounces more of gold, and asked them to take charge of the remainder of his gold, which the Commissioners declined; and they returned to your Petitioner the gold which he had previously left in their charge.

That on the same day, after leaving the Gold Commissioners, your Petitioner being on the road from Young to Murrumbah, and having all the eighty-five ounces and a half of gold and one hundred pounds in sovereigns, and cheques amounting to upwards of one hundred pounds, in his possession, was stopped by three robbers (bushrangers); they struck him on the head with a weapon and then robbed him of all the said gold, money, and cheques, and stripped him and tied him to a tree, and left him completely destitute. Your Petitioner was set free by a stock-keeper of Mr. M'Kay, and sent to Yass Hospital for cure.

That shortly after such robbery your Petitioner became afflicted by the loss of his sight, owing to the injury he so received, and is now blind, and has no hope of ever recovering his sight, or being able to work for his living.

Your Petitioner is therefore now dependent upon the benevolence of the public for means of subsistence.

And your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will take his case into your merciful consideration, and grant him such compensation and relief as to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

his  
WILLIAM × CRONIN.  
mark.

Witness—

JOHN ROBERTSON,  
Parkley-street, Balmain.

19 February, 1874.





1873.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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MINING BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 3.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1873.*

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HERCULES ROBINSON,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 3.*

With a view to the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the auriferous and mineral lands and the creation of certain offices in connection therewith, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, under the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the expediency of making provision for the expenses consequent upon the passing of a Bill for the regulation of Mining and for other purposes.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 9 October, 1873.*

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1873.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINING BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—MINERS OF GULGONG.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 November, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned holders of miners' rights, gold-mining leases, and business-licenses, resident on the Gulgong Gold Field,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners desire to express their satisfaction that the pressing and important question of amended gold-fields legislation is now engaging the anxious consideration of your Honorable House.

That your Petitioners would remind your Honorable House that the greater portion of them have had large and varied experience of the many gold-fields systems and enactments which have existed in these Colonies since the discovery of gold in Australia, and that, having been seriously affected by their operations, your Petitioners have given these various systems and enactments their anxious and careful consideration—facts which your Petitioners hope will induce your Honorable House to attach considerable weight and importance to the representations of your Petitioners, more particularly in a matter so vitally affecting their interests as that of mining reform.

That your Petitioners have collectively (in public meeting assembled) and individually carefully examined the Bill—"To make better provision for the regulation of Mining"—now before your Honorable House; and, while they gladly recognize in it many important improvements on the present Gold Fields Act, and acknowledge also its superiority over the Gold Fields Bill introduced into your Honorable House last Session, they deem it an imperative duty to express to your Honorable House their firm conviction that many of the provisions of the present measure are thoroughly unsound in principle, and calculated to materially retard, if not paralyze mining industry in the Colony.

That your Petitioners would, therefore, respectfully point out to your Honorable House the following portions of the Bill, which they believe to be fundamentally bad, with the anxious hope and fullest confidence that your Honorable House will legislate with respect to them in such a manner as will render them unobjectionable.

That your Petitioners strongly object to that provision in clause 15 whereby one person is authorized to take possession of claims, "on behalf of any number of persons." This authority would enable an unprincipled person, by procuring a long list of names and being early on the ground, to take up an entire new lead, reef, or other gold workings, to the exclusion of the *bonâ fide* miner. This provision is diametrically opposed to that sound principle of gold-fields legislation which declares actual bodily possession to be the commencement and basis of all right to mining claims; and its baneful influence will be found to cause endless strife, litigation, and discontent, and to foster roguery, deceit, and dishonesty. To determine whether the holder of a miner's right should be allowed to take up a plurality of interests, and if so, to what extent and on what conditions, are, your Petitioners believe, among the most difficult but important duties which should devolve on the Mining Board.

That your Petitioners believe that the question of registration of claims, imperfectly provided for in clause 16, would be much more effectively and satisfactorily dealt with by Mining Board Regulations.

That your Petitioners, having referred to clause 30, providing that the "Warden *may* permit roads over mining works," and other clauses of a similar character, would most urgently but firmly remonstrate against that pernicious principle which so largely pervades this Bill, namely, the conferring on these judicial officers, the Warden, such extensive, and in many instances, unlimited, arbitrary, and discretionary powers. Your Petitioners have the fullest confidence in the justice and wisdom of Parliament in framing such enactments as will secure them in the full enjoyment of their just rights and privileges; but they wish these rights and privileges to be clearly defined by statute, thereby guaranteeing them independently of the will or caprice of any Government official. In all matters of detail where a practical knowledge of mining is essential, your Petitioners desire that the rights and privileges pertaining to their respective callings may be determined and defined (subject to the approval of the Governor in Council) by Regulations framed by the Mining Board, the members of which will be elected by and responsible to the classes to which your Petitioners belong.

That your Petitioners, for the reasons urged in the foregoing paragraph, strongly object to the power (clause 32) being conferred on the Warden of granting or refusing the suspension from work of any claim; your Petitioners believing that the events upon which any claim should be entitled to suspension, should be clearly defined by Regulations; and when these events occur, that the owners should be entitled to that suspension as a matter of strict legal right, for the time and subject to the conditions prescribed by such Regulations. Your Petitioners are convinced that if this power is left to the Wardens it will inflict a serious blow on the active and energetic prosecution of mining enterprise. For the same reasons, your Petitioners object to a similar provision, as applied to leased ground, in section 57.

That, referring to section 34, your Petitioners consider that the determination of what character of ground shall be deemed "worked and abandoned," being a question merely of practical mining detail, should be solely left to Mining Board Regulations. The inaccurate definition, in the present Regulations, of this class of auriferous land, has led, to the knowledge of your Petitioners, to shallow virgin ground being leased, contrary to the intention of existing legislation on that subject. This question should be determined by Mining Board Regulations.

That your Petitioners cannot too earnestly remonstrate against the provision contained in clause 38, which invests the Warden with the unheard of powers of granting or withholding an unlimited number of the most valuable blocks of the public domain. That your Petitioners believe that your Honorable House would consider it a rather startling proposal, in an *amending* Land Bill, to authorize a Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any other officer of the Lands Department, to grant unconditionally or withhold from granting, of his own sovereign will, an unlimited number of blocks of the best Crown Lands, each containing about seventy-seven thousand acres; but your Petitioners submit that these blocks would only bear the same proportion to the quantity of land which a free-selector is entitled to select, as one hundred acres bear to the size of a claim (say 2,000 superficial yards), which your Petitioners consider amply sufficient to be held by one miner's right. While your Petitioners fully comprehend to what a large extent their prosperity depends upon the most liberal encouragement to prospecting, yet they consider that this provision—by locking up the very lands which hold out the strongest inducement to prospectors—would effectually defeat the object sought to be attained by it. This question is one, in the opinion of your Petitioners, peculiarly within the province of the Mining Board Regulations.

That your Petitioners would respectfully direct the attention of your Honorable House to clause 39, whereby the provision of clause 34, exempting certain classes of land from leasing, may be effectually evaded and defeated, as such exempted lands can be taken up in the first place under miners' rights, and, under this clause, be immediately afterwards converted into a leasehold, thereby dispensing with the labour conditions required for a claim. Your Petitioners would suggest that the conditions upon which claims might be converted into leaseholds should be determined by Mining Board Regulations.

That your Petitioners most respectfully invite the serious consideration of your Honorable House to division three of the Bill—Mineral Leases and Licenses. By the provisions of this portion of the Bill, an unlimited number of leases—each containing 640 acres—may be taken up, by one or more persons, under pretence of mining for "any mineral or metal other than gold." This land may be such as is excluded from leasing for gold-mining purposes, under clause 34, but nevertheless, under clause 70 the lessee will be entitled to obtain a gold-mining lease of so much of the ground originally selected as he may wish to lease. Your Petitioners would humbly submit to your Honorable House that whenever any land is proved to be auriferous—whether held under mineral lease or license, or otherwise—such lands should then only be held for gold-mining purposes under the regulations and conditions applicable to Crown Lands of a similar character.

That clause 71 is incomprehensible to your Petitioners, as they believe it will be to your Honorable House.

That with respect to division four of the Bill, your Petitioners recognize in the establishment of a Mining Board the creation of a body to which Parliament delegates a limited and prescribed portion of legislative power, it being presumed that its members will possess such technical and practical knowledge as is essential to, and peculiarly fits them for, the duties of framing Regulations suitable to the complex questions connected with mining. But your Petitioners conceive that the Mining Board, as proposed in the Bill, is merely the creature of the Executive Government, to be called together at any time the Government may think fit, *or not at all* (see clause 73); to be paid by such fees as the Executive may direct, *or not paid at all* (see clause 74); and, in fact, as your Petitioners conceive, to be the mere supple and pliant instrument of the Executive Government of the day.

That to remedy the obvious defects pointed out in the foregoing paragraph, and to ensure the efficiency and, above all, the independence of the Mining Board, your Petitioners would humbly but earnestly bespeak the attention of your Honorable House to the following emendations suggested by your Petitioners. The Board should have power to perform the following acts, viz.:—elect its own Chairman; determine the times and dates of its meetings (after the first, which should be stated in the Act) and adjournments; frame regulations for prescribing the mode in which the validity of disputed elections shall be decided, and for regulating their own proceedings. The amount of remuneration to be paid to members of the Board should be fixed in the Act, and be such an amount as would secure the services of the ablest men on the Gold Fields.

That your Petitioners are strongly opposed to the employment of only three Assessors in the Warden's Court, as provided by clause 84; and would forcibly urge on your Honorable House the desirability, where Assessors are demanded, of increasing the number to four; a majority of the Warden's Court, consisting of the Warden and Assessors, to determine the matter in dispute. And your Petitioners are further of opinion that the Warden's Court should have full power to dissolve any mining partnership.

That your Petitioners are strongly in favour of the Act conferring full powers on the Supreme and District Court Judges to grant injunctions in all cases connected with mining suits; and they further recommend that the District Court Judges should have power to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court, which power is conferred on the Wardens only in the Bill.

Your Petitioners desire to express their dissent from the mode prescribed in the Bill for selecting Assessors, as being contrary to established usage, for a Judge (such as the Warden is) to select the Jury of his own Court.

That your Petitioners are strongly of opinion that the minimum of £500 provided in clause 127 is too high, and should be reduced to at least half that sum.

That

That your Petitioners have very grave objections to clause 146, which allows fourteen days' absence from claim, and defines and regulates all the circumstances which should determine forfeiture of claims. In the other Colonies your Petitioners are aware that the question of forfeiture forms an important portion of the Regulations, and they cannot see any good reason for a departure from this established practice, which has been found to afford such universal satisfaction.

Your Petitioners would strongly recommend to your Honorable House that the Act should invest the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts with powers similar to those possessed by the Judges of the Courts of Mines in Victoria (under section 166 of the Mining Statute), whereby these Judges are empowered, upon complaint of any person aggrieved, to compel Wardens, Registrars, Surveyors, or any other officer connected with the Mining Department, to perform any lawful duty which such officer may neglect or refuse to perform. Your Petitioners' experience leads them to believe that such a necessary and salutary power is not less required in this Colony than in Victoria.

Your Petitioners, in conclusion, humbly pray that your Honorable House will give the objections and suggestions contained in this Petition your serious and earnest consideration, and so perfect the Bill as to render it a complete and ample measure of mining reform.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Here follow 1,600 Signatures.]*



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MINING BILL.**

(PETITION—MINERS OF PARKES, RELATIVE TO.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 February, 1874.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

GENTLEMEN,

Your Petitioners view with satisfaction the introduction of a Bill intended to provide for the better management of the Gold Fields generally.

1st. That your Petitioners view with regret the immense powers left still undefined relating to the discretion which may be exercised by the Minister, Warden, Mining Registrar, and other officers created by the Bill, and they desire your Honorable House to make their duties distinctly defined by the Act.

2nd. Your Petitioners consider your Honorable House should leave the question of depasturing sheep, horses, and cattle to the provision of Mining Board regulation—as regards the number any one person may depasture on the Gold Fields.

3rd. Your Petitioners earnestly protest against the provision in clause 15, whereby one person may take possession of claims on behalf of any number of persons; and they would recommend that provision be struck out of the Bill; also, that clause 16 be left for Mining Boards. Clause 17, which provides for the transfer of miners' rights and business licenses. Your Petitioners are strongly opposed to that provision, and they believe that all shareholders should be possessed of miners' rights, &c., in their own names. Your Petitioners believe that one quarter of an acre is a sufficient area upon either surveyed or unsurveyed townships, and that a larger area of ground would only provide for a herd of "business site" jobbing persons who would take up the proposed acre or half acre for no other purpose but to make money, and thus subvert the proper rights of business people. Your Petitioners believe that clause 28 should come under the regulations of the Mining Board, for that body would be better able to understand the practical details suited to a mining public, and we heartily adopt the opinion on this matter as expressed by the Gulgong Petitioners. Your Petitioners view with extreme dissatisfaction the proposal to convert mineral leases into gold-mining leases, as the peculiar regulations requisite for the working of auriferous ground could never be applied to the working of copper, tin, and other minerals. Your Petitioners are of opinion that when gold is found and worked for upon a mineral lease, the ground shall be worked as auriferous, and under Mining Board regulation. Your Petitioners are of opinion that when leases are granted, the conditions shall be complied with; and further, that when leases are granted they shall be worked under the regulations of the Mining Board, and for breach of regulations shall be subject to forfeiture.

4th. Your Petitioners are of opinion that the mode of choosing jurymen and assessors (as provided by the Bill) is unsuitable for the purpose for which it is intended; and your humble Petitioners hope that your Honorable House will abandon the same, and adopt the spirit of the following Amendment:—

- (1.) It shall be lawful for miners in the month of December to nominate in writing at the office of the Mining Registrar any number of persons to serve as jurymen and assessors, the names to be posted at the office for public inspection.
- (2.) And at the time of issue of miners' rights and business licenses every person who is qualified to vote shall then and there record his vote, for as many as shall be required to make up a panel of jurymen and assessors. Those who have the highest number of votes recorded in their favour shall be declared elected for two years.
- (3.) In the event of any jurymen or assessor leaving the district, the Warden shall call to his assistance the next highest on the list of candidates who may be residing in the district; such persons to serve until the next election of jury and assessors.
- (4.) When a Warden shall require assessors or a judged jury, the same shall be balloted for, and those chosen shall be forthwith notified for attendance, which shall be compulsory, and fined for absence; and should any jurymen or assessor fail to attend, their places shall be filled up by further balloting, to make up nine persons in the panel. They shall be sworn in each trial, and the right of challenge shall extend over the whole nine.

5th. Your Petitioners feel that they are already sufficiently taxed, and they regret to see provision made in the Bill for multiplicity of fees and penalties already now too numerous.

6th. Your Petitioners believe that His Excellency the Governor may assent to the issue of leases, but the Mining Board shall make the regulations.

7th. Your Petitioners have great satisfaction in finding that your Honorable House intend to provide for Mining Boards, and in order to make the Boards effective the members of the Boards should be called together within three months after the passing of the Bill, and your Petitioners fully coincide with clause 15 of the Gulgong Petitioners, which asks for the Board to have power to regulate their own proceedings.

8th. Your Petitioners believe that an appeal against a Warden's decision should be allowed in all cases (except where the litigants have previously agreed to abide such decision), and also that when experts are required it shall be at the option of the parties to agree to call them in, and that fourteen days should be allowed for appeal instead of seven days as provided by the Bill.

9th. Your Petitioners are of opinion that £250 should be the minimum of appeal to the Supreme Court.

10th. Your Petitioners believe that all the clauses in the Bill, from 127 to 147, should be left out of the Bill, and left as the proper work for Mining Boards.

11th. Your Petitioners regret the absence of the question of "mining" in private property.

12th. Your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House will take into your earnest consideration the foregoing deliberations of your humble Petitioners, and they, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 882 Signatures.*]



1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SCOTT'S LEASING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
21 *October*, 1873.

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SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1873.

1873.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 19. THURSDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1873.

7. SCOTT'S LEASING BILL ("Formal" Motion):—Mr. Burns moved, pursuant to Notice,—  
 (1.) That the Bill to authorize and empower William Scott and George Scott to grant leases for Mining and other purposes, of certain lands devised by the Will of the late William Scott, be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.  
 (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Hay, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Combes, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Lee, and the Mover.  
 Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 25. TUESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1873.

3. SCOTT'S LEASING BILL:—Mr. Burns, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 9th October, 1873, together with Appendix.  
 Ordered to be printed.

\* \* \* \* \*

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1873.

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**SCOTT'S LEASING BILL.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on 9th October, 1873,—“ *A Bill to authorize and empower William Scott and George Scott to grant leases for Mining and other purposes, of certain Lands devised by the Will of the late William Scott,*”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses\* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Clauses and Schedules of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.

\* Cape, A. J., Esq.  
Evans, George, Esq.  
Russell, W., Esq.  
Scott, Mr. George.  
Scott, Mr. William.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill with an amendment.

J. F. BURNS,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 17th October, 1873.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1873.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns,		Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Macintosh,		Mr. Lee,
Mr. Hay,		Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Burns called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.Printed copies of the Bill *referred*; and original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.Present:—George Evans, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).William Russell, Esq. (*on behalf of Messrs. Russell and Gordon*).A. J. Cape, Esq. (*on behalf of Messrs. Hill and Cape*).

George Evans, Esq., examined.

Witness *handed in* a copy (*see Appendix*) of the last Will and Testament of William Scott, which was ordered to be appended.

A. J. Cape, Esq., examined.

Mr. George Scott called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. William Scott called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Evans, Esq., re-examined.

W. Russell, Esq., examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

On motion of Mr. Lee, Committee adjourned to Friday next, at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1873.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns in the Chair.

Mr. Grahame,		Mr. Combes,
Mr. Macintosh,		Mr. Lee,
		Mr. Hay.

Preamble further considered.

Question—"That this preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

Clause 1 *read*, amended\* (on motion of Mr. Lee), and *agreed to*.Clauses 2 and 3 *read* and *agreed to*.Schedules *read* and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report Bill with an amendment.

## SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 3, clause 1, line 31. *After* "man" *insert* "Provided also that at least ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of the said rent or rents tolls duties royalties shall be applied by the said William Scott and George Scott towards the education of their children."

## LIST OF WITNESSES.

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\* See Schedule of Amendment.

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SCOTT'S LEASING BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,	MR. LEE,
MR. GRAHAME,	MR. MACINTOSH,
MR. HAY,	MR. NELSON.

JOHN BURNS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

George Evans, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You appear before the Committee as solicitor for the Bill, to authorize and empower Wm. Scott and Geo. Scott to grant leases, for mining and other purposes, of certain lands devised by the will of the late Wm. Scott? I do. G. Evans,  
Esq.
2. Will you explain briefly to the Committee what are the objects proposed to be attained by that Bill? 15 Oct., 1873.  
The object of the Bill is to supply an omission in the will of the late Wm. Scott, who is the devisee of the lands named in the Bill, inasmuch as that will contains no power to enable the devisees to grant leases of the land, and as the property now stands no person is empowered to grant a lease. The property is one which is altogether barren as regards the general character of the ground, and is altogether useless for agricultural purposes; at the same time it is very valuable in minerals. If a lease could be granted so as to allow these minerals to be worked, the children of the tenants for life—Wm. and Geo. Scott—would derive a great and immediate benefit from it; whereas, as the property now stands, under the will, it must lie perfectly useless until the youngest child of the Scotts reaches the age of twenty-one years. At the present time the children's parents are far from well off; they are considerably in debt to various parties, and have in fact no means of properly bringing up their children.
3. So that passing this Bill will be an immediate benefit to all the parties interested in the estate? Most decidedly.
4. Are all the parties concerned in this property agreeable to the passing of this Bill? Yes. I have their written authority to its passing.
5. Is either of the Mr. Scotts here? Yes; Mr. Geo. and Mr. Wm. Scott are present, and will be called as witnesses.
6. Do you produce the will of the late Wm. Scott? It will be produced. I may mention that there is in England a power by which trustees have the authority to grant leases; and if this will had been properly drawn, so as to make these Scotts trustees, there would have been no difficulty in the matter. But as the will makes them tenants for life, without giving them power to lease, we are compelled to come to the Legislature to obtain that power.
7. Then there is no difference of opinion in regard to the desirability of passing this Bill? None whatever. There could be none, for it is manifestly to the advantage of every one concerned, since the land is completely useless as it now stands. So much is this the case, that one of the Scotts, who tried to get a living on it by agriculture, failed, and had to go into the Insolvent Court.
8. Have minerals been discovered on the land? Yes, copper has been traced through it.

G. Evans,  
Esq.  
15 Oct., 1873.

9. And are these parties prepared to take a lease of the ground and work it if this Bill be passed? Yes, they have agreed to take it so soon as the Scotts are empowered to lease; and when that is done, the children will be in the immediate receipt of an income.

10. And if that be not done the land will continue to remain unproductive? Yes. The part which it is particularly required to lease, and which is mentioned in the schedules, is altogether useless, except for mining purposes. It is purely a mineral country, and will scarcely produce a blade of grass. There is a swamp which might be fitted for agricultural purposes, but that it is not wanted to lease.

11. *Mr. Macintosh.*] How many persons are interested in this property? The persons interested are Geo. Scott, Wm. Scott, and Robt. Scott, their sons and daughters. Only Geo. Scott and Wm. Scott are married and have families. It is Geo. Scott, I may tell you, who failed in trying to make use of one of the 640 acre blocks. He endeavoured to make a living out of it by cultivation, but failed, and had to become insolvent. His interest was sold under the insolvency, and has become vested in Messrs. Edwd. S. Hill and Wm. Fredk. Cape, who purchased it.

12. And how will the children benefit by the leasing? The lessees are going to make an allowance to the children of so much per cent. on the value of the mineral raised, by way of royalty. The children have no interest whatever now, so long as their parents are living; but, by passing this Bill, you will give them an interest in the property at once.

13. Where is the property situated? On the Mulloon Creek, near Boro—near what used to be called the Long Swamp, next to the Boro Copper Mine.

14. How old is the youngest child? Only some two or three years old; but that has nothing to do with the matter, as there may be children any day, as Wm. and Geo. Scott are both comparatively young men.

15. Are not these children entirely dependent on the provisions of the will of the late Wm. Scott? Yes; but they will receive their shares under the will, even if this Bill be passed. It will in no way affect their ultimate interest in the land.

16. But it will affect the children of Wm. Scott, who may be 21 years of age? There are none of the children 21 years of age. I produce an office copy of the will of the late Wm. Scott, and I will read the devises to the Committee. The will says:—"I devise unto my son Wm. Scott all those 640 acres, and 50 acres, and 30 acres, and other devises until it comes to this; also, all those 252 acres 3 roods and 10 perches of land at or near the Mulloon Creek aforesaid, purchased by me from Government, by selection, from land put up for sale at Braidwood, on or about the 15th day of August, 1854, as follows:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, to be held and enjoyed by him during the term of his natural life, without impeachment of waste, and subject thereto unto and to the children of my said son William, in such shares and proportions and subject to such powers of appointment by him, and with such limitations over in favour of his children in every respect *mutatis mutandis* as are hereinbefore declared by me in respect of the devises made by me to my sons George and Charles." We have now to turn to the first part of the will to see what these powers are, and we find them to be, "to be held and enjoyed by him during the term of his natural life, without impeachment of waste, and subject thereto unto and to the children of my said son George Scott in such shares and proportions, and subject to such restrictions, reservations, and limitations over as my said son George by any deed or deeds, or by his last will and testament in writing, or any codicil or codicils thereto may direct, limit, or appoint the same; and in default of such appointment, or so far as any such may not extend, I give and devise the said 640 acres and 320 acres to and amongst such of the children of my said son George, as may be living at the time of his death, share and share alike, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants,—to take on their attaining their respective ages of 21 years, if a son or sons, or if a daughter or daughters, on attaining that age or marrying, which shall first happen." These are the trusts which apply to the several parcels of land to deal with which we now ask the Committee for this Bill.

17. Have you a tracing of the several parcels of land which are dealt with? No; but there is a very full and clear description given in the schedules to the Bill.

18. Could you not furnish the Committee with a tracing of these properties? No doubt one could be procured, but the description is very full. I may state that there are many precedents for a Bill such as this. There is Cleeve's Coal Mining Bill, for instance, and Dangar's Marriage Settlement Bill.

19. Yes; but in each of those cases there was a plan of the property appended to the Bill? I was not aware of that, for if I had considered it necessary I would have had a plan of these blocks.

20. *Chairman.*] You considered that your descriptions in the schedules were quite sufficient to let everybody know which land it was meant to deal with? Most certainly I did, especially as the descriptions with one exception are taken from the original Crown grants.

21. *Mr. Macintosh.*] Then you are prepared to say that the descriptions in these schedules are correct? Yes. The last is taken from a survey recently made by a surveyor, whilst the others are taken from the original Crown grants. But there can be no possibility of doubt about them, for the blocks are all adjoining each other, and the property is well known to everybody in the district.

22. Then you consider the description in the schedule to be quite sufficient without the aid of any plan or tracing? I do, or I certainly should have had a plan appended to the Bill. From my own knowledge I can say that the descriptions are very precise.

23. Have you formed any opinion as to what the difference of income from these lands would be were this Bill passed? An income can only be derived from mining or agriculture. We know at the present time that there is no income from mineral sources; and as regards agriculture we have the experience of one of the brothers who tried to carry it on and failed. There is thus no income at all from it at present.

24. Then, on the other hand, what income would be derived from the property if this Bill were passed into law? That would depend entirely upon circumstances. There would be an income in the shape of royalty on the ore taken out of the land.

25. I suppose that the work is in so preliminary a stage that you could not give an opinion? I certainly should be disinclined to do so at the present moment.

26. *Mr. Lee.*] How many children who are minors take an interest under this will? There are about fourteen children who are now minors. Robert Scott is not married.

27. You say you have obtained the consent of all the parties concerned? In answer to that I must state that I take it that the fathers will be the proper parties to look after the interest of their children, and that as there will be an income from the land if this Bill passes, whilst there is none at present, it must manifestly be to the interest of the children that the Bill should pass. Of course I have not obtained the written consent of children, some of whom are only two or three years of age; they could not in fact give a consent at that age.

28. It appears that two persons named Hill and Cape have become the purchasers of the interest of George Scott in this land? Yes; his interest under the will was sold in trying to make a living on the land; he got into difficulties and failed.

G. Evans,  
Esq.

29. He became insolvent, and his interest in this land was sold? Yes; and Hill and Cape bought it—that is a portion of it. Russell and Gordon have the other portion of it. 15 Oct., 1873.

30. Then, being unable to procure anything from the surface, your object is to take what is valuable from beneath the soil? Yes, we do not want to interfere with the surface at all.

31. What would be the result to the children from the value of the copper being removed from the land during the currency of the lease? We conceive that there will be this advantage to the children, that the land will be opened up for them, and that they will have a mine ready for working.

32. But may not the value be all gone out of the land by that time? Even so they will have been deriving an income all through in proportion to the value taken out.

33. In what way would their income be derived if this Bill be passed? It would be from a royalty on the copper raised, with a rental.

34. The royalty would be upon the amount of ore raised? Exactly.

35. Is it not just possible that the ore may be so small in quantity that at the end of the term of lease, when the children become the owners in fee simple, there may be none at all left. What then would be the worth of their interest if all the mineral is removed from the land? They will have received a royalty in proportion to the amount of ore taken out. If there is so little mineral as that in the ground there can not be much harm to them in taking it now, instead of when they come of age.

36. How are they provided for now? By their parents. There are now no receipts whatever from the land.

37. I see the preamble says, "amongst other things";—what is that inserted for? It is only a form, and nothing more, and means that there are other parcels of land devised by the will to the Scotts besides those mentioned. The will devises several lots or parcels of land to the brothers, but these are of no moment, not being suitable for mineral purposes, and they are consequently not affected by this Bill. I may say that such a thing possibly may be as that the land may be worked out by the end of the term, but that it is scarcely probable seeing that the lode has been clearly traced through the country by surface indications for a distance of 3 miles.

38. Can you point out any precedent of a Bill of this nature, where third parties are interested, being passed by the Legislature? There are many such cases.

39. Yes; in the case of original parties I know there are such cases;—but where third parties are interested, and where those parties were minors whose interests might be damnified? I think that Dangar's Bill is quite a case in point. Mr. Albert Dangar was a young man, and his children by his marriage were interested in the property affected by his Bill. There may be a numerous family by that marriage, and as many interests may grow up under that Bill as there are here, and yet by that Bill the Legislature gave the power to lease for sixty years. This Bill, however, only asks for a power to lease for twenty-one years, and that is asking no more power than the Scotts would have had if the will had been properly drawn, and they had been appointed trustees.

40. The sixty years' leases were for building leases, whereas the lease in this Bill is for mining? Exactly.

41. So that in the one case there would be a property remaining on the ground at the termination of the lease, whilst in the other the value would be taken out of the ground? If I do not mistake, Mr. Dangar's Bill gave the power to grant leases for mining as well as for building; but of course I admit at once that a building lease stands on a very different footing from a mineral lease. But there is another case in Roberts' Act, which empowered the trustees to grant leases of certain lands situated at Molong for mining purposes. There were children again in that case.

42. Are you acting for Messrs. Hill and Cape? No, Mr. Cape is acting for them. I am acting for the promoters, and Mr. Russell represents himself and Mr. Gordon.

43. *Mr. Nelson.*] Are there any mines opened on these lands? Not on the property mentioned in the Bill; but on the adjoining property there is a mine which is being extensively worked. I am informed that at one time there was a mine opened on this very property, but it had to be given up as it could not be worked without machinery.

44. There is a company called the "Mulloon Copper Mining Company";—is there not? Yes, that is the mine I allude to as being on the adjoining land.

45. Then there are no mines worked on this property at present? No, not on the land mentioned here.

46. Have there been any minerals discovered there? Yes, copper-ore has been traced through the land.

47. *Mr. Lee.*] Looking over the preamble of the Bill I find that this property was left by the testator, Wm. Scott, to three of his children, who only under the will were to take an interest in the property; but now I find, by your evidence, that we are actually dealing with fourteen children instead of three? The mere number of people interested in the Bill can hardly touch the principle of whether it is right or wrong to pass the Bill. That principle decided, whether there are two or twenty children it amounts to the same thing.

48. *Mr. Nelson.*] What area of land is affected by this Bill? 329 acres in the first schedule, and 1,280 acres in the second and third schedules; making the total area of the land 1,609 acres.

49. *Mr. Macintosh.*] Do you think that the royalty to be reserved should be known to the Committee, so that the interests of the children should be protected by the Committee? That is a question which Mr. Russell can answer much better than I could do.

A. J. Cape, Esq., called in and examined:—

50. *Chairman.*] Do you produce the probate of the will of the late William Scott? I do. It is in my custody as agent for Mr. Scarvell. I produce it on instructions from Mr. Scarvell, the solicitor for the executors of the will.

A. J. Cape,  
Esq.

51. Have your clients joined in the petition for the Bill? Yes. I appear in support of the Bill in so far as Messrs. E. S. Hill and W. F. Cape—two of the petitioners—are concerned; they are my clients; but I have been asked, as agent for Mr. Scarvell, attorney for the Messrs. Scott, to produce the probate of the will, on his behalf. 15 Oct., 1873.

- A. J. Cape, Esq.  
15 Oct., 1873.
52. You understand the nature and objects of the Bill now before the Committee? I do. My clients are amongst the petitioners, and, as their solicitor, the draft was submitted to me, and I approved of it.
53. Do you think this Bill will be sufficient to enable them to grant leases of the land? I do. There is no power under the will to grant leases; and coming to the Legislature for an Act was the only way in which that power could be obtained.
54. And you think it would be for the benefit of all the parties interested in the estate that this power should be given to them? I do.
55. *Mr. Macintosh.*] Have you seen the copy of the will of the late William Scott, produced before this Committee? I have.
56. Is it a correct copy (*copy of the will handed to witness*)? Yes; this is an office copy of the will, and the seal of the office attached to it is a guarantee of its being a true copy. The copy seems to have been made in the proper office, and the seal of this office is a proof of its correctness. It is evidently a copy made for the purpose of laying before the Committee.
57. As you are interested in this property, on behalf of your clients, can you say if any arrangement has been come to with respect to the royalty to be allowed to the children? No; that was considered to be a matter for subsequent arrangement, when the power to lease had been granted. It will be in the document itself, the lease which will be drawn up when the power is given, that the royalty will be provided for. These details are all matter for subsequent arrangement, as it would be, I think, impracticable to fix them properly now.
58. No person interested in obtaining a lease is likely to force the executors into giving an improper lease? I should think not; but William and George Scott are the executors under the will, and in giving this power to lease they would be placed somewhat in the position of trustees. In this position they would be bound to protect the interests of the children much as if an express power to lease had been given by the will. And in addition to that, the terms of the power proposed to be given by the Bill are, that they shall lease the land "for the best rent or rents, tolls, duties, royalties, or reservations, by the acre, the ton, or otherwise, to be incident to the immediate reversion that can be reasonably obtained." So that in addition to the responsibility cast upon them by the will, the Bill itself necessitates that they shall get the best rent reasonably obtainable. But without this it may be assumed that they would make the best possible bargain, not only in their own interest but in the interest of their children, whom they represent under the will.
59. Is this Bill so drawn that Cape and Hill or Russell and Gordon cannot force the Scotts into making an improper lease? It is. The leasing power is given direct to the two Scotts; but as Cape and Hill are interested in one portion, and Russell and Gordon in another, it is only right that as far as the portions are concerned in which those gentlemen are interested, the lease should only be granted with their consent. The direct power is given to the Scotts, and the power of approval is reserved to the others in regard to the portions in which they are interested, and to those portions alone. If the power to lease were simply vested in the two Scotts unconditionally, there would be nothing to protect the interests of Cape and Hill, and of Russell and Gordon; and it is to protect those interests that this consenting power is given. It would however be for the Scotts to say in the first instance what would or would not be a lease for the benefit of the children.
60. *Mr. Lee.*] Then, in point of fact, before you could lease you would require the consent of all parties? Yes; but only as to the portions in which they are severally interested. For instance, with regard to the land mentioned in the first part of the first schedule, you would require the consent of Cape and Hill; and in regard to the land in the second part of the first schedule, you would want the consent of Russell and Gordon; but neither of these parties could interfere with the leasing of the land mentioned in the second and third schedules.
61. There is thus a division of interests in the land mentioned in the first schedule? Yes; but as regards the land described in the second and third schedules the power to lease is absolute in William and George Scott. The land first mentioned in the first schedule actually belongs to Cape and Hill during the life-time of George Scott, and of course they would require to have a control over any leasing power given to the Scotts. As to the land secondly mentioned in the first schedule, that, I believe, belongs absolutely to Russell and Gordon during the lifetime of George Scott, and these gentlemen naturally wish to preserve some control over it. But as to the land described in the second and third schedules, the Scotts seek for power to lease that without any consent from any one. The only object of giving this consenting power is to preserve to the parties now interested in the land a control over the leasing. Similar powers are reserved in Clift's Coal Properties Leasing Act, and also in Albert Dangar's Leasing Act, and in Lawson's Trust Act.
62. Are those cases at all applicable to the present? In each the circumstances are very much the same. Certain life estates in lands were conferred by the various wills without any or only a limited power of dealing with these lands by leasing, thus necessitating an application to the Legislature to give or extend the power. I may add that the leasing power in this Bill was prepared almost *verbatim* from those Acts I have mentioned.
63. The preamble states that "it will be greatly to the benefit of all parties interested in the said lands that there should be a power of granting leases of the said land for mining purposes";—is that your opinion;—is there the interest of any one person which will be injured by this Bill becoming law? I apprehend not.
64. *Mr. Nelson.*] Is there at present any income at all from the property? That I am not able to say. I am merely acting professionally for two of the petitioners in the matter of this Bill, and I know very little about the value of the property. I believe, however, that the land first mentioned in the first schedule is under lease for two years, but whether any profit is made out of it I am not in a position to say.
65. *Mr. Macintosh.*] However, you give your consent to the Bill, on behalf of Messrs. Cape and Hill? I do.

Mr. George Scott called in and examined:—

- Mr. G. Scott.  
15 Oct., 1873.
66. *Chairman.*] You are one of the Petitioners named in the Bill before the Committee? I am.
67. And you think it would be for the benefit of the estate that this Bill should be passed? I think it would.
68. What revenue is now being derived from the property included in this Bill? Not any revenue at all at present.
- 69.



69. Is it land that is unfit for agriculture? The mineral land is not. With the exception of a very small portion it is only fit for mining purposes. Mr. G. Scott.
70. Getting no revenue from it now, you would wish to see this Bill passed, in order that a revenue may be derived from it? Yes. 15 Oct., 1873.
71. *Mr. Macintosh.*] Is the land not fit for grazing purposes? Not very much. There may be some rough feed on some of it; but it is not of very much account.
72. Are you the eldest of the testator's sons? I am.
73. How many children have you? Five.
74. What is the age of the youngest? The youngest is between seven and eight years of age.
75. You say the land is only valuable for minerals;—are you in possession of means sufficient to enable you to work those minerals on your own account? No, I am not.
76. So that you are unable from want of means to take advantage of the presence of minerals in your land? Yes.
77. And you think it would be for the benefit of your children, as well as of yourself, if advantage could be taken of the mineral deposits in your land? Yes, I believe it would.
78. Have you read the descriptions of the various properties contained in the schedule of the Bill? I have.
79. There are two schedules to the Bill—one describing land in which Messrs. Cape and Hill are interested, and land in which Messrs. Russell and Gordon are interested, and the other describing a third portion of land;—have you read them? I have.
80. Have you read them with sufficient attention to be able to say that they are correct? I have.
81. And to be able to recognize the different portions of land from the description? Yes.
82. *Mr. Grahame.*] Were there not some more in family besides you and your brother William? Yes, there is my brother Charles.
83. How many of you were there in all? There were four of us altogether—Robert, George, Charles, and William.
84. There were some daughters also? Yes; there were four daughters also.
85. Are they interested in the will? No; there is only one female interested in the will, and that is my sister Betsy. She is of age and married, and her interest is not in this property mentioned in the Bill, but in the Mulloon grants. That is her property under the will, and it has been leased for mining purposes.
86. Have you resided on this property? Yes. I am living there now.
87. Your sister's interest is in another property? Yes; in the Mulloon. She is married and took possession of it, and has leased it to the Mulloon Copper Mining Company for twenty-one years.
88. *Mr. Macintosh.*] Your father's property was divided under his will amongst his children? It was.
89. And these three parcels mentioned here are those in which William, George, and Robert Scott are interested under the will? Exactly.
90. No others of the family are interested in this ground? No.
91. Your father by his will gave other property to his other children, and the portions mentioned here to his sons William, George, and Robert? Yes.
92. *Mr. Grahame.*] How were the other branches of the family to be provided for—your sisters for instance? They got properties given to them.
93. They were not cut out of the partition of the property? No; they were all provided for.
94. By receiving other properties? Yes.
95. They are not mentioned in the will, however? No. Only one sister is mentioned in the will,—my sister Betsy, who got the Mulloon property. The others are not mentioned.
96. We want to be satisfied on this point so that at some future day the husbands of your sisters may not come forward and say that we have been dealing behind their backs with the interest of their wives? There is no chance of that. The only parties interested are those who are mentioned in the Bill.
97. Your sisters' husbands are interested in other properties? Yes. None of them have any interest in these properties.
98. Have you read this Bill carefully? I have.
99. And are you able to say with certainty that it does not deal with property in which other members of your family besides yourself and your brothers William and Robert are interested? I am.
100. It simply deals with those properties in which you three only are interested? It does.
101. *Mr. Nelson.*] Are these lands bringing in any rental? None.
102. And you would derive a benefit from the passing of this Bill? Certainly.
103. And any benefit you might derive would be shared by your children—would go towards their education? Yes, partly.
104. *Mr. Grahame.*] Could you not be able to let that land to some of your neighbours for grazing—I believe it was let once before? Yes; but we could not let it now for anything of this kind. It is of no great account.
105. *Chairman.*] At all events you would not be able to let it for grazing for anything like the rent you would obtain from it for mining purposes? No, without it was just a small portion that is suitable for agriculture. The other is all barren ranges, unfit for anything.
106. *Mr. Macintosh.*] I see that by the will, Elizabeth Ann Scott got a portion of 30 acres, another of 38 acres, besides some other blocks of land? She did.
107. That I suppose was regarded as her share? Yes.
108. And she has taken possession of them under the will? She has.

Mr. William Scott called in and examined:—

109. *Chairman.*] You have joined in the Petition to Parliament to pass the Bill now before the Committee? I have. Mr. W. Scott.
110. Do you think that giving a power to lease these lands will be for the benefit of all parties concerned in them, under the will of your late father? Yes, I think so. 15 Oct., 1873.
111. Do you think that you will be able to get a larger revenue from the land by leasing it for mineral purposes than you would if you rented it for grazing? I do.

- Mr. W. Scott. 112. And in your opinion are the interests of all the parties concerned in the land properly protected under the Bill? I believe they are.
- 15 Oct., 1873. 113. Have you looked at the schedules to the Bill? I have.
114. And have read them carefully? Yes.
115. Are you able to say whether they are correct or not? I believe they are quite correct.
116. *Mr. Macintosh.*] How many children have you? Eight.
117. What age is the youngest? Two years old.
118. You have a brother named George? I have.
119. Are you aware if he was ever insolvent? Yes, he was.
120. And through his insolvency his interest in the property fell into the hands of Messrs. Hill and Cape? It did.
121. Those gentlemen are quite willing that this Bill should be passed? Yes, as far as I am informed, they are.
122. You have read the descriptions of the land contained in the schedules? I have.
123. And you are of opinion that the blocks are correctly described? Yes.
124. So that they could be recognized at once, and that there could be no mistake about the particular lands affected? Yes, I think so.
125. What revenue do you expect to derive from the land in the event of its being leased as you wish? I can hardly answer that.
126. Have you sufficient means yourself to develop this mineral property? I have not.
127. That, I presume, is one of the reasons why you wish for the power of leasing, given by this Bill? It is.
128. So as to derive an income from the land for the benefit of your children? Yes.
129. You have some sisters? Yes. Four.
130. Neither of them is interested in any of the property dealt with by this Bill? Not in any way.
131. They took other property as their share? They did.
132. Which they have taken possession of? Yes.
133. And they have no interest whatever in these portions of land? None at all.
134. *Mr. Lee.*] Have you parted in any way with your interest in these lands? No, not my interest in regard to the copper mine.
135. But your interest under the will;—have you dealt with that? Yes. It is under a mortgage, but I have not parted with it.
136. Has there been any means of obtaining a revenue from the land since it has been under the operation of the devise in the will? No. It is no good for feeding stock on, for it is very poor land. There are perhaps 30 or 40 acres of good land out of it, but the rest is all poor and bad, and fit for no other purpose than mining.
137. You do not know to what extent the minors will benefit under the operations of this Bill? If the mines turn out good, it cannot help being a benefit to them, but I cannot say to what extent. There is every indication of valuable mineral all over the ground.
138. On the surface? Yes, and all round.
139. *Mr. Macintosh.*] You say that your share of the property is under mortgage? It is.
140. Is the mortgagee a party to this Bill? He is.
141. Your brother's property is also mortgaged? No; it is sold.
142. Have you no means of paying off your mortgage? None.
143. What is your occupation? I am a farmer.
144. And do you reside on this property? I do.
145. But your income is not sufficient to allow you to develop the minerals it contains? It is not.

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George Evans, Esq., recalled and examined:—

- G. Evans, Esq. 146. *Chairman.*] Do you produce a mortgage deed? Yes; I produce before the Committee the mortgage deed in the matter of Wm. Scott. In this matter I represent Mr. W. A. M'Crea. (*Document produced.*)
- 15 Oct., 1873.

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Wm. Russell, Esq., called in and examined:—

- Wm. Russell, Esq. 147. *Chairman.*] You are one of the parties to the Petition and one of the promoters of the Bill now before the Committee? I am.
- 15 Oct., 1873. 148. Do you think it would be for the benefit of the estate generally, and of all parties interested in the property if this Bill were passed into law? I have no doubt whatever of that. It would benefit not only William, Robert, and George Scott, but their children also. I know the families, and I know they very much require the assistance this Bill will give them.
149. It is stated that by this power being given, the infants will be more benefited than any of the other parties;—is that your impression? If the mines are good I am sure of it. I was on the land a few months ago, and saw the families of the Scotts. The ground in question is contiguous to the land of the Mulloon Copper Mining Company, where they have been working the mines for some years past, but as yet without any profitable result. A vein of copper has been opened upon George Scott's land, but owing to the uncertainty of tenure the parties interested have not been willing to go to the expense of putting machinery on the ground, and of erecting furnaces, without which there is no chance of profitably working the ground. I have asked a good many persons to join in this if only to invest a few pounds, but they have declined, principally on account of the uncertainty of tenure. It requires a good many thousands of pounds to develop a copper mine, and it would not do to sink money upon land which might be taken out of our hands at any moment. Even on the Mulloon, which has been working for so long a time, and which belongs to one of the members of the Scott family, there is no machinery yet. As regards the property, all George Scott's interest has been alienated by him by mortgage, under which the land was sold and part was purchased by Messrs. Hill and Cape; and next, his interest became alienated by his insolvency. In regard to that point, I produce the certificate of the fact of George Scott's insolvency, under the hand of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates. (*Document produced.*)

150. Therefore George Scott's interest has altogether passed away? Yes. Besides that alienated to Hill and Cape, nearly 50 acres of George Scott's interest in the land have been bought by Mr. Wallace Gordon and myself; and in so far as that is concerned we have joined in asking for this Bill. I may mention, however, that though the whole of George Scott's life interest has been altogether devised from him, it is not intended by Hill and Cape or Russell and Gordon to shut him out from any advantage to be derived from working the land as a mine, for they purpose giving him an interest in the proceeds of the mine from the beginning, for the benefit of himself and his family. From what I saw on my visit I should say that he appears to be in very humble circumstances; and the same is the case with regard to Wm. Scott. They both have a numerous family of children. They were very interesting children indeed, but apparently not brought up in accordance with the station they ought to occupy, for the want of means to furnish them with either proper maintenance or education. I was particularly taken with the children, who appeared to form a most interesting family, but they were evidently greatly neglected, I mean of course in the way of education, and arising, as I have said, from the want of means on the part of the parents. I have seen the land mentioned in the Bill, and besides making a personal inspection of them, I have had frequent conversations with miners acquainted with the locality, and perfectly conversant with mineral indications. These men assure me that the indications of copper are very good indeed, and that they extend for a distance of about 3 miles along the whole of these sections mentioned in the Bill. They are a regular continuation of the Mulloon lode. The land consists of a series of low hills, round the feet of which runs the Mulloon Creek, and the copper extends along the range of hills. The land is very barren, producing no grass fit for feeding stock, and the estate is a complete solitary wilderness at present. The general impression of those best capable of judging is, that there is copper there to last for a very long time—that is at a depth. In order to reach the main lode a shaft would have to be put down to a great depth.
151. *Mr. Macintosh.*] Then you believe it to be a continuation of the Mulloon lode? Yes. It is supposed to be so. The Mulloon Company had to put down a shaft to the depth of 118 feet before they came upon any large amount of copper.
152. *Mr. Nelson.*] To your knowledge, can anyone entitled to an interest in this estate be in any way injured by the passing of this Bill? I think not.
153. Would those interested be benefited? To my idea they would be so. As far as the Scotts are concerned they must be so, for it would at once give them the means of educating their children, a thing that is now quite neglected. I may mention that in Dangar's Act a power to lease for sixty years was given; the power was limited in the will to seven years, so that the Act was passed in contravention of the will of the testator. In case there would be no opposition to the will of the testator the omission of the power to lease was perhaps simply a matter of forgetfulness on the part of the person who drew the will. This sort of thing often happens in the interior, as wills have frequently to be drawn in a hurried manner by professional men, who may not perhaps at the moment have books or authorities on wills to refer to.
154. *Mr. Grahame.*] How old is the youngest child? A mere infant—not more than two years of age.
155. And you would give power to grant a lease for 21 years? Yes; I do not consider that at all an extraordinary power. Robarts' Bill gave power to lease for 40 years, and Dangar's Bill extended the power to lease to 60 years.
156. *Mr. Macintosh.*] In the event of the mines proving a failure, would that have the effect of injuring these parties? No. It would only injure those who advanced money to develop the mine.
157. But not the Scotts? No; they would not be liable for anything. Those who have confidence in the mine, and advance money for working it, will take all the risk.
158. The children would not be prejudiced? Only to this extent—that they would be deprived of any income they might expect to derive from the mine.
159. *Mr. Grahame.*] Would not those who had got the lease take up the land during the term? No. It is not proposed that the lease shall interfere with the surface—with the grazing or cultivation.
160. From my recollection of the land, I am under the impression that it would be suitable for grazing—it is not first-rate pasture, nor would it do very well for sheep, but I think it would answer very well for cattle? It may be so. There is one place—the swamp; that is very good land; but in my long experience I have seen numerous instances of the inexpediency of tying up lands for a life estate, after running over very many years. There is one case—that of the Underwood Estate—in which some of the devisees actually became insolvent through the property being devised for life estate.
161. *Mr. Lee.*] In what way do you contemplate giving the children an interest—by a rent, a royalty, a per centage, or how? By a royalty.
162. In what way will that be assured to them? That will be settled with the trustees in the lease, when they get power to give one.
163. It will form part of the terms of the lease? Yes, at present, or during George Scott's life, his family can derive no benefit from the land, but by this Bill they will be provided with the means of subsistence.
164. And I understand you to say distinctly, that that would form part of the terms of the lease? Yes; so that if these mines go on successfully they will be in the receipt of a comfortable income.
165. But if they turn out badly? In that case they will be no worse off than they are; they would then get nothing, as they now get nothing. They would have to stand or fall with the success of the speculation.
166. *Mr. Macintosh.*] Is there any person interested in these lands besides those who are present, or who are represented here to-day? I think not. I can only say that I have had this matter under my notice during the last ten months, and that I have paid very great attention to it; and I know of no other persons than those you have heard of to-day.
167. And all the adult portion of those interested are represented here? Yes, and the children too by their parents. My own opinion is, that you could not possibly have a stronger case than this for the propriety of giving the power to lease.

Wm. Russell,  
Esq.  
15 Oct., 1873.

## SCOTT'S LEASING BILL.

## APPENDIX.

[*Handed in by George Evans, Esq., 15 October, 1873.*]

THIS is the last will and testament of me, William Scott, of Long Swamp, in the Colony of New South Wales, farmer: I direct the payment of all my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, by my executors, hereinafter named, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease. I give and devise unto my son, George Scott, all those six hundred and forty acres of land, situate at Grabberdedrach, in the county of Murray, in the said Colony of New South Wales, and which was granted to me by grant bearing date the fourth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six. And also those three hundred and twenty-nine acres, or thereabouts, of land, being the southern portion of six hundred and fifty-eight acres of land situate at the Mulloon, in the said county and Colony, granted to me by grant dated the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, to be held and enjoyed by him during the term of his natural life, without impeachment of waste, and subject thereto unto and to the children of my said son George Scott, in such shares and proportions, and subject to such restrictions, reservations, and limitations over as my said son George, by any deed or deeds, or by his last will and testament in writing, or any codicil or codicils thereto, may direct, limit, or appoint the same, and in default of such appointment, or so far as any such may not extend, I give and devise the said six hundred and forty acres, and three hundred and twenty-nine acres, to and amongst such of the children of my said son George as may be living at the time of his death, share and share alike, as tenants in common, and not as joint-tenants,—to take on their attaining their respective ages of twenty-one years, if a son or sons; or, if a daughter or daughters, on attaining that age or marrying, which shall first happen. I devise all those three hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, being the northern portion of the said six hundred and fifty-eight acres, at the Mulloon aforesaid (and upon which I now reside), to my wife, Ann Scott, for her life, and after her death, to my daughter, Elizabeth Ann Scott, her heirs and assigns. I give and devise unto my son, Charles Scott, all those six hundred and forty acres of land at Grabberdedrach, in the said county and Colony, granted to me on the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and now in the occupation of the said Charles Scott, to be held and enjoyed by the said Charles Scott for the term of his natural life, without impeachment of waste; and subject thereto, unto and to the children of my said son, Charles Scott, in such shares and proportions, and subject to such power of appointment by him, and with such limitations over in favour of his children in every respect, *mutatis mutandis*, as are hereinbefore declared by me in respect of the devise made by me to my son George Scott. I devise unto my son William Scott all those six hundred and forty acres of land at the head of the Mulloon aforesaid, granted to me on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine; also, all those fifty acres of land, near Modbury, in the county of Murray aforesaid, granted to me on the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty; also, all those fifty acres of land, also near Modbury aforesaid, granted to me on the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; also all those thirty acres of land, also near Modbury aforesaid, at Johnson's paddock, granted to me on the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; also all those fifty acres of land, near Modbury aforesaid, granted to me on the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty; also all those thirty acres of land at the Black Range, in the county of Murray aforesaid, granted to me on the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; also all those fifty-two acres two roods of land, near Modbury aforesaid, purchased by me from Government; also all those forty-seven acres one rood, near Modbury aforesaid, also purchased by me from Government; also all those two hundred and fifty-two acres three roods and ten perches of land, at or near the Mulloon Creek aforesaid, purchased by me from Government, by selection from land put up for sale at Braidwood, on or about the fifteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, as lots numbers one, two, three, four, five, and six,—to be held and enjoyed by him during the term of his natural life, without impeachment of waste and subject thereto, unto and to the children of my said son William, in such shares and proportions, and subject to such powers of appointment by him, and with such limitations over in favour of his children in every respect, *mutatis mutandis*, as are hereinbefore declared by me in respect of the devises made by me to my sons George and Charles. I devise unto my son, Robert Scott, all those six hundred and forty acres of land, situate near Long Swamp, in the Colony aforesaid, granted to me by grant dated the seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; and also all those six hundred and forty acres of land in the county of Murray aforesaid, granted to me by grant dated the fourth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, to be held and enjoyed by him during the term of his natural life, without impeachment of waste and subject thereto, unto and to the children of my said Robert, in such shares and proportions, and subject to such powers of appointment by him and with such limitations over in favor of his children in every respect, *mutatis mutandis*, as are hereinbefore declared by me, in respect to the devises made by me to my several sons hereinbefore mentioned. And in default of such children or child of my said son Robert, I devise the said six hundred and forty acres of the land near the Long Swamp aforesaid, unto and to my said son Charles, and his children in the same manner, for the same estate, and with the same powers of appointment as are hereinbefore declared with respect to the devise hereinbefore made to him and them. And I devise three hundred and twenty acres, being the northern half of the said six hundred and forty acres of land at Mulloon aforesaid, unto and to my said son George and his children, in the same manner, for the same estate, and with the same powers of appointment as are hereinbefore declared with respect to the devise hereinbefore made to him and them. And I devise three hundred and twenty acres, being the southern half of the said last-mentioned six hundred and forty acres unto and to my said son William and his children, in the same manner, for the same estate, and with the same powers of appointment as are hereinbefore declared with respect to the devise hereinbefore made to him and them. I give and devise unto my daughter, Elizabeth Ann Scott, her heirs and assigns, all those thirty acres of land near Tomboye, in the county of Saint Vincent, in the said Colony, granted to me on the thirtieth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; also, fifty-two acres of land at the Tumumera Flat, near Tomboye aforesaid, granted on the thirtieth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; also, all those thirty-eight acres of land at Nungee Nunbell Creek, near Tomboye aforesaid; also, all those other thirty-eight acres of land at the same place; also, all those forty acres of land near Tomboye aforesaid; and also, all those thirty-one acres of land, near Tomboye aforesaid, Jerrick-nora Creek—the last four parcels of land having been granted to me by several grants, dated the thirtieth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. I bequeath to my said wife all my furniture and household goods and consumable stores absolutely, and as to all the residue of my real and personal estate of every kind whatsoever I devise and bequeath the same unto my said wife and my said daughter, Elizabeth Ann Scott, share and share alike. And I declare that any female who shall take and enjoy, or who may hereafter take and enjoy, any real or personal estate under this my will, shall take and enjoy the same as her separate estate, without the control or interference of any present or future husband. I appoint my said sons, George Scott and William Scott, executors of this my will; and I appoint my wife guardian of my said daughter, Elizabeth Ann Scott, during her minority. I hereby revoke all former and other wills made by me, and I declare this to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at Braidwood, in the Colony of New South Wales, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.—William Scott, by E. A. Scarvell. Signed by Edward Augustus Scarvell as the last will and testament of the said testator, in his presence and by his direction, and such signature acknowledged by the said testator in the presence of us present at the same time, who, in his presence, at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.—J. H. Griffin, Braidwood; J. W. Bunn, J.P., Braidwood.

15 January, 1869.—This day, upon petition, probate of the last will and testament of William Scott, deceased, was granted to George Scott and William Scott (sons of deceased), the executors named in the said will. Testator died 18 Nov., 1868. Goods sworn at £1,400. Probate dated the same day as granted.—For the Prothonotary, F. H. STEPHEN, Chief Clerk of Supreme Court.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1873.

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TIN-BEARING COUNTRY, NEW ENGLAND.

(REPORT OF MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR WILKINSON ON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 October, 1873.*

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR WILKINSON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

14 July, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, that I have further examined the Cope's Creek and other tin-bearing localities in the district of Inverell; and, in accordance with your instructions, I now forward you the following additional observations on the geology of this interesting and important district.

Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt, as you are aware, in 1842-43, made a cursory exploration of the western part of New England, and gave a short description of its geological features; but in 1853, the Rev. W. B. Clarke made a more extensive examination of the whole district, and, in his report (dated 7 May, 1853) to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, drew attention for the first time to the probable occurrence of extensive deposits of tin ore. He then stated that "wolfram and oxide of tin, with tourmaline, occur near Dundee and in Paradise Creek, and it is probable that this ore of tin is plentifully distributed in the alluvia of other tracts, as I have found it amidst the spinelle rubies, oriental emeralds, sapphires, and other gems of the detritus from granite." That these anticipations have been realized is attested by those valuable deposits of tin ore, which have now been proved such an important addition to the vast mineral resources of New South Wales.

As, however, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, in his report to which I shall hereafter make frequent reference, dwells more particularly on the leading geological features of the Northern Districts, I will do myself the honor, having the benefit of his previous researches, to give you a more detailed description of that part of the tin-bearing country which lies chiefly to the south and east, and within a radius of about 25 miles from Inverell.

The principal tin mines within this area are those on Cope's Creek, Middle Creek, and on the Macintyre River at Elmsmore and Newstead.

From Newstead the Macintyre River has a westerly course to Inverell,—distance about 12 miles; it is then diverted in a northerly direction by the high basaltic range of Table Top. Middle Creek, coming from the S.E., flows into the Macintyre, a short distance above Inverell; whilst Cope's Creek, lying about 10 miles further south, takes a westerly course and joins the Gwydir or Big River.

The general aspect of the intervening country is very uneven and rough, consisting of rugged hills more or less thickly timbered, and rocky gullies and creeks, which in places have their channels cut into wild precipitous ravines, as on Lower Cope's Creek, where also several fine waterfalls may be seen.

By observations with an aneroid barometer, the township of Inverell is about 2,010 feet above the level of the sea; and the vicinity of Cope's Creek is from 300 to 800 feet higher.

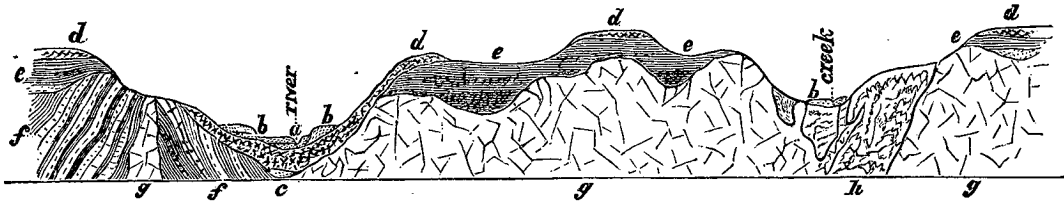
For clearness of description, it may be well to arrange the formations separately in the following order:—

Recent...	...	...	...	...	Quaternary.
Pleistocene	...	...	...	...	} Tertiary.
Pliocene	...	...	...	...	
Miocene	...	...	...	...	
Carboniferous...	...	...	...	...	} Primary.
Granites	...	...	...	...	
Greenstone	...	...	...	...	

I would here premise that, in using the above terms pleistocene, pliocene, &c., I do so in a measure provisionally, as expressing the *relative* ages of the formations to which they are applied; for, in the absence of fossil evidence, as the Rev. Mr. Clarke has pointed out (in his *Remarks on the Sedimentary Formations of N. S. Wales*), the exact age of some of the N. S. Wales tertiary deposits cannot be

definitely ascertained. Nevertheless, as those I have examined in the Inverell District correlate, both in lithological character and in their relation to the physical geology of the country, with formations of the above-mentioned ages in Victoria, where the tertiary divisions are more clearly defined, and with which I am personally familiar, the use of the above terms may be justified here.

Fig. 2.



Sketch section showing relative positions of the formations:—*a*, recent river deposits. *b*, pleistocene terrace drifts along river valley. *c*, newer pliocene "lead," covered by basaltic trap. *d e*, older tertiary tin-bearing gravels, clays, and ironstone, containing lower miocene fossils, leaves, and plant-stems. *f*, carboniferous strata, upheaved by granite. *g h*, greenstone trap, penetrated by granite dykes.

#### RECENT.

The deposits under this head are too well known to require much comment. They embrace all those river drifts, alluvial and other surface accumulations, which are in course of formation at the present time. They are of great economic importance both to the agriculturist and to the miner. In the Cornic Tin Mine, Cope's Creek, eight men have washed out 6 to 8 cwt. of stream tin per day. Further up Cope's Creek, in the Lyngarra Mine at Captain Swinton's Station, and in the adjoining Victoria Tin Mine, even richer yields have been obtained.

This locality, I believe, contains the richest and most permanent of the *recent* tin deposits in the district. On Middle Creek, about 30 tons of ore were obtained by fifteen men in three months; well cleaned ore is worth at the mine from £50 to £60 per ton. Other instances might also be given to show the value of the *recent* alluvia. They are perhaps the most easily worked of all the tin deposits; but occurring as they do, along the creek-beds, the mining operations are very likely to be impeded by floods, of which miners have had discouraging experience during the past summer months.

Gold has been found, though not in sufficient quantity to pay, in all the tin-bearing deposits. Sapphires are of common occurrence; some of them are of large size and good colour, and work up to £15 or £20; the miners, however, pay but little attention to the saving of them.

As included with the *recent* accumulations, may also be mentioned the frequent additions of muddy sediment deposited over the river flats and other low-lying lands by floods. This may be realized from the effects of the late heavy flood at Inverell, which bear testimony as to the thickness of the sediment left on the floors of the houses and on the river flats after but one inundation. The enormous amount of earthy matter thus annually brought down by streams and redeposited is very apparent.

Whilst these accumulations are taking place, other effects of denudation may be noticed. I refer to those deep dykes or gullies now furrowing the sides of hills and cutting through the alluvial flats. They may be well seen on the river flats near Inverell, where twenty years ago the rain-water would spread out and flow away over the unbroken surface of the ground; it has since eroded channels, 10 or 15 feet deep, which had their origin in the narrow gullies formed by dray-tracks and cattle-pads. To what extent these newly formed drainage channels, by the greater facilities they afford for the rain-water to run off, may increase the liability of the rivers and creeks to be flooded in the future, is a subject not unworthy of some consideration.

#### PLEISTOCENE.

The pleistocene formation includes those drift deposits forming alluvial flats which are found more or less in all the valleys, and through which most of the present streams have worn their channels.

They consist of gravel, sand, clays, and loam, varying in arrangement, and their composition depending very much on the nature of the rocks from which they have been derived. Thus, in granite country, detritus is of a coarse sandy character, with a little quartz drift; that from the older tertiary formation consists chiefly of water-worn gravel and sandy ferruginous clays; from the basaltic trap have resulted thick deposits of black and red loamy clay, affording a very fertile soil; and those extensive alluvial flats along the Macintyre River are formed of the detritus from all these rocks, together with that brought down by the river from other formations in distant localities. In the valley of the Macintyre, as in the river valleys in other parts of the Colony, several of these alluvial deposits occur at different heights, forming terraces of the sides of the valleys. (See fig. 2, *b*.) One patch of this drift, consisting of large water-worn boulders and pebbles, may be seen on the south bank of the river near Inverell; it rests on basalt, at about 40 feet above the bed of the river, and is now out of reach of floods. These terrace drifts, therefore, mark the successive levels of the valley as it became gradually scooped out and deepened by the action of the drainage water flowing down from the high ranges of the Cordillera.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke, referring to these geological features, remarks:—"Looking to the Colony of New South Wales, we find that in more than one instance the present river channels have deepened since the drift first began to crowd their banks. I have traced one of those drift streams, sometimes at great heights above the valleys, for more than 80 miles."

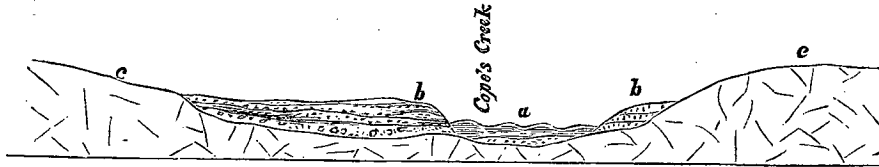
The river flats form rich agricultural land, and have been taken advantage of for that purpose.

In the creeks and gullies traversing the granite country, the alluvial deposits are all tin-bearing; but, being often of considerable thickness—sometimes 20 feet—they are not so easily worked, on account of the great amount of stripping required, as the shallower and more recent drift along the beds of the creeks.

At the Lady Emily Tin Mine, Cope's Creek, the pleistocene drift, consisting of coarse rounded drift and yellow sandy clay, is about 16 feet thick; the wash-dirt varies up to 5 feet thick, and from it as much as 4 lbs. of stream tin to the dish have been obtained.

The following is a sketch section across Cope's Creek, near this mine:—

Fig. 4.



*a*, recent alluvial, 8 feet thick, with 2 feet of wash-dirt. *b*, pleistocene drift, 16 feet thick—from 1 to 5 feet wash-dirt. *c*, granite.

As to the permanency of the yield of tin ore from these alluvial deposits it is impossible to speak with certainty; but even a cursory examination of Cope's Creek and its vicinity cannot but convince one that the tin-bearing ground as yet unworked will afford continuous and profitable employment to miners for some years.

Besides the alluvia along the creeks, several rich patches of surfacing from 1 to 4 feet thick have in various places been opened, the wash-dirt requiring but little "stripping," and yielding from 15 to 30 lbs. of tin ore to the cart-load of dirt. Messrs. Ross, Martin, and Irwin's mine, near Captain Swinton's station, Cope's Creek, and Messrs. Reeves & Co.'s mine, Long Gully, are instances. The richness of these surface deposits, together with the angular form of the tin ore, often indicates the proximity of lodes in the underlying granite, to the breaking up of which the supply of tin ore is due. Owing to these numerous tin veins or lodes, the surface soil, where derived from the granite, has been found almost everywhere to contain tin ore. We may reasonably believe, therefore, that these rich patches of surfacing already opened are but a few amongst the many that will yet be discovered and profitably worked.

About 2 miles above Mrs. Anderson's station, on Newstead Creek, a deposit of tufaceous limestone occurs; it is 4 feet thick, and rests on calcareous clay, and lies at the junction of trap with carboniferous rocks. Springs issuing from those rocks are evidently the origin of this limestone. It is now being quarried and burned, and yields lime of fair quality.

#### PLIOCENE.

Next in order of sequence is the basaltic trap. For the miner this volcanic rock has but little interest, but to its influence the best pastoral and agricultural land in the district chiefly owes its fertility; a reflection that may afford some consolation to those who in wet weather deplore the existence of the notorious "black soil" of Inverell, for, as before remarked, it is the disintegration of the trap that has produced this fertile soil.

Around the township of Inverell, and in places throughout the whole district, the basalt formation occurs. It extends for some distance to the westward; and to the south-west it forms the watershed between the Gwydir and Macintyre Rivers.

The basalt varies greatly in thickness. At Inverell it forms the bed of the Macintyre, and on the west bank attains a thickness of several hundred feet; while a short distance to the eastward, on the Newstead Road, it occurs only a few feet thick, capping a hill about 200 feet above the level of the river. Many other similar instances might be mentioned which mark the uneven surface of the ground at the period of the volcanic eruption, when a flood as it were of molten basalt overflowed the country. Within the district I have examined I have not been able to determine any of the points of eruption whence this lava issued, unless the tufaceous trap of Table Top may perhaps indicate that hill as one, but this is doubtful.

From what the Rev. Mr. Clarke's report states, it appears that the volcanic vents lie to the eastward. The trappean rocks are described as "bursting through both granite and porphyry and overflowing them; they form the culminating points of the Cordillera on the Ben Lomond Range, and break out along the spurs from that range in various places on the western falls. That they have issued from the granite is shown very remarkably by several examples along the banks of the Macintyre, a little below the junction of Onerra Creek, and upon the broken ranges between the head of Paradise Creek and the junction with the river."

Near the junction of Newstead Creek with the Macintyre, the basalt appears to have filled up an old valley, and the same features are noticeable further down the river, near Brodie's Plains, and again at Inverell. An examination of the country to the eastward may possibly show this old valley to have been in pliocene times that of the Macintyre, down which the basaltic lava stream poured, and damming it up, caused the drainage water to erode a fresh channel, forming the existing valley, which during the succeeding pleistocene and recent times has not been deepened to the level of the old valley. (See fig. 2, *a c*.)

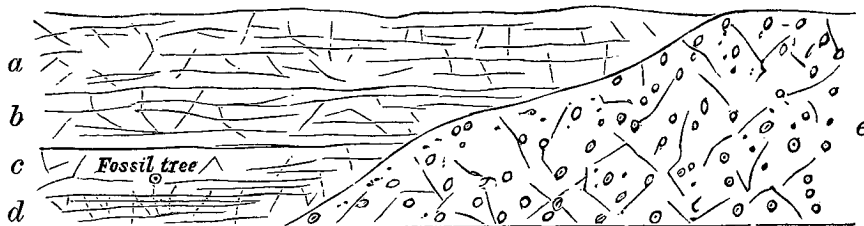
These geological features are met with in several of the newer pliocene leads in Victoria, especially in the Durham lead, near Ballarat, where the lava has flowed down a valley and covered up the bed of the old stream or lead with a thickness of nearly 300 feet of basalt. In New South Wales similar auriferous leads occur at Lucknow, Gulgong, &c. As, therefore, these leads traversing gold-bearing formations have been found highly auriferous, it is not improbable that the Newstead one may contain payable stream tin, provided, of course, that it has passed through stanniferous granite country; however, I cannot speak, my examination not having extended further to the eastward.

Another small lead, covered with basalt, occurs between Middle Creek and the Macintyre; it runs in a north-westerly direction, between two granite ranges, until it enters the Macintyre valley. This small lead has not yet been prospected, and I believe it to be well worth the attention of the miner.

An

An interesting cliff section of basalt may be seen on Mr. Colin Ross's property on the bank of the river at Inverell. The following is a sketch of it:—

Fig. 5.



*a b*, amygdaloidal basalt, much decomposed. *c*, friable cellular basalt, enclosing fragments of wood and pieces of earth. *d*, dense columnar basalt. *e*, volcanic breccia, composed of fragments of basalt of various sizes embedded in an indurated volcanic mud, much stained with peroxide of iron, which imparts to the rock varying shades of deep red and yellow. This breccia is older than the *a b c d*, and evidently formed the side of a hill on which plants were growing at the time of the basalt eruption; for at the junction of the basalt and breccia lies a thin bed of red clay, the former surface soil, in which I discovered numerous stems of plants. Some of these stems are in an upright position, and even penetrate a few inches into the basalt rock above, and several I found with the woody matter but little altered. These facts are very singular, as proving the viscid state of the overflowing basaltic lava, to have thus surrounded the small plants without destroying them, and how rapidly it must have cooled. Another interesting relic of the newer pliocene period that this section reveals is the trunk of a tree, about 2 feet in diameter, imbedded in the layer of basalt marked *c* in the above sketch.

The wood, though much changed, yet retains its fibrous structure most completely. It somewhat resembles the stringy-bark, and may possibly be a species of *eucalyptus*; but this is difficult to decide without the aid of the microscope.

Surrounding the tree is a soft substance, 2 inches thick, which was probably the bark. Small masses of yellowish earth are also scattered through the same layer of basalt. The rock above this is full of amygdaloidal cavities, containing large double hexagonal pyramids of that rare zeolite, *Hershelite*, together with calcite and minute crystals of analcune. I have also seen large radiating crystals, several inches in length, of arragonite from the trap of this locality.

The columnar structure which basalt frequently assumes may be observed in the rock marked *a* in the above sketch. The basalt has here rudely crystallized in vertical hexagonal and pentagonal columns; indeed, the flat surface of the rock across the river bed has the appearance of a roughly formed pavement of five and six blocks of stone.

In another cliff section, about 2 miles further up the river, the basalt has a radiated columnar structure, the narrow columns radiating like the ribs of an open fan, and giving to the cliff a very picturesque appearance.

At Newstead Station the basalt contains abundance of olivine, in small roundish masses, composed of an aggregate of angular grains of red, yellow, and green colours. Veins of white jasper, several inches thick, are also not uncommon in this rock.

Near Auburn Vale Station the basalt is of a trachytic character.

It has been before remarked that outliers of the volcanic trap occur in places throughout the district. These outlying vestiges of a once overspreading formation now testify of the vast denudation the land has undergone since the pliocene period. (See fig. 2, *d d.*)

#### MIOCENE.

The rocks of this period are of much economic importance, on account of the valuable deposits of stream tin which some of them contain.

Certain of these rocks are full of impressions of leaves and plant stems, which are believed to be of lower miocene age; but I shall refer to those hereafter.

The formation must have been of considerable thickness, and seems to have once covered nearly the whole district, for it is found on the summits of hills, and again filling some of the intervening depressions. The upper part consists of sandy concretionary ironstone, which sometimes assumes a pisolitic structure, from the small ferruginous concretions composing the mass. Where this is the case, the surface of the ground is often strewn with small round ironstone pebbles of the size of a pea. The ironstone is now chiefly known in outliers forming those "red hills," as they are locally called, which constitute such marked features in the country between the Macintyre and Cope's Creek.

Underlying the ironstone are red and white sandy clays, and beneath these waterworn drift and conglomerates, the latter usually occupying the sides and bottoms of the ancient valleys, and containing the tin-bearing deposits.

Owing to the enormous denudation this formation has suffered, the overlying clays and ironstones have in places been entirely removed, leaving the stanniferous gravels exposed near the present surface, and therefore easily accessible to the miner. Such is the case at the Elsmore, Stannifer, and other important tin mines.

At the Elsmore Mine this old alluvial drift has been broken up and redeposited, forming shallow surfacing near the top of a hill, where it is now being worked; but in another part it lies undisturbed, and consists of a hard conglomerate, the water-worn boulders being cemented together with a siliceous cement.

The hill on which the drift occurs formed the south side of one of the above-mentioned old valleys; the drift therefore deepens as it is followed to a lower level, and there is every probability that the wash-dirt will not decrease in richness, though the amount of stripping will be greater. The same description of conglomerate as that at Elsmore is to be met with again about 3 miles to the eastward, at the Karaula Tin



Tin Mine; it is rich in very waterworn stream tin, and I have seen specimens of it also enclosing coarse specks of gold with the tin ore.

The surfacing at the Stannifer Tin Mine, Middle Creek, is the remains of an old lead, through which the present valley has been eroded, thus leaving the gravelly bed of the old stream now in disconnected patches amidst the hills. Water-worn pebbles and boulders, up to 1 foot or more in diameter, of quartz and quartzite compose the drift, which in places is cemented into a hard ironstone grit and conglomerate. But little stripping is required, and the wash-stuff is carted for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile down to the creek and then sluiced. About 4,000 cubic yards yielded 57 tons of stream tin. Small crystals of chromic iron and one small diamond were obtained with the tin ore. I have traced this lead for about 2 miles to the westward, where it has been opened by Messrs. Burlington & Low. It has here yielded from 10 to 50 lbs. of stream tin to the load of wash-dirt. Waterworn pebbles of clear transparent and dark smoky-coloured crystal-quartz are very abundant. The drift is sometimes changed into a hard silicious and ferruginous conglomerate.

For some distance further to the westward this lead has been removed by denudation; but the red hills on the S.W. side of Middle Creek suggested its continuance in that direction and towards the Ponds Creek.

I believe that, to the fact of the present Middle Creek having cut through the old lead and redistributed its rich contents, is to be attributed the richness of the more recent alluvia in the Sydney and Ancient Briton tin mines, about 2 miles lower down the creek.

Near the head of the Ponds Creek is another similar old lead, and which I believe will become an important one; it has been partially prospected, and with good results. Several topazes of bluish-white colour were also obtained from it.

On the Boundary Tin Mine, a few miles further to the eastward, lying between two granite ranges, occurs an older basalt, of a brown and purplish colour, and much decomposed. It may possibly have some relation to the volcanic breccia underlying the pliocene basalt in the section at Inverell, and to another similar breccia exposed in a cliff section on Newstead Creek. (See fig. 6, c.) In appearance this decomposed basalt resembles some of the older basalts which are interpolated with miocene strata near Geelong, in Victoria; it may, therefore, be of the same age. It seems to lie in an old valley, and has probably covered up a lead which may be the continuation of the one just described near the head of Ponds Creek. Mr. David Wilson, Manager of the Boundary Mine, had a prospecting shaft just down about 100 feet through the basalt, bottoming on granite, without any intervening drift; but as the bed rock was dipping fast to the north the deeper ground will be found in that direction, and which the conformation of the contiguous granite ranges would also suggest.

In my former report I mentioned an old lead which crosses the New Banca Tin-mining Company's ground. I have since traced this lead for more than a mile to the south-west; its corner being marked in places by a hard white silicious conglomerate. I believe that it crosses Cope's Creek, between Captain Swinton's station and Tiongha, and that the tract of country occupied by tertiary red sandy clay, south of Cope's Creek and passing near Stanborough, indicates the course it has taken. I cannot, however, speak with certainty on this point, not having had sufficient time to examine the ground minutely.

Outlying patches of drift, partly covered by basaltic trap, occur on the hills south of Cope's Creek, near Sutherland's water, and also on the Bismarck Tin Mine.

Between Inverell and Middleton the tertiary rocks forming the red hills cover up the granite formation to a considerable extent. I am not aware of its having been prospected. There may, however, exist as payable drift in this as in those localities above described.

On the Borah Creek, which flows into the Gwydir, about 2 miles above the junction of the river with Cope's Creek, several patches of pebble-drift, ironstone, and clays, capped with basalt, mark the corner of a small lead. Not far from its source the Borah Creek crosses the lead, and for about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles further down the valley, which lies between abrupt granite ranges, it has been entirely denuded; but below this point it may be traced now and again, in a N.E. direction, by patches of drift covered with basalt. It is immediately below where the creek has first cut through the lead that the operations of the Borah Tin and Diamond Mining Company have been carried on in sluicing the more recent alluvial drift. Besides several tons of stream tin, upwards of 200 diamonds were obtained in a few months. Mr. Thos. Adams, one of the proprietors, showed eighty-six of the diamonds, which I weighed and found to average one carat grain each—the largest of them weighing 5.5 carat grains. They were mostly of a light-straw and pale-greenish colour. Several were nearly octahedral crystals, but the rest were modifications, with curved facets and edges, some appearing almost spherical in shape. Sapphires and garnets occur in the diamond-bearing drift, together with small polished black pebbles. If the diamonds have been derived from the old lead, no doubt many more will be found where it has been entirely denuded, and the tin ore and diamonds it contained have been redistributed in the alluvial deposits lower down the creek. From the Bengonover Mine (Messrs. Butler, Swansons, & Co.), about 2 miles below the Borah Mine, I examined several diamonds; the largest, not of good form, weighed 7.5 carat grains, and gave specific gravity 3.4.

At the time of my visit the diamonds were reported from the Ruby Tin Mine on the Borah Creek, about a mile above its junction with the Gwydir River.

The fact that the diamonds from the Borah Mine are found in the creek, immediately below where it has cut through the lead, suggests the impression that they have been derived from the lead. The small black pebbles associated with the diamonds may point to the former existence of another formation, but no vestige of it *in situ*, that I am aware of, now remains to prove it. The surrounding country appears to be entirely of granite. Whether the lead may be the original matrix of the diamonds is a question difficult to determine; it may, however, be mentioned that the facets and edges of the diamond crystals do not appear to be in the least degree waterworn or abraded. I have been shown two diamonds said to have been found near Newstead. Another one, as I before stated, was obtained with the tin ore from the old tertiary drift at the Stannifer Tin Mine, Middle Creek, and three others have been discovered in Darby's branch creek, at the Britannia Tin Mine.

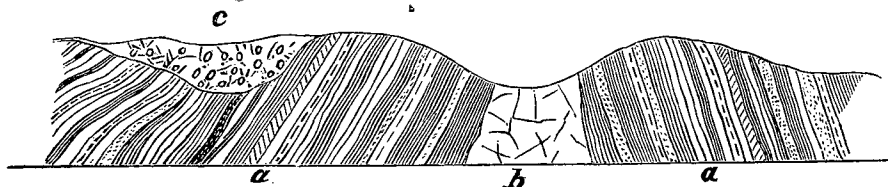
#### CARBONIFEROUS.

On Newstead Station, thin bedded shales of bluish-grey and yellow colour crop out, dipping at an angle of  $15^\circ$  in one place and almost vertical in others, with a general northerly strike. I could not detect any fossils in them, but from their lithological character there is little doubt but that they form part of

of the carboniferous formation of which the Rev. Mr. Clarke's report states "that the middle leads of this formation, those of the Hunter and Hawkesbury, are widely distributed on the western border of the country, between New England and the interior."

A good section, most interesting as throwing some additional light on the probable age of the tin-bearing granites to which I shall hereafter refer, may be seen on Newstead Creek, about 1 mile above Mrs. Anderson's residence. (See fig. 6.)

Fig. 6.—Sketch Section on Newstead Creek.



*a*, thin bedded grey and yellow shales. *b*, coarse-grained porphyrite granite. *c*, red ferruginous volcanic breccia, similar to that underlying the basalt at Inverell. (See fig. 5, *e*.) This section shows the extension of the granite to have highly inclined the carboniferous strata. For some distance on either side of the granite the shales are much indurated. Carbonate of iron (*sphaerosiderite*) occurs, being the crevices in exposed shales.

Some hard sandstones, probably carboniferous, crop out in the banks of the Macintyre, about a mile below Inverell.

To the north-west the carboniferous formation appears to be extensively developed. The Rev. Mr. Clarke thus describes it:—"The neighbourhood of Warialda furnishes the best position for examining the geological phenomenon connected with the succession of the carboniferous and the underlying formations." From the head of Reedy Creek, which rises near Coragin, to its junction with the Gwydir, there are many instructive superpositions of strata.

"At that place the porphyry is covered by beds of conglomerate and sandstone, which contain seams of cannel coal that have occasionally been used in furnace; the conglomerates are coarse, and pass into sandstone as on the Hunter.

"These are surmounted by beds of grit and sandstone and ferruginous conglomerate, which alternate together, the whole presenting a series of beds which, in colour, consistency, and all physical conditions of structure, are in no degree different from beds of the same formation which I have explored in various parts of the sea-board. Over the conglomerates of Reedy Creek, sandstones quite undistinguishable from those of the great sandstone territory of New South Wales rise in succession, till the formation attains a height of from 1,300 to 1,800 feet above the sea, except where it caps the range opposite Bingera, the point being about 400 feet higher.

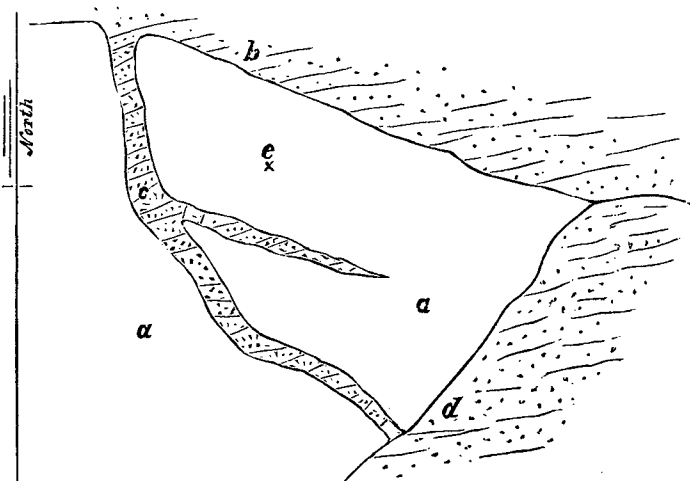
"I do not doubt that coal in some abundance will be found in the range of those beds, the strike of which seems to be north-east, as on the coast."

#### GRANITE.

The granite formation is of special interest, chiefly on account of its tin lodes, and from its having been the original source of the stream tin.

There are granites of at least two eruptions; these may be well distinguished at Captain Swinton's station, where the following sketch plan is taken:—

Fig. 7.



*a*, hard, dense greenstone trap. *b*, granite, chiefly of euritic character. *c*, eurite dyke traversing the greenstone. This dyke is about 10 yards wide, and runs in a curving manner in a S.E. direction, until it is abruptly cut off by a white porphyritic granite, *d*, full of rectangular crystals of white orthoclase felspar, about an inch in length, which stand prominently out on the exposed surface of the rock. This white porphyritic granite weathers into round-shaped bosses, whereas the finer-grained eurite granite, *b*, is generally broken up into angular masses.

The dyke *c*, is crossed by joints bearing E. 5° N.; it is composed of fine-grained eurite, containing a little mica, and irregular veins of quartz and patches of quartz and felspar; it is of much the same composition and structure as the granite *b*, and seems to branch from it.

At

At the point marked *e* in the sketch, the greenstone is traversed in all directions by thin veins of curite, from a mere thread up to 4 inches in thickness. It is evident, therefore, that the granite *b*, with its offshoot *c*, is younger than the greenstone, *a*; and also, that the porphyritic granite, *d*, is of still later formation.

Both these granites are affected by the same systems of joints which I have already described in my first report.

Throughout the district the granites greatly change in structure and composition; the constituent minerals—quartz, felspar, and mica—presenting an almost infinite variety of admixture and colour.

Quartz veins, occasionally several feet thick, as at the Rex Tin Mine, Middle Creek, are frequent in the granite. The general strike of these is between E. 5° N. and N.E., while others have a meridional strike. The latter are often much broken by "faults." I give sketches of two inches. Fig. 8 is of one near the Cope Hardinge Mine, and fig. 9 near the Rex Tin Mine.

Fig. 8.

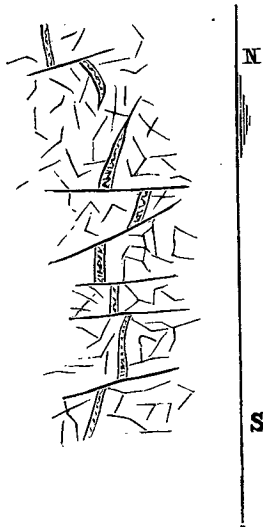
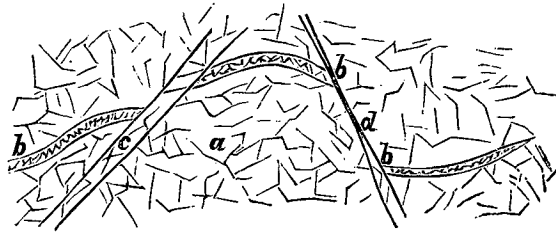


Fig. 9.



Quartz veins  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, faulted by joints traversing ordinary granite with black mica.

*a*, ordinary granite with black mica. *b b*, vein of quartzite, 4 inches thick, faulted by joints, *c d*, bearing N.E. and N. 25° W.

At the Bucharat Tin Mine, next to the Inverell Tin Mine, near Cope's Creek, a quantity of fine lumps of solid tin ore were obtained from the cap of a load. One of these pieces weighed 57 lbs. The ore is of the black variety, and, excepting a little quartz, is very free from foreign matter. An assay of it by C. Watt, of Sydney, gave 76 per cent. tin.

The tin ore at the Bolitho Mine (generally called "Simone's") runs in irregular veins through a felspathic dyke about 18 inches wide, and dipping nearly vertical. Occasionally these veins of ore unite, forming an almost solid mass of ore, and again thin out and are lost for a time. Several large blocks of the veinstone—one weighing nearly half a ton—were raised, the greater part of which consisted of tin ore. These large specimens may now be seen, I believe, at the offices of Messrs. Beilby & Scott, Sydney.

A vein of solid ore, 4 inches thick, has been opened in the Boundary Tin Mine. Fluor spar occurs in this lode, and also a greenish-yellow steatitic clay.

A dyke of euritic granite, bearing E. 15° N., containing tin veins, has been discovered at the Bismarck Tin Mine, south of Cope's Creek. The tin ore is associated with quartz veins, from a mere string to 3 inches thick, and traversing the dyke in various directions, forming a sort of network of veins.

The ore is usually crystallized in square prisms, lining the sides of the fissure, with the quartz filling the centre; sometimes, however, the whole vein makes into quartz, with separate tin crystals scattered through it.

Mr. Bash, the assayer at Tiengha, kindly gave me some fine crystals of quartz which he obtained from the Albion Tin Mine, Cope's Creek.

These crystals are studded on the outside as well as within with black crystals of *cassiterite*, suggesting that the tin silica was held in solution, and that they both crystallized therefrom at the same time. Specimens of these I have placed in your Geological Museum.

About 2 miles N.E. from Captain Swinton's station are several small tin lodes, associated with veins of quartz and eurite, and traversing in an E.N.E. direction soft red granite.

Other similar small tin lodes occur in various parts of the Cope's Creek district.

On the Bow-yard gully, between Tiengha and the Grove Station, Messrs. Canning and Hutton have discovered a tin lode which differs from the lodes above described, in its having a northerly strike; but this may be only a local variation, as it occurs in a broad belt of euritic granite, in which it may have connection with other lodes.

Near the surface this lode is only a few inches thick, but it increases to a width of nearly 1 foot, of almost pure tin ore, at a depth of about 20 feet, where it is broken by a fault or slide. The ore has a loose granular texture, and sometimes occurs disseminated in grains through the encasing rock, which consists of a whitish eurite much broken by joints. For a few inches on either side of the lode the rock shows alternate vertical layers of quartz and felspar. This feature I have once before noticed in a tin-bearing reef which I discovered near Middle Creek.

Splendid samples of tin ore, in large crystals of ruby-red, amber, and other colours, have been obtained from the surface soil at the Pride of the Ranges and Pine Ridge Tin Mines, Lower Cope's Creek. Small nests of tin crystals have been found in the granite, but no defined lode. A few miles lower down Cope's Creek the granite changes into a whitish, very coarse-grained rock, traversed by large quartz reefs bearing about E.S.E.

The

The Elsmore Mine I have twice inspected. It has already been described by Mr. G. H. F. Ulrich, F.G.S., in his paper on *Recent Tin Ore Discoveries*, read before the Geological Society. As a more faithful description could not be given, I will quote here an extract from it:—"Perhaps the richest mining area as yet discovered is that of the Elsmore Company, situated about 12 miles east of the boundary of Inverell. It lies on the north-west side of the Macintyre River, and includes a granite range about 250 feet in height and nearly 2 miles in length, dipping on all sides (save that towards the river, beyond which the rock extends a considerable distance) beneath basalt. The granite is micaceous, and rendered porphyritic by crystals of white orthoclase, which frequently reach several inches in size; bluish-grey oligoclase is also, though sparingly, associated. It is traversed by quartz veins several inches to above a foot in thickness, which contain cassiterite in fine druses, seams, and solitary crystals. Portions of these veins are highly micaceous, and represent in fact the rock called "Greisen," characteristic of tin ore districts of Saxony and Bohemia. In the tin ore localities of the Beechworth Gold Field, Victoria, this rock occurs also in a similar manner, but the surrounding granite is there very fine-grained, and highly felspathic (euritic), and rarely shows porphyritic texture. Of far greater importance, however, than these veins, are dykes of a softer kind of granite, which consists perhaps for 75 per cent. of its mass of small scaly greenish mica, and the remainder of quartz; felspar being but very rarely observable. Through these micaceous dykes, cassiterite is not only well distributed in implanted crystals from the size of a pin's head to above that of a pea, but it occurs also in irregular veins of several inches thickness, and in nests and branches yielding lumps of nearly pure ore up to above 50 lbs. in weight. Part of the mass of one of these dykes forms a regular breccia of mica and imperfectly crystallized tin ore, cemented by hydrous oxide of iron.

"The actual number of such dykes traversing the granite range is not known as yet. I saw six of them, each several feet in thickness, but there can be no doubt that more will be found when the ground is more minutely prospected than has hitherto been the case.

"As far as could be seen in the small workings of the Elsmore Company, on several of the quartz veins and dykes the dip of the latter is rather steep, and the walls pretty well defined, but thickness irregular. Thin flat veins join in occasionally. The deepest shaft sunk in one of the quartz veins was about 60 feet; and the tin ore occurred in irregular thin veins, and often beautifully crystallized in dense cavities. On examining the spoil heap round this shaft, I discovered lumps of ferruginous clayey substance, full of light green and yellow hexagonal prisms of beryl, associated with larger quartz crystals. I also observed beryl on crystallized cassiterite specimens, its fragile prisms, generally not thicker than a stout pin, and up to an inch in length, interlaced between the tin ore crystals. Of other minerals, I found in the stuff excavated from one of the dykes frequently patches of arsenical pyrites, and, more rarely, grains of copper pyrites, the former generally containing imbedded crystals of tin ore. From another part of the ground the manager preserved a large piece of fine rock crystal, which also enclosed small crystals of the ore.

"Wolfram has been found at several places forming nests in the granite, but not in association with cassiterite. Touching the latter itself, it is mostly of a pitch black colour, occasionally translucent brown and hyacinth-red, and from some places greenish, with a very pretty play of rays of red and yellow colour through it. Its crystalline form is rather simple as regards pyramidal planes; the prism is generally, however, highly modified. Twins like those from the Schlaggenwald mines are very abundant, and crystals perfectly developed all round, both twins and simple ones—the latter with twelve-sided prism and one pyramid—are not rare amongst the ore washed from the drift."

A crushing of over 100 tons of the micaceous rock gave almost one per cent. of ore; and from one of the quartz reefs, at a depth of about 80 feet, the stone yielded from about 3 to 10 per cent. of tin ore. As there are several similar quartz reefs on the ground, the future prospects of this mine may be considered very encouraging.

The rock formation at the Newstead Tin Mine, which lies about 3 miles to the east, is of the same character as that of Elsmore. It consists of a porphyritic granite, traversed by tin-bearing quartz reefs and irregular beds and isolated patches of micaceous rock.

One of these small patches which I particularly noticed was about 18 inches in diameter, and thickly studded with crystals of tin ore. One of the quartz reefs has been opened, and contains besides tin ore, iron and copper pyrites, green carbonate of copper, and wolfram. The reef is from 2 to 3 feet thick, and bears about E.N.E. Very large crystals of quartz occur in it, some of which have crystals of tin enclosed within them, similar to those previously described from the Albion Mine.

The above remarks will also apply to the granite of the adjoining Karaula Tin Mine. All the granites of the district contain abundance of black tourmaline (schorl), which chiefly occurs in radiating masses, together with beautiful crystals, often of large size, of smoky quartz, in dense cavities in the rock.

In cutting a race through the granite at the Sydney Tin Mine, Middle Creek, "a blow" or sudden expansion of quartz was exposed. In the quartz I found abundance of fluor spar in imperfect octahedral crystals of an amethystine and greenish colour. With this were also galena, iron pyrites, and molybdenite. One small specimen I obtained with all these minerals together.

A reef of chalcedonic quartz occurs a short distance north of the Sydney Tin Mine, Middle Creek.

Small crystals of quartz in the form of a double hexahedral pyramid are of frequent occurrence in the granites.

#### GREENSTONE TRAP.

The greenstone trap, already described in my former Report, occurs near Middleton, and extends for some distance on either side of Cope's Creek, as far up as Captain Swinton's Station. It may be traced in places between the granite and basalt boundaries, from the Macintyre River across to Lower Cope's Creek. It also extends from Newstead Creek, for some distance to the westward, covered up occasionally by the older tertiary drift and basaltic trap. At Captain Swinton's, broad dykes of eurite traverse it (See figs. 7 c and 2 h), and in some localities quartz reefs are frequent. One quartz reef near the Pine Ridge Mine, Cope's Creek, contains copper ore, the green and blue carbonates, though not in payable quantity. The reef varies from 4 inches to 4 feet thick, and dips about S. 17° W. @ 80°. It is not improbable that some of the quartz reefs may be payably auriferous.

The foregoing observations show that the geology of the district of Inverell reveals many interesting facts connected with the physical history of this Country.

It

It has been remarked that the tin-bearing granites are of at least two periods of emission, and also that they are of later formation than the greenstone. (See fig. 7.) As to the age of the granites, the section at Newstead (fig. 6) indicates that they are newer than carboniferous, and this agrees with the opinion which the Rev. Mr. Clarke and other geologists have expressed on the subject. In his report (1853) the Rev. Mr. Clarke pointed out the resemblance which the New England granites bore to those which he had seen in the European Alps and in Devon and Cornwall. And again, in his Anniversary Address (1872) to the Royal Society of New South Wales, he states that "geologists at Home have settled it that the stanniferous granites are palæozoic, pre-permian, and post-silurian." Mr. David Forbes said, at the Geological Society's meeting in December 1871, that he had received specimens of the granite from the New South Wales tin region, in the year 1859, and that he found them to be "perfectly identical with the stanniferous granites of Cornwall, Spain, Portugal, Bolivia, Peru, and Malacca."

Mr. G. H. F. Ulrich, F.G.S., has shown also that the micaceous veins at the Elsmore Tin Mine represent the rock characteristic of the tin ore districts of Saxony and Bohemia.

Sir Chas. Lyell (*Elem. Geology*, p. 769), after referring to Sir H. de la Beche's Report on the Geology of Cornwall, states "that the most ancient Cornish lodes are younger than the coal measures of that part of England, although probably they are not newer than the beginning of the permian period." And speaking of the modes of occurrence, and "faulting" of the tin lodes, the same author mentions (p. 761) that "it is commonly said in Cornwall that there are eight distinct systems of veins, which can in like manner be referred to as many successive movements or fractures. Both the tin and copper veins in Cornwall run nearly east and west. Many lodes in Cornwall and elsewhere are extremely variable in size, being 1 or 2 inches in one part, and then 8 or 10 feet in another, at the distance of a few fathoms, and then narrowing again as before. Such alternate swelling and contraction is so often characteristic as to require explanation. "The walls of fissures in general," observes Sir Hy. de la Beche, "are rarely perfect planes throughout their entire course, nor could we well expect them to be so, since they commonly pass through rocks of unequal hardness and different mineral composition. If, therefore, the opposite sides of such irregular fissures slide upon each other, that is to say, if there be a fault, as in the case of so many mineral veins, the parallelism of the opposite walls is at once entirely destroyed." These observations, you will notice, almost equally apply to the tin lodes of New England. For I have already described several distinct systems of veins, joints, and faults, which prevail here; the general direction of our tin lodes is E.N.E.; and the alternate swelling and contraction of the lodes is observable in the Bolitho, and Canning and Hutton's tin lodes, and is, in fact, characteristic of nearly all the tin and other veins in the granite of this district.

The granites are said to attain an elevation of nearly 5,000 feet above the sea; and the fact that they are of upper carboniferous age is one of importance in considering the orographical features of the Cordillera.

The carboniferous formation of the district has been described as presenting a series of beds precisely similar in character to those of the Hunter and Hawkesbury, on the eastern side of the Dividing Range.

The identification of the older tertiary drifts, clays, and ironstones as of lower miocene age rests on their perfect lithological resemblance to certain leaf beds of that age in Victoria, and also on the fossil leaves and plant stems which have been found in the ironstones between Newstead and Elsmore. Similar leaf beds have been described by the Rev. Mr. Clarke (in his *Remarks on the Sedimentary Formations of N.S.W.*) as occurring in various parts of the Colony, and in one place at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea. He supposed them to be miocene, and observed that on comparing the living leaves with the impressions in the deposits mentioned he could see no specific identity. The impressions of leaves on the rocks near Newstead seem undistinguishable from those found in the above-mentioned leaf beds in Victoria. On the Geological Survey maps of Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, they have been described by Professor McCoy as follows:—"The fossil plants of the ironstones are strikingly distinguished from the pliocene tertiary leaf beds of the Daylesford and other older gold-drift deposits, by the total absence of myrtaceous plants which so strongly mark the recent forest foliage of Victoria. I have no doubt the fossil leaves from this locality indicate a lower miocene or upper eocene tertiary flora, in which lauraceous plants form a remarkable feature. All the species seem new, but leaves of *Laurus*, *Cinnamomum*, *Daphnogene*, and possibly *Acer*, are scarcely to be distinguished from species referred to those genera in the leaf beds (of the geological age mentioned) of Rott, near Bonn, and Onningin (specially the *Cinnamomum polymorphum*, Heer)."

These plant deposits therefore indicate the physical geography of this part of Australia to have been different in the miocene period from that which obtained in later tertiary times.

In Victoria there interposes between these plant beds and the pliocene basalts a thickness of several hundred feet of marine fossiliferous strata. These are absent in the district I now describe; and the basalt, which is the next formation met with, is seen to have filled ancient valleys (see fig. 2, *d*), the erosion of which, since the deposition of the miocene plant beds, marks a lengthened period of even greater duration than that which succeeded the basalt eruption to the present time.

Of the latter period its duration may be imagined by contemplating the time required for rain and river action combined to erode a valley several hundred feet deep through basalt, granite, and other rocks, as has been the case with the present Macintyre Valley.

These hills also bear testimony of the vast denudation the land has suffered during the pleistocene period. Besides the scattered outliers of basalt now capping the hills, the granite rocks afford abundant evidence of long continued erosion and decay by atmospheric influences.

The accompanying sketch (fig. 10) is one that I took of some remarkable granite rocks near Middleton, Cope's Creek.

The three rocks are together about 20 feet high. A branch of a tree has grown against the upper one, and appears now to support it from falling. The middle rock (calculated from its measurements) weighs 45 tons. The granite is of the ordinary ternary kind—quartz, felspar, and black mica; the felspar predominating, and the mica scarce. The western side (that on the left hand in the sketch) of that rock has a smoother surface than that facing to the east.

The sketches figs. 11, 12, 13, kindly taken at my request by Mr. Licensed Surveyor R. L. Murray, are of some rocks at the Elsmore Tin Mine, and near Cope's Creek. These also show in a remarkable

manner weathering action on granite. Other similar instances are frequent throughout the tin-bearing country.

They now will serve to indicate the depth to which the surrounding rock, of which they once formed part, has been removed by denudation; just as the little pillars sometimes left in earth-cuttings by the navvies mark the depth to which the surrounding earth has been excavated.

In addition to the above-mentioned interesting physical features, the facts which the geology of the District of Inverell reveals have an important economic bearing.

In the carboniferous formation the finding of "coal in some abundance" has been predicted. Coal would no doubt be a valuable acquisition to this tin-mining district.

I have mentioned the discovery of a number of diamonds on the Borah Creek, where I anticipate many more will be found; and their occurrence in various other parts of the district proves that they are pretty widely distributed. There seems but little doubt that they have been derived from the older tertiary gravels; and this is in agreement with the observations of the late Professor Thomson and Mr. Norman Taylor on the Cudgegong Diamond Field. For the fullest information, however, on this subject, I would refer to the valuable remarks of the Rev. Mr. Clarke on the History of the Diamond in Australia and Foreign Countries, in his Anniversary Address to the Royal Society of New South Wales, May, 1872.

As regards the tin-bearing resources of this district, its future prospects are I consider very auspicious. The amount of tin ore raised during 1872 was about 800 tons. This yield would doubtless have been larger but for that wet spring season, and the unsteady working of the mines consequent on the excitement which the tin discoveries created.

Should the weather be favourable, the yield during the present year will I believe exceed three times that of the last; for, in the neighbourhood of Tiengha alone, I have been informed that 50 tons of ore have lately been obtained in one week. It is, however, impossible to foretell accurately what quantity of tin ore may be annually raised.

The valuable deposits of stream tin which both the recent and older tertiary formations contain will no doubt take many years to work out; and those deposits which, at the high price of labour and with the present imperfect appliances for extracting the tin ore, will not now pay to work, will doubtless be developed in the future.

The tin lodes as yet discovered have been described as having characters identical with those of the lodes of Cornwall. This fact alone should encourage the enterprise of prospectors, and must also give assurance of the permanency and importance of tin-mining in the district of Inverell.

And seeing that the district I have endeavoured to describe (that within a radius of 25 miles from Inverell) forms but a small portion of the stanniferous country of New South Wales and Queensland, we may readily conceive the future magnitude which the tin-mining industry in these Colonies is destined to attain; indeed, the annual yield from the Australian tin mines is, even at the present time, about equal to half that of all the old tin-mining Countries combined.

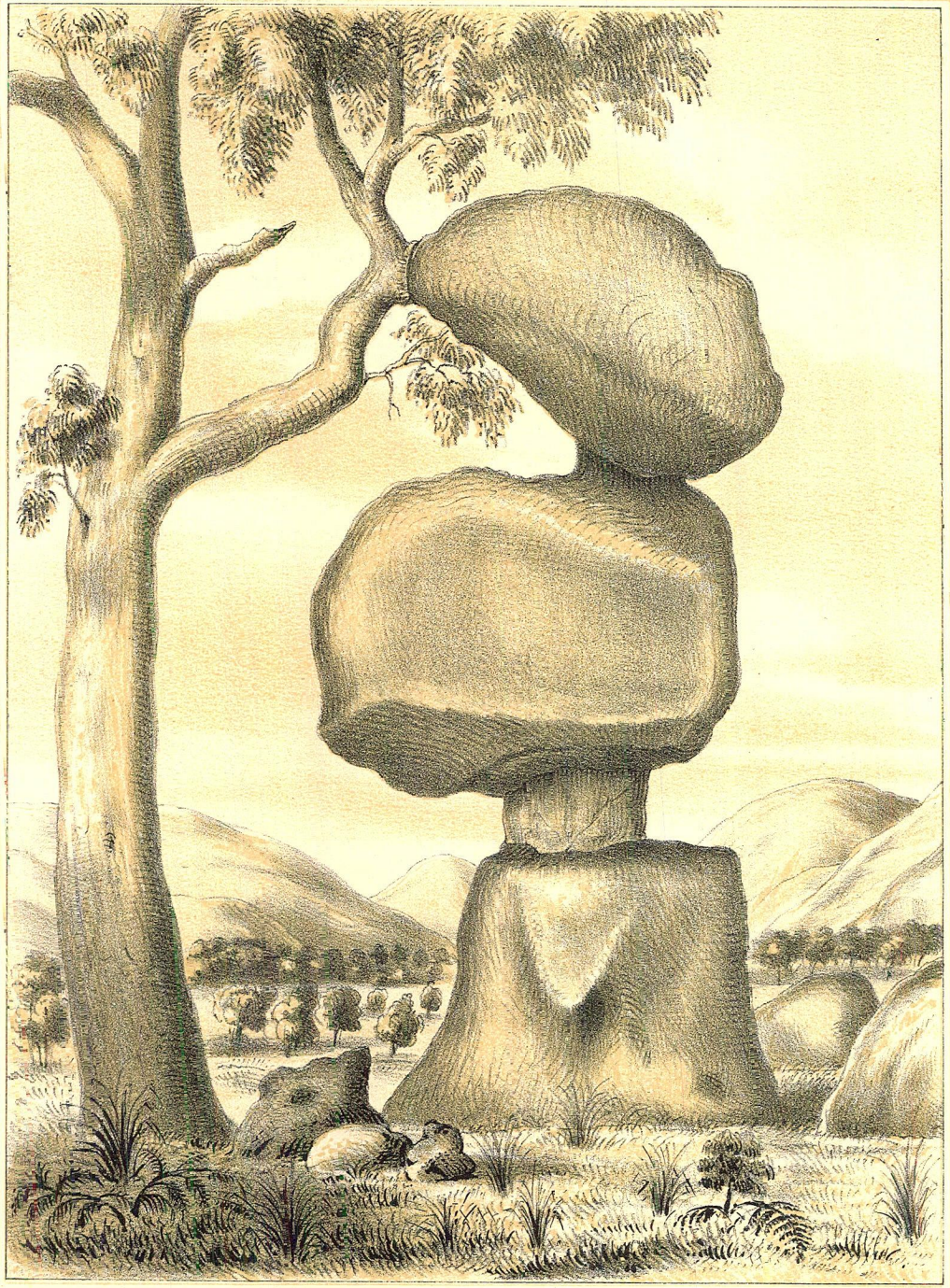
During my examination of this district, I collected characteristic specimens of all the rocks and minerals (especially of the tin ores) mentioned in this Report, and I have arranged them in the Geological Museum of the Crown Lands Office. Some of them it would be well to have analyzed.

In such an important mining Country as New South Wales is now becoming, a Government laboratory would doubtless be of great advantage; by contributing knowledge of the value of our mineral resources, it would materially promote the mining interests of the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
C. S. WILKINSON,  
Licensed Surveyor.

[Five illustrations.]

Fig. 10.



Drawn by C. S. Wilkinson, L. S.

Lithographed at the Surveyor Gen<sup>l</sup> Office, Sydney.

Remarkable Rocks — Granite.  
near Middleton, New England.

Fig. 11.



Drawn by R. A. Mearns, L.S.

Lithographed at the Surveyor Genl's Office, Sydney

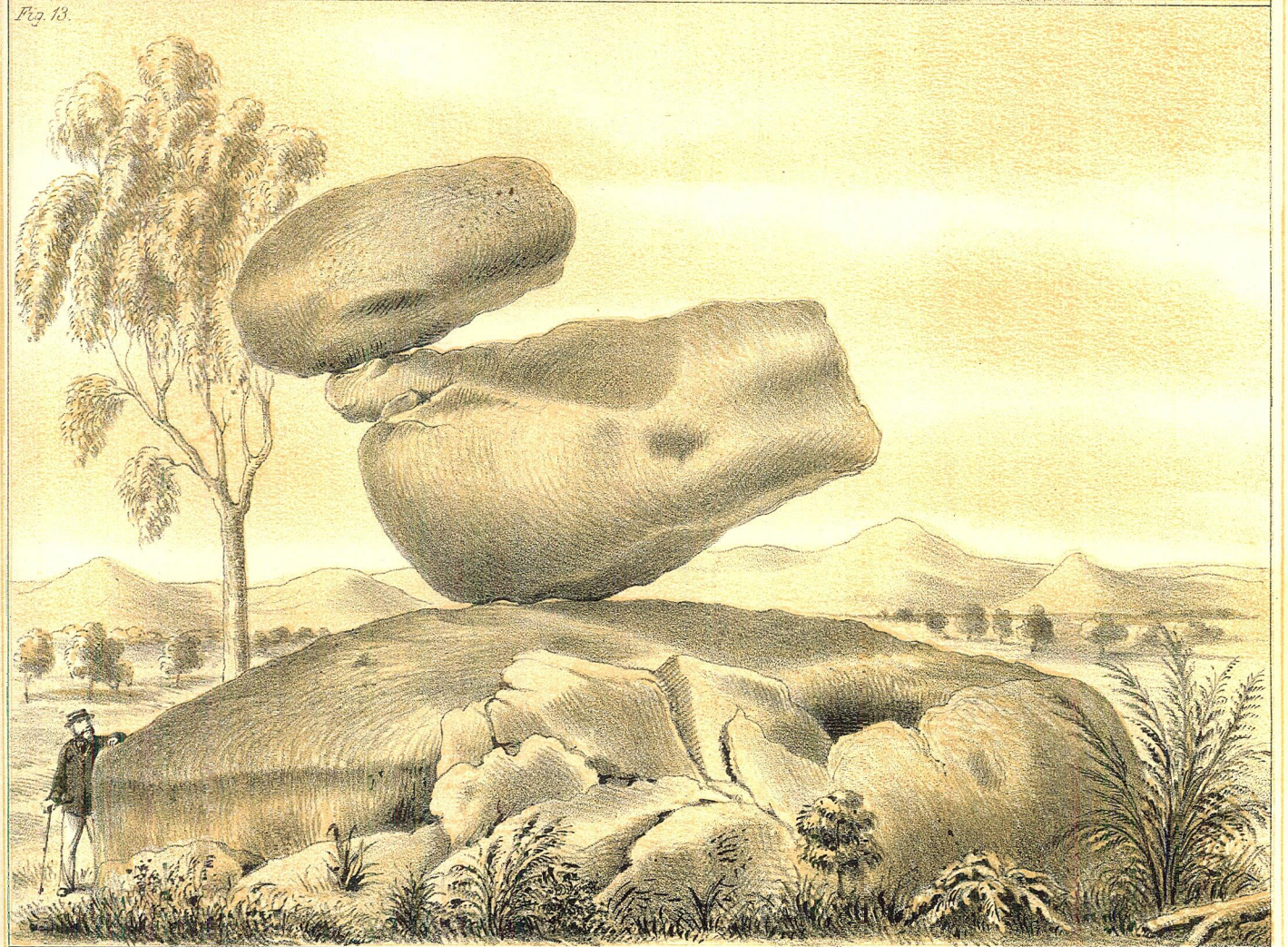
Remarkable Rocks shewing weathering of Granite, — Elmsmore, New England.



Fig. 12.



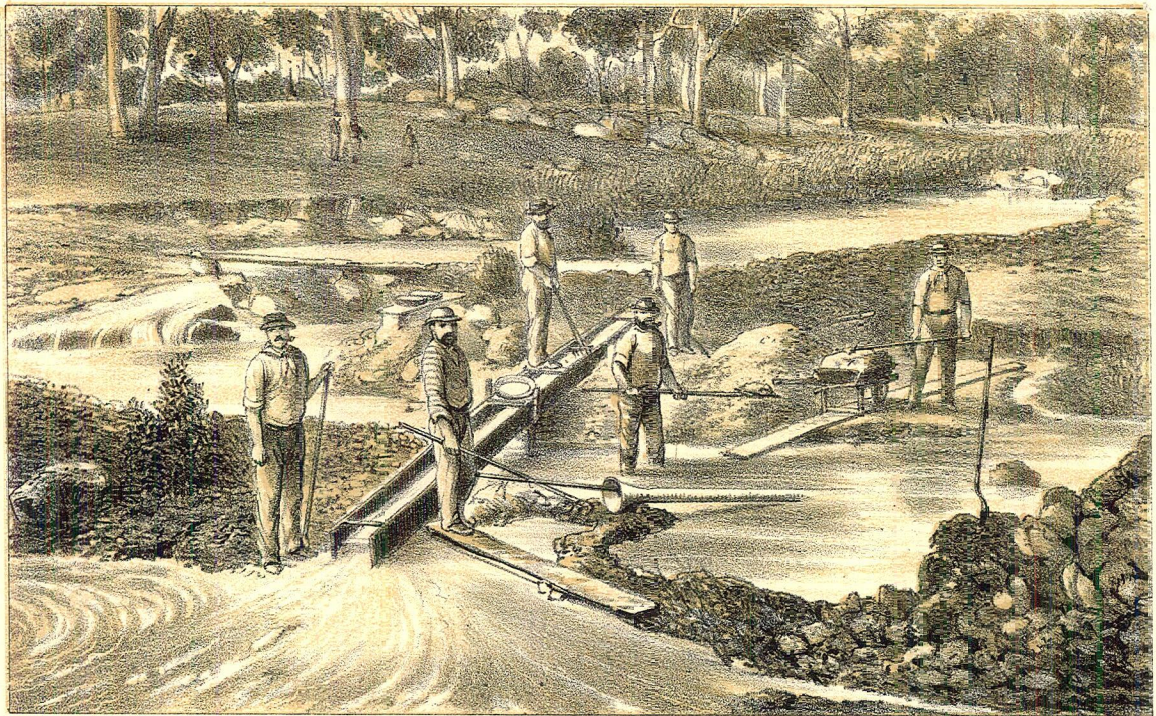
Fig. 13.



Drawn by R.L. Murray, L.S.

Lithographed at the Surveyor Gen<sup>l</sup> Office, Sydney.

Remarkable Rocks—shewing weathering of Granite, Sutherland's Water, near Cope's Creek.



Sluicing for Tin-ore, Britannia Tin Mine,  
COPE'S CREEK, NEW ENGLAND.



"Recent" alluvial workings, in bed of Cope's Creek,  
VICTORIA TIN MINE, NEW ENGLAND.

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

JAMES DAW.

(PETITION RESPECTING CLAIM AS DISCOVERER OF TIN IN NEW SOUTH WALES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 September, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and to the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of James Daw, of 228, Kent-street, Sydney,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1st. That your Petitioner, in the year 1849, discovered Tin on the Broad Water, a tributary of the Severn River, then in the Colony of New South Wales, now in the Colony of Queensland.

2nd. That your Petitioner submitted a specimen of his discovery to one John Scott, a metallurgist and silversmith, who declared it to be the best yielding Tin he had ever seen; upon which your Petitioner resolved to ascertain to what extent it might be found, and after many years of labour and travel he found it plentifully distributed in both the above-named Colonies, namely, New South Wales and Queensland.

3rd. That your Petitioner, in the year 1870, wrote from Tenterfield to George Milner Stephen, Mineralogist and Barrister-at-law, respecting his certain and various discoveries in New South Wales and Queensland, and requested that gentleman to forward one of his machines on to Tenterfield, when he (your Petitioner) would take it at once to the ground. Mr. George Milner Stephen subsequently forwarded one of his machines to Lunatic and Fairfield; but having received no intimation by letter or otherwise that he had done so, and having proceeded further on the Grand Chain of Tin country to Glen Innes, your Petitioner was not aware that Mr. Stephen had done so.

4th. That your Petitioner, in the above town, endeavoured to make some of the most respectable inhabitants aware of his very lucrative and important discoveries on land which, if worked, would well repay all those who would enter into the speculation. He also solicited R. J. Black, Esq., Manager of the Bank of New South Wales at Glen Innes, to forward a package of gems, &c., to the late Professor Dr. Thompson, whose letter in reply your Petitioner now holds.

5th. That your Petitioner then proceeded to Inverell, and from thence through the Bundarra country on to Generai, where he again wrote to G. M. Stephen, Esq., and also from the township of Bingera, from which latter place he forwarded some specimens of Tin to Mr. Stephen.

6th. That your Petitioner returned to Inverell in the year 1871, where he again corresponded very lengthily with Mr. Stephen concerning the extent of his certain and various discoveries in New South Wales and Queensland, and stating that he had been from the outset resolved to open out his discoveries first in New South Wales, that being his adopted country.

7th. That your Petitioner, in the year 1872, proceeded to Tenterfield, from whence he wrote a letter to the Minister for Lands at Queensland, with the view of informing him of the wonderful extent of Tin and its accompaniments in that Colony. From thence, in February, 1872, he went to the Borders, and then wrote a long letter to G. M. Stephen, Esq., concerning the Tin, and pointing out the course the Grand Chain took east and west, crossing the different runs therein-mentioned, having at this time given upwards of two hundred miles of the East and West Grand Chain, together with its innumerable branches.

8th. That your Petitioner, towards the close of March, 1872, went to Warwick, and wrote at considerable length to the Queensland Government, containing all necessary particulars of his discoveries, and their letters in reply are now in his possession.

9th. That your Petitioner has laboured long and travelled much in New South Wales and Queensland, and is now growing old through the voluntary services he has rendered for the advancement of the interests of these Colonies, their Governments and people.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will be graciously pleased to take his case into your favourable consideration as the first Discoverer of Tin in this Colony, and award him, for his long and persevering exertions, such reward as to your Honorable House may seem fit and proper. Your Petitioner will await the issue of his humble Petition with patience and humility.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JAMES DAW.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**DISCOVERY OF TIN.**

(PETITION OF C. S. M'GLEW, RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 June, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Cornelius Stanley M'Glew, of Charlotte-terrace, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, near the city of Sydney, miner,—

**HUMBLY SHOWETH:—**

That your Petitioner has been, since the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, occupied and engaged in searching and prospecting for tin in various districts of the Colony of New South Wales.

That your Petitioner, after four years of perseverance, surrounded with innumerable difficulties and discouragements, succeeded in finding and developing tin ground in payable quantities, and by so doing bringing before the public notice the value of so important a discovery to this Colony, thereby causing many thousands of acres of land to be taken up and worked, and bringing in a large revenue to the Treasury, giving employment to thousands of persons, and adding another industry and valuable product to our resources. Your Petitioner refers to the Elsmore Tin Mine, near Inverell.

Your Petitioner does not presume to say that he first discovered the tin on the Elsmore property, but it was through his having taken plans of the mine to Sydney and taking up the ground in conjunction with others that this property has been so far developed.

In the year 1868 a Cornish gentleman of considerable experience in tin brought to Sydney samples of rich tin ore, found at Bungonia, by Styles Brothers of that place; a private Company was formed, and an experienced Cornish miner (Mr. Jenkins) and your Petitioner went up, joined the Styles, and endeavoured to find payable tin country, but without success.

Your Petitioner not being satisfied, returned in March 1870 to Bungonia, accompanied by Captain Honey, an experienced Cornish miner, and re-prospected the district, with some success, but not of a payable character.

Your Petitioner was some time afterwards shown samples of tin ore by Mr. James Brown of Sydney, which that gentleman told him had been received from a commercial traveller who had a short time before obtained them from a shepherd in the New England District.

Your Petitioner was afterwards employed by Messrs. Barron & Austin to prospect for tin in the New England District, with the understanding that if a discovery was made he should have a share in the venture. At Armidale your Petitioner, in making inquiries as to the mineral resources of the district, was told by a gentleman resident near there, that one of his shepherds had in his possession stones which from my description of tin he believed to be ore.

Your Petitioner, assisted by Mr. Anderson of Newstead, the gentleman referred to above, succeeded a short time afterwards in finding the shepherd who had the samples of tin ore, and made arrangements with him, to be shown the ground from which they had been taken.

Your Petitioner, after examining the ground, found large quantities of tin existed in the surface and embedded in the rocks; and having marked out the ground, took a sketch of it to Sydney and secured the property. Mr. Barron returned with your Petitioner to the mine to witness the first large parcel of tin washed in the Colony, viz., from June 25th 1871 to July 8th, 6,396 lbs. weight of clean tin.

Your Petitioner does not wish to rob the shepherd (Joe Wills) of the credit of having discovered the Elsmore Tin Mine, but at the same time thinks he can fairly lay claim to having been the means of developing and furthering, in a commercial point of view, this the pioneer Tin Mine of New South Wales.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will be graciously pleased to take the foregoing facts into your favourable consideration.

And your Petitioner; as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

CORNELIUS STANLEY M'GLEW.



1873.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN LANDS.

(TURNER'S AND SHARP'S SELECTIONS—RYLSTONE LAND OFFICE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 December, 1873.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30 September, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Applications, Minutes, Reports, Declarations, and other Documents having reference to Turner's and Sharp's selections of land at the Rylstone Land Office.”

(Mr. Lucas.)

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## CROWN LANDS.

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### No. 1.

#### APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

Section 13 of Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

No. 261 of 1867.

Application for the conditional purchase of unimproved land without competition, by Joseph Sharp, of Cox's Creek, farmer's son, a minor.

Received with deposit this 31st day of January, 1867, at 11 o'clock, by—

W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
Land Agent for Rylstone.

31 January, 1867.

SIR,

I desire to purchase, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, without competition, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described, and I tender herewith a deposit at the rate of 5 shillings per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP,  
Agent for JOSEPH SHARP.

The Crown Lands Agent.

#### *Description.*

County of Phillip, parish of Dabee, 40 acres, near Cox's Creek: About one-quarter of a mile from Ed. Cox's 960 acres, in about a south-easterly direction.

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### No. 2.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MANN to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Camp, near Rylstone,  
3 April, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan\* showing the position of a portion of land situated in the parish of Dabee, county of Phillip, containing 40 acres, being the land applied for by Joseph Sharp, under clause 13 Land Act, 1861. \* Appendix A.

Soil—of trap formation, very good.  
Water—none.  
Timber—box, gum, apple, forest.  
Survey completed, 30th March, 1867.  
Applicant—a minor, resident.  
The improvements consist of felled timber, valued at £5.

C.P. 67/223.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN. F. MANN,  
Licensed Surveyor.

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### No. 3.

DECLARATION OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASER.

C.P. No. 67,223.

[Alienation Act E. 3.]

Declaration of conditional purchaser, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, in cases where there has been no alienation of the land.

I, BENJAMIN SHARP, of Cox's Creek, Rylstone, do solemnly and sincerely declare that my son, Joseph Sharp, a minor, aged twelve years, is the lawful owner by conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements, consisting of cottage, clearing, and fencing, and waterhole, and to the value of £50, have been made on such land; and I declare further that the said land has been my said son's *bonâ fide* residence continuously from the period of selection and first occupation to the present date, and that no alienation of the land has been made by him. I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

BENJAMIN SHARP.

Taken and declared at Rylstone, this 7th day of April, 1870, before me,—

W. W. ARMSTRONG, a Commissioner for Affidavits.

*Description.*

*Description.*

County of Phillip, parish unnamed, 40 acres, at Cox's Creek, being conditional purchase No. 261 of 1867, in the district of Rylstone, made on the 31st January, 1867.

*Certificate of Land Agent.*

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above declaration is in accordance with fact.

W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
Land Agent for Rylstone District.

Int. £1 7s. 8d. Credited, 12 April, 1870. Examined and found correct, 1 August, 1870.

## No. 4.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

The Treasury, 12 April, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed to annex a Schedule, accompanied by a declaration in each case, of moneys paid into this office on 12th instant, as interest due upon conditional purchases.

I may add that the several amounts have been carried to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, subject to the declaration being countersigned by the Minister for Lands, on the conditions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 having been complied with.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY LANE.

*Schedule referred to.*

Name.	District.	Date of Selection.	Area.	Balance or Interest.	Amount paid.	Interest.	
						From	To
Sharp Joseph .....	Rylstone .....	31 Jan., 1867...	a. r. p. 40 0 0	Interest...	£ s. d. 1 7 8	31 Dec.,	/70.
	Decln.	received.					

## No. 5.

R. W. COX, Esq., to MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MANN.

Rawdon, Rylstone,  
1 November, 1871.

DEAR SIR,

Acting on my brother's (Mr. E. K. Cox's) behalf, who is absent from the Colony, and who is desirous of purchasing at auction certain vacant Crown lands (described as under) adjoining his property here, I request that you will be good enough whilst in the neighbourhood to measure the same, in order that they may be brought to auction with as little delay as possible, namely, the vacant Crown lands situated on the western side of the Mudgee and Rylstone Road: commencing at Tombong Gap skirting the south side of Tombong Mountain, and extending southerly to adjoin Mr. E. K. Cox's purchased lands. The Crown lands on the eastern side of the said road adjoining M'Laughlan's (now E. K. Cox's); to be bounded on the east and south by E. K. Cox's purchased land; and on the north by a line on the north side of a range of hills. The Crown lands at the scrubby ridge adjoining the population boundary of Rylstone, to be bounded on the north and west by E. K. Cox's purchased land, and near portions Nos. 43 and 44. The Crown lands at the end of E. K. Cox's 1,500 acres, from 80 acres portion No. 42, to No. 36, adjoining Sharp's two portions, Halpin's 40 acres, and extending east to Morrison's Gap.

I am, &c.,  
RICHARD W. COX.

## No. 6.

## APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

C. P., No. 71-4,348.

[Alienation Act, section 13.]  
Land Agent's No., 493 of 1871.

Application by Benjamin Sharp, of Cox's Creek, Rylstone, farmer, for the conditional purchase without competition of 40 acres unimproved Crown land, under section 13 of the Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Received by me, with a deposit of £10, this thirtieth day of November, 1871, at 10:30 o'clock.

W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Rylstone.

30 November, 1871.

SIR,

I am desirous of purchasing without competition, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described, containing 40 acres, and I herewith tender the sum of £10, being a deposit at the rate of five shillings (5s.) per acre on the area for which I apply, and on which it is my intention to reside.

I am, &c.,  
ELIZABETH SHARP,  
Agent for  
BENJAMIN SHARP.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Rylstone.

*Description.*

County of Phillip, parish of Dabee, 40 acres, on the north side of and adjoining Joseph Sharp's c.p. of 40 acres, made at Rylstone, on 31st January, 1867.

Mr. J. F. Mann to measure if unobjectionable.—B.C., 16 Dec., '71. P.F.A.

## No. 7.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MANN TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Camp, near Rylstone,  
21 December, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a plan\* showing the position of seven portions of land situated \* Appendix B. in the parishes of Dabee and Coolcalwin, county of Phillip, containing 1,465 acres, being the land applied for by Edward King Cox, under section 23 Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861.

Soil—good, parts suitable for agricultural purposes, the whole adapted for grazing. Formation—sandstone and trap. Water—not permanent, can be secured. Timber—box, apple, and gum. Survey completed—5th December, 1871.

There is considerable local attraction at certain places on these ridges. I find there is a variation of about 1 degree in the north and south boundary of Joseph Sharp's 40 acres, No. 37, as compared with an east and west line traced on level land, and out of the influence of magnetic attraction. Upon re-surveying this portion I found the principal point of attraction near the south-west corner of No. 37; this being my starting point to run east, consequently threw the north boundary out of true bearing, it being made parallel to the south. This attraction is noted in my field-book at time of first survey, but not having a base line to check it, was unable to detect the point of error.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN F. MANN,  
Licensed Surveyor.

## No. 8.

MEMO OF L.-S. MANN TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

THE 40-acre portion, c.p. No. 71-4,348, selected at Rylstone, by Benjamin Sharp, on the 30th November last, is portion No. 46, parish of Dabee, county of Phillip, the plan of which was transmitted with others, on the 21st December last, No. 71-134. See No. 6.

JOHN F. MANN.  
2 January, 1872.

## No. 9.

REPORT OF L.-S. MANN ON CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

C.P. No. 71/4,348.

John F. Mann, Licensed Surveyor.

Report on the Conditional Purchase made by Benjamin Sharp, farmer, at Rylstone, 30th November, 1871. See No. 6.

Instruction No. 71/155. 16 December, 1871.

Parish No. 46, parish of Dabee.

Report No. 72/26. 24 February, 1872.

REPORT

## REPORT on Conditional Purchase, County of Phillip, Police District of Rylstone.

Land Office Number	Name of Purchaser.	Date of Purchase.	Section.	Area.	Situation.	Date of Inspection.	Nature of Improvements.	Value of Improvements.	Residence.	Remarks.
493 C.P. 71/4,348	Benjamin Sharp	30 Nov., 1871	13	40 acres	Parish of Dabee No. 46.	25 Jan., 1872	None ...	Nil .....	Non-resident	Portion No. 46, parish of Dabee; plan trans- mitted 21 December, 1871. No. 71/134.

JOHN F. MANN, L.S.  
72/26. 24 February, 1872.

## No. 10.

## APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

[Alienation Act, section 21.]

C.P., No. 72/1,103. Land Agent's No., 505 of 1872.

APPLICATION by Benjamin Sharp, of Rylstone, farmer, for the conditional purchase without competition, of 240 acres unimproved Crown land, under section 21 of the Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Received by me, with a deposit of £60, this fourteenth day of March, 1872, at 11 o'clock.

W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for Sale of Crown Lands at Rylstone.

14 March, 1872.

SIR,

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the 21st section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described, containing 240 acres, which adjoins my conditional purchase of 40 acres, made on the 30th November, 1871; and I herewith tender the sum of £60, being a deposit at the rate of five shillings (5s.) per acre on the area for which I apply.

Original purchase 40 acres, 30th November, 1871.

I am, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP,  
Cox's Creek, Rylstone.

*Description.*

County of Phillip, parish of Dabee, 240 acres, on the east side of and adjoining Benjamin Sharp's c.p. of 40 acres, made at Rylstone, 30 November, 1871.

Cancelled, 16 August, 1872. Revoked. Again cancelled.

*Minutes on No. 10.*

Mr. J. F. Mann, if first c.p., 71/4,348. 40 acres is satisfactory. B.C., 3 May, 1872; to measure if unobjectionable.—P.F.A.

This application forms part of a measured portion of 320 acres, No. 45, parish of Dabee; transmitted 21st December, 71/134; applied for by Mr. E. K. Cox.—B.C., 29 March, 1872.

The Chief Draftsman,—The land herein applied for forms part of a measured portion containing 320 acres.—W.A.T., 6 June, 1872. Should be cancelled.—J.S.A., 6 June. Approved.—J.S.F., 7 June.

After cancellation, inform Mr. Cox that the 320 acres of which the 240 acres forms part, is open to c.p.—W.A.T., 7 June.

Mr. Sharp should be informed that the 320 acres are open to c.p.—W.B., 2 Sept., /73.

## No. 11.

## WEEKLY EXTRACT BY CROWN LANDS AGENT, RYLSTONE.

Rylstone, 14 March, 1872.

240 acres. 21 section.

Benjamin Sharp, Rylstone.

County of Phillip, parish Dabee: On the east side of and adjoining Benjamin Sharp's, c.p. of 40 acres, made at Rylstone, on the 30th November, 1871.

W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for Sale of C. Lands, Rylstone.  
14th March, 1872.

See No. 6.

No. 12.

## No. 12.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 27 April, 1872.

HONORED SIR,

I selected at Rylstone, on the 14th of March, 1872, a portion of land, containing 240 acres, which had been previously measured by the District Surveyor. On chaining two sides of the land, I found that it was bounded on the west by a line 40 chains in length, and on the south by a line about 60 chains in length. From these measurements I concluded that the portion contained about 240 acres. The Land Agent could give me no information about its contents. I afterwards saw the surveyor, who said that he could not inform me on the subject. I went on with my improvements. I have got a dam made on the land worth about £25, and have done other improvements, but I now find that instead of 240 acres the portion contains 320 acres or more, that it has not been measured in the usual rectangular form, but that one side is so zigzagged about that I find it difficult to find all the corner pins. It is marked 45 on the trees, and is an additional conditional purchase, joining 40 acres selected by me, November 30, 1871, situated at parish of Dabee, in the county of Phillip. I now write to inquire,—first, what am I to do, shall I be allowed to take up the whole portion by sending the remainder of the deposit,—second, was this portion measured by order of the Government, as the Land Act directs? And if it is usual, right, and legal to measure land in the shape that this is measured. I am willing to either have the land measured as I have selected it, or to pay the remainder of the deposit and take the whole; but I hope that you will let me know at once, so that I may know what to do, as I have four men idle until I hear.

BENJAMIN SHARP.

## No. 13.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR CROWN LANDS.

Rylstone, 12 May, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

Having written some time ago to the head of your department concerning an additional conditional purchase made by me at Rylstone, joining my selection of 40 acres, situated in the parish of Dabee, in the county of Phillip, on November 30th, 1871, and having received no answer, I once more trouble you on the subject. The land in question is a lately measured portion, and is joined to the eastern boundary of my selection by a line about 40 chains long, and is bounded on the south by a line about 60 chains long. Having measured the above-named lines, I went to the Lands Office and told the Land Agent their length; he multiplied them together, and advised me to take it at 240 acres. He having no report of its contents in the office, I afterwards saw the surveyor and asked him to give me the contents of the piece, but he said that he could not. I went on with my improvements, have made a dam worth £25, and have let the contract for fencing the whole of it, but I now find that there is 320 acres or more in the piece; that it has not been measured in the usual rectangular shape, but that the other sides are in such a zigzag shape that it is difficult to trace them. I now write to inquire if this portion was measured by order of the Government; if it is legal to measure large portions in the shape this is measured, and what am I to do? I am willing to pay the remainder of the deposit and to take the piece as it is, or to take the 240 acres as I selected it. I hope you will answer this as soon as possible, as the fencers are idle, and I am put to other serious inconvenience.

I am, &amp;c.,

BENJAMIN SHARP.

## No. 14.

E. K. COX, Esq., to THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

Fernhill, Penrith,

16 May, 1872.

SIR,

I have several portions of land measured, which I am willing to purchase under the 23rd clause of Crown Lands Alienation Act, near Rawdon, in the county of Phillip. One of these lots, containing 320 acres, has been partially free selected. My object now in writing is to beg that no selection of part of any portion of land may be entertained; and that, unless the whole of the 320 acres as now measured are selected, the land may be put up with the other portions to public auction. I beg further to state that the selection, or partial selection, of this portion of land will render the other portions almost useless to me.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWD. KING COX.

P.S.—The portion of land I refer to has been partially selected by Mr. B. Sharp, and is No. 45 in Mr. Surveyor Mann's plan.—E.K.C.

Chief Draftsman,—Benjamin Sharp applied for 240 acres under the 21st section (*vide* C.P. 72/1, 103), which forms part of a measured portion, No. 45, parish of Dabee, containing 320 acres, applied for by E. K. Cox, measured by Mr. J. F. Mann.—W.A.T., 25 May, 1872.

*Minute on No. 14.*

B. Sharp's c.p., Rylstone.

SHARP'S con. purchase of 240 acres, under sect. 21, was cancelled, being for part of a measured portion of 320 acres; and applicant was informed, 13th instant, that the land as measured was open to con. purchase. As the portion contains 320 acres, it cannot be taken up by Sharp under the 21st section; and as the form of survey\* does not appear to be the most suitable, I would suggest, upon applicant paying the cost (say £3 3s.), the portion should be subdivided, and the cancellation of the conditional purchase be revoked. The portion proposed to be allowed to Sharp is that situated south and west of the reserved

\*Plan, Appendix C.

reserved road, containing about 203 acres. On the difference of area a refund of deposit could be made in the usual manner. It should be mentioned that the regulation of the 7th Nov., /71 (*re* 60 chains), would be infringed by this conditional purchase; but as this could not be avoided without considerable alteration of the survey, and as it does not appear to give an undue command over the adjacent Crown land, it is recommended.—J.S.A., for Sur. Genl., B.C., 25 Sept., /72. The Under Secretary for Lands.  
Approved.—J.S.F., 7/10/72.

## No. 15.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. B. SHARP.

(C.P. 71/4,348.)

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 12 June, 1872.Al.  
SIR,

Information having been received that you have not resided on the 40 acres of land conditionally purchased by you at Rylstone, on the 30th November, 1871, as required by the 18th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act,—I am directed to inform you that it will be necessary for you to prove, within one month from this date, by the testimony of at least two disinterested and respectable persons, that your conditional purchase is your usual home and residence; and that in default of your doing so, the purchase in question, and any additional ones held by you in virtue thereof, will be considered forfeited, and submitted to sale by auction with as little delay as possible.

2. A form of *proof* is annexed, which you should get duly signed and forward to this department, within the time prescribed.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM BLACKMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary).

## C.P.

Al.

## PROOF OF RESIDENCE.

WE, the undersigned, being uninterested in the purchase herein referred to, certify that we know Mr. to have continuously resided upon, as his usual home, the conditional purchase made by him on the 187 , of acres of Crown lands in the county of

As witness our hands:—

	Names.	Calling.	Address.
Dated this	187 .		

## No. 16.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 17 June, 1872.

SIR,

See No. 15.

Your favour of the 12th is at hand, and in reply I have to inform you that the selection named by you has been my constant residence ever since I took it up, with the exception of the time I have been up the country plying my vocation as wool-sorter, and it will be a great injustice for me to lose £70, not to mention being hunted with my family from home, to gratify interested parties; but the signatures of the respectable residents of this neighbourhood, which you will find in the form enclosed, will prove to you that your informant has made a gross misrepresentation.

I am, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP.

[Enclosure.]

Al.

C.P. 71/4,348.

## PROOF OF RESIDENCE.

We, the undersigned, being uninterested in the purchase herein referred to, certify that we know Mr. Benjamin Sharp to have continuously resided upon, as his usual home, the conditional purchase made by him on the 30th November, 1871, of 40 acres of Crown lands in the county of Phillip.

As witness our hands:—

Names.	Calling.	Address.
James Morrison .....	Grazier .....	Davis Swamp.
John B. Morrison .....	Farmer .....	Rose Hill.
Andrew Dunn, senr. ...	Grazier and farmer ...	Narrango.
William Burns .....	Farmer .....	Thistle Flat.

Dated this 17th June, 1872.

## No. 17.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. B. SHARP.

(C.P. 71-4,348.)

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 28 June, 1872.

SIR,

See No. 16.

With reference to your letter of the 17th instant, furnishing a certificate that you are carrying out the requirements of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, as regards residence on your conditional purchase

purchase of 40 acres of land in the district of Rylstone, I am directed to inform you that it does not appear necessary at present to interfere with your holding.

2. I am to remind you that it will be requisite for you, before the expiration of three years and three months from the date of your purchase, to furnish the *Declaration* required by section 18 of the Act above referred to, as to your residence on the land during that period and the value of your improvements, and that your title to the land will depend upon the requirements of the law being shown to have been fully complied with from the date of selection.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM BLACKMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary).

No. 18.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 25 July, 1872.

HON. SIR,

I once more take the liberty of writing to you concerning my additional conditional purchase of 240 acres of land in the parish of Dabee, district of Rylstone, county of Phillip, and marked 45 on the corner trees. I am anxious to know your decision concerning the above-named land, as the fencers who have contracted to fence in the land in question are threatening me with legal proceedings for not allowing them to lay the material on the ground until I hear from you, as I do not know whether you will allow me to have the portion as it is measured, or 60 chains by 40 (240 acres) that I selected by directions of the Land Agent. I find that some interested person has reported me as non-resident on my conditional purchase; but the signatures of four disinterested and respectable neighbours will show you that the report is false; and I can assure you that the land I selected has been my usual and only home, and that my wife and six children have never left it since it was selected, and that I have already improvements on it to the amount of £20, and £30 worth on the additional conditional purchase. I therefore humbly beg you to consider the improvements that I have made; the unusual way in which it was measured, to suit a rich friend of the surveyor's, by cutting off the grass of three selectors; also consider my vain attempts to find out the area of my selection, both before and after taking it up, and let me know your decision at your earliest opportunity. I am willing to take the land as I selected, or to pay the balance of deposit and take it as measured. An early answer will be a great boon.

I am, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP.

No. 19.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Rylstone, 25 July, 1872.

HON. SIR,

On the 14th of March I made an additional conditional purchase of 240 acres of land, situated See No. 10. in the parish of Dabee, district of Rylstone, county of Phillip, and am anxious to have the same surveyed. I saw the district surveyor a few days ago and asked him when it would be convenient for him to come and survey it; but he told me that he had sent my application back to you, informing you that the land above-named was already surveyed. Now, the facts of the case are these:—When Mr. Mann came to survey the land in question, he gave all those selectors whose land would be bounded by it, distinctly to understand that E. K. Cox, Esq., had taken it all up, having paid the deposit on the whole lot; but as an especial favour Mr. Mann said that E. K. Cox was willing that I should have another 40 acres joining that selected in the name of my son, Joseph Sharp. The 40 acres was selected in his name; but I afterwards learnt from the Land Agent that Mr. Cox had not selected an inch of the land, and that it was open for selection, but that he (the Land Agent) could not tell me how many acres the portion contained, but advised me to measure two sides of it, and go to the office next week and I could get it. I found that the western boundary contained about 40 chains, and the southern about 60. The Land Agent said that would make the contents about 240 acres, and advised me to take it. At that I did so, paying £60 deposit. When the land was advertised for sale I learnt that it contained 320 acres. I have made and am making extensive improvements on it; have made a large dam, for there was not a drop of water on it; I have contracted with parties to fence the whole of it in, and the fencing material is now lying in the bush waiting for the surveyor to mark the lines. I now humbly ask that the first survey may be cancelled and my selection confirmed. In the first place, because the surveyor told a deliberate falsehood and used other means to prevent me and others from taking up the before-mentioned 320 acres of land. In the second, because the lines are not marked in the usual way, so as to be easily traced and the contents ascertained. In the third, the land is not measured in the form that the law directs. In the fourth, because the surveyor refused to inform me of the number of acres that the portion contained, when I rode into Mudgee to ask him about it. In the fifth, because it was surveyed without proper Government authority. In the sixth, because it is a clear case of the district surveyor lending an over-willing hand to surround and hem in a lot of poor selectors who are rather in the way of his rich friend. In full confidence that you will see that justice is done to me,—

I am, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP.

## No. 20.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. B. SHARP.

(C.P. 72-1,103.)

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 27 August, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the application made by you at Rylstone, on the 14th March, for the conditional purchase of 240 acres of land, has been cancelled, as the land applied for formed part of a measured portion of 320 acres.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up and forwarded to the Auditor General, signed by you, together with your deposit receipt, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of the deposit paid on account of the above.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary).

[Enclosure.]

C.P. 72/1,103.

Series C.—Special Payments Form No. 2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pay Voucher, No. .

REVENUE REFUNDED.

Department of Lands, Conditional Purchase Branch, Dr. to Benjamin Sharp.

For the following refund, viz. :—	Amount to be refunded.		
	£	s.	d.
Land Office at Rylstone. Date of selection, 14th day of March, 1872. Deposit paid on two hundred and forty (240) acres. Selection cancelled.			
Deposit to be refunded on two hundred and forty (240) acres.....	£	60	0 0

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher, as to computation, casting, and rate, is correct; and that the refund is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

W. W. STEPHEN,  
Under Secretary for Lands.

## No. 21.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE LAND AGENT, RYLSTONE.

(C.P. 72-1,103. Land Agent's No., 505.)

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 27 August, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you, that the application of Benjamin Sharp, on the 14th of March last, for the conditional purchase of 240 acres of land, has been cancelled, as the land applied for formed part of a measured portion of 320 acres.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him if required.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary).

## No. 22.

APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

[Alienation Act, section 13.]

C.P., No. 72-5,754. Land Agent's No., 571 of 1872.

Application by Thos. Turner, of Rawdon, labourer, for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 320 acres unimproved Crown land, under section 13 of the Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Received by me, with a deposit of £80, this 12th day of September, 1872, at 10-1 o'clock,—

W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Rylstone.

11 September, 1872.

SIR,

I am desirous of purchasing without competition, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described, containing 320 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £80, being a deposit at the rate of five shillings (5s.) per acre on the area for which I apply, and on which it is my intention to reside.

To the Agent for the  
Sale of Crown Lands at Rylstone.

I am, &c.,  
M. D'ARCY,  
Agent for THOMAS TURNER, of Rawdon.

Description.



11

*Description.*

County of Phillip, parish of Dabee, 320 acres. A measured portion No. 45, being lot C of the land advertised for sale at Rylstone on the 10th June, 1872, and withdrawn from sale.

Cancelled, 11/10/72. Revoked. Again cancelled.

No. 23.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to E. K. COX, Esq.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 13 September, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 16th May last, complaining that Benjamin Sharp has <sup>No. 14.</sup> conditionally purchased part of a measured portion containing 320 acres, applied for to purchase by you under the 23rd clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861,—I am directed to inform you that Sharp's application has been cancelled, and the land will be brought to auction, unless in the meantime conditionally purchased.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

P.S.—The delay in this case was caused in consequence of a reference which had to be made to the surveyor.

No. 24.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. B. SHARP.

(C.P. 72-1,103.)

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 13 September, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to my communication of the 27th ultimo, notifying that the conditional <sup>No. 20.</sup> purchase of 240 acres, made by you at Rylstone on the 14th March last, had been cancelled, as the land <sup>See No. 10</sup> applied for formed part of a measured portion containing 320 acres,—I am directed to inform you that the portion can be conditionally purchased as measured.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 25.

MR. B. SHARP to THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

Rylstone,  
30 September, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, informing me that my selection of 240 acres made at Rylstone had been cancelled, in consequence of its forming part <sup>No. 20.</sup> of a measured portion of 320 acres.

In reply to your letter, I beg to inform you that I have made fifty pounds (£50) worth of improvements upon this land; and not wishing to lose either the selection or the improvements thereon, I, in my absence from home, authorized my wife to select the entire portion of 320 acres on behalf of my son. I, as to the Minister for Lands, beg to state the following facts which took place at Rylstone on the 12th September:—The Land Office day and the day appointed for making selections, when Mrs. Sharp went to the said office, and there saw Senior-constable D'Arcy and another constable at the door; she inquired of them if the office were opened, but they informed her it wanted twenty-five minutes to the time for the office to be opened, viz., 10 o'clock. At this moment the Land Agent came to the office, and Senior-constable D'Arcy followed him in; and my wife, supposing that Constable D'Arcy was in attendance on the Land Agent (who is also a Magistrate) on police business, waited outside until he (D'Arcy) had finished speaking to the said Magistrate. The other constable then looked at his watch, and informed my wife that it wanted ten minutes to 10 o'clock. My wife then went in and applied, on my son's behalf, for the 320 acres of land, when the Land Agent informed her that Senior-constable D'Arcy had selected it a few minutes before, in the name of Thomas Turner, a man in the employ of Mr. E. K. Cox, the lessee of the run on which the selection was made. My wife can prove that the day after D'Arcy made the selection for Turner the latter knew nothing of the transaction, and that he gave D'Arcy no authority to make the selection in his name; and that he did not know my selection had been cancelled. I can also prove, by the testimony of four respectable persons, that my wife applied for the 320 acres of land, and said application was rejected before the fixed time for opening the Land Office. I can prove that Mr. Richard Cox, superintendent for Mr. E. K. Cox, gave Thomas Hatton, a fencer, orders to remove some of my improvements before Thomas Turner knew the land had been selected in his name. I therefore respectfully beg to submit, in justice to myself and on behalf of my son, that the selection made in the name of Turner should be cancelled, for the following reasons, viz.:—First, that Senior-constable D'Arcy, while acting in the capacity of constable at the Court House and Land Office, took advantage of his position in misleading my wife, by representing to her that the Land Office would not open until 10 o'clock, and before that hour selected in the name of Turner the 320 acres of land, which he knew my wife was waiting to apply for at the usual hour pointed out to her by the said Constable D'Arcy; secondly, that this land was selected without the knowledge of or authority from the said Thomas Turner.

Respectfully submitting this to your consideration,—

I have, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP.

No. 26.

## No. 26.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Rylstone,  
3 October, 1872.

SIR,

No. 24.

Your favour of the 13th ultimo was received, and its only drawback was that it came too late; for the day before yours was written, viz., the 12th ultimo, the 320 acres named therein was selected at Rylstone, by Senior-constable D'Arcy, of the Rylstone Police. He selected it in the name of Thomas Turner. The selection was illegal because made before 10 o'clock, the specified time for opening the Land Office. It seems that it was known to other parties that my selection was cancelled before I knew it myself. My wife went to the office when she got your note of the 13th ultimo, and showed said note to the Land Agent, and at the same time tendered £80, accompanied by an application to select the 320 acres in the name of my son, but the Agent told her that the application could not be entertained. I was at the time away from home plying my vocation as wool-sorter. I have written to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, and have hopes of getting the selection cancelled; but that will avail me nothing unless the Minister will give the Land Agent positive orders to give me the preference of selection, otherwise the same information will be given and the same dishonest process will be repeated.

I have, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP.*Minute on No. 26.*

See No. 22.

I would submit that Turner's conditional purchase (enclosed) should be cancelled.—W.B., 8/10/72.  
Approved.—J.S.F., 10/10/72.

## No. 27.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

[C.P. 72/1,103.]

Department of Lands,  
11 October, 1872.

SIR,

See No. 10.

I am directed to state, for your information, and for notation in the Treasury books, that the cancellation, notified to you in the August list of cancellations, of Benjamin Sharp's conditional purchase of 240 acres, made at Rylstone, on the 14th March last, has been revoked, and the purchase now stands in his name, as before.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary).

Deposit refunded, 8th October, 1872. Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 16 October, 1872, G.E.

## No. 28.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. THOMAS TURNER.

(C.P. 72/5,754.)

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 11 October, 1872.

SIR,

See No. 22.

I am directed to inform you that the application made by you at Rylstone, on the 12th September, for the conditional purchase of 320 acres of land, has been cancelled, as the land was previously selected by Benjamin Sharp on the 14th March, 1872, and the cancellation of his application has been revoked.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up, and forwarded to the Auditor General, signed by you, together with your deposit receipt, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of the deposit paid on account of the above.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary).

[Enclosure.]

Series C.—Special Payments Form No. 2.

C.P. 72/5,754.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pay Voucher No.

REVENUE REFUNDED.

Department of Lands, Conditional Purchase Branch, Dr. to Thomas Turner.

	Amount to be refunded.
For the following refund, viz. :—	
Land Office at Rylstone.	
Date of selection, 12th day of September, 1872.	
Deposit paid on three hundred and twenty (320) acres.	
Selection cancelled.	
Deposit to be refunded on three hundred and twenty acres .....	£ 80 0 0

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher, as to computation, casting, and rate, is correct, and that the refund is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

W. W. STEPHEN,  
Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 29.

13

No. 29.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE LAND AGENT, RYLSTONE.  
 (C.P. 72/5,754.) Land Agent's No., 571. Department of Lands,  
 Sydney, 11 October, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the application of Thomas Turner, on the 11th September, <sup>See No. 22.</sup> for the conditional purchase of 320 acres of land, has been cancelled, as the land was previously selected by Benjamin Sharp, on the 14th March, 1872, and the cancellation of his application has been revoked.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him if required.

I have, &c.,  
 WM. BLACKMAN,  
 (For the Under Secretary).

No. 30.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. B. SHARP.  
 (C.P. 72/1,103.) Department of Lands,  
 Sydney, 11 October, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, respecting cancellation of your conditional <sup>No. 26.</sup> purchase of 240 acres, made at Rylstone on the 14th March last, I am directed to inform you that, under <sup>See No. 10.</sup> all the circumstances of the case, the Secretary for Lands has authorized the revocation of the cancellation of the application for the land in question, upon condition that you at once pay into the Treasury the sum of £3 3s., cost of subdivision, and return the voucher sent to you in my letter of the 27th August <sup>No. 20.</sup> last.

I have, &c.,  
 W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 31.

MR. THOMAS TURNER to ———

Rawden, Rylstone,  
 24 October, 1872.

Mr. Thomas Turner, objecting to the cancellation of his conditional purchase of 320 acres, at Rylstone.

NOTE.—The above letter from Mr. Thomas Turner cannot be found.

No. 32.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Rylstone, 30 October, 1872.

SIR,

According to the directions of the Honorable Secretary for Lands, I herein send to you the sum of £3 3s., for the payment of cost of subdividing a portion of land selected by me at Rylstone on the <sup>See No. 10.</sup> 14th March last. Will you please favour me with a receipt for the above-named sum?

I am, &c.,  
 BENJAMIN SHARP.

The sum of £3 3s. has been credited to Revenue.—G.E.  
 The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., Treasury, 4/11/72.

No. 33.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Rylstone, 29 November, 1872.

SIR,

I have paid into the Treasury the sum of £3 3s., for the cost of subdividing a portion of land near Cox's Creek, in the district of Rylstone, selected by me in March, 1872; and as I wish to have said <sup>See No. 10.</sup> portion measured as I selected it, having the western and southern boundaries remain as originally surveyed, I herein protest against any alteration of said boundaries.

I am, &c.,  
 BENJAMIN SHARP.

P.S.—Will you give orders for the subdivision of the above-named portion of land to be made as early as possible.—BENJAMIN SHARP.

No. 34.

## No. 34.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. THOMAS TURNER.  
Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 9 December, 1872.

SIR,

No. 31.

With reference to your letter of 24th October last, objecting to the cancellation of your conditional purchase of 320 acres at Rylstone, as you allege you selected the portion before the decision by which Benjamin Sharp's application for the same land was cancelled, was altered, I am directed to inform you that your purchase was cancelled on account of the land being under tender to Mr. Sharp in a modified form. If you do not, therefore, leave the land, you will have to take the consequences.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary).

## No. 35.

MESSRS. ROXBURGH, SLADE, & SPAIN, TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.  
Exchange, Sydney,  
3 January, 1873.

SIR,

See No. 23.

See No. 34.

Referring to your letter to Mr. Turner, of Rylstone, dated 9th December last, which that gentleman has placed in our hands, we beg to point out that in September of last year Mr. Sharp's application to select the land in question was cancelled, as intimated officially, not only in a letter addressed to the Lands Agent for the district, but also in a letter to Mr. E. K. Cox, of 13th September last, and that immediately after such cancellation, the land being then open to free selection, our client, Mr. Turner, duly selected the land in question. Under these circumstances there can, we apprehend, be no question as to the legality of Mr. Turner's title to the selection, and conclude your letter of the 9th ultimo must have been written under a misapprehension of the real facts of the case.

In case any statement should reach you as to the land not being open to free selection on the ground of improvements, we are perfectly prepared to show that no improvements within the meaning of the Act, or anything approaching thereto, have ever been erected on the land except by our client.

We have, &amp;c.,

ROXBURGH, SLADE, & SPAIN.

*Minute and Decision on No. 35.*

See No. 10.

See No. 20.

See No. 21.

See Nos. 23 &amp; 24.

See No. 22.

See No. 26.

See No. 31.

The facts of this case are as follows:—Benjamin Sharp made a conditional purchase at Rylstone of 240 acres; date of application 14th March, 1872. On the 27th August, 1872, this c.p. was cancelled, as being part of a measured portion of 320 acres. The Land Agent was informed, as usual, of the cancellation, and Mr. E. K. Cox was also appraised, in reply to his letter of 16th May, that the portion, as measured, was then open to conditional purchase. In pursuance of this intimation, the 320 acres were taken up by Thomas Turner, on the 12th of the following month, September. Subsequently, on the 7th October, the Minister for Lands approved of the portion being subdivided for Sharp, upon his paying the cost of resurvey; but there was, at the time, nothing to show that the land had been in the meantime purchased by Turner,—at any rate, not in the paper submitted for decision. Turner's application was, however, cancelled on the 11th October, by decision on 72-13,069, and on his letter of 24th October, protesting against this action, it is reported (by Mr. Blackman) that his c.p. was cancelled on account of the land being at the time under tender to Sharp in a modified form. This, however, was hardly the case, as previously to this offer to Sharpe, Turner had, on the strength of the intimation made by this department that the land was open to conditional purchase, taken up the land at a time when it was no doubt legally open to conditional purchase. Whatever may be the individual merits of the case as between Sharp and Turner, or the apparent hardship on the former, and however undesirable it may be, if it can be avoided, to revoke the cancellation of a conditional purchase when it has once been made, it would seem to me that the position taken up by Messrs. Roxburgh, Slade, & Spain, in behalf of Turner, cannot well be disputed, and that, according to the strict letter of the law, his conditional purchase as against Sharp ought to be sustained. The question as to the improvements at the date of Turner's selection, referred to in the papers, is altogether a different matter, for which, if either of the parties desires it, the law provides a mode of settlement, *i.e.*, by appraisalment.

W.W.S.,

10th Jan., 1873.

It is obvious that Turner's selection has been improperly cancelled, as he selected the 320 acres on the 11th September, and the approval of the subdivision of the measured portion did not take place until the 11th October following. Turner's cancellation must be revoked, and Sharp's deposit and survey-fee refunded.

J.S.F.,

13 Jan., 1873.

## No. 36.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. B. SHARP.

(C.P. 72- $\frac{1194}{1734}$ )

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 15 January, 1873.

SIR,

No. 33.

See No. 10.

See No. 22.

With reference to your letter of 29th November last, stating that you had paid into the Treasury the sum of £3 3s. for the cost of subdividing the measured portion of 320 acres, of which the selection of 240 acres made by you at Rylstone on 14th March last forms a part, I am directed to inform you that it appears that Thomas Turner's application for the 320 acres alluded to was made on 11th September last, and the approval of the subdivision of the measured portion did not take place until the 11th October following.

2. As there cannot, therefore, be any doubt as to the legality of Mr. Turner's claim to the land, I am to state that the Secretary for Lands has decided that his conditional purchase shall stand, and that your deposit money, together with the survey fee, must be refunded.

3. The enclosed refund voucher is forwarded to you for your signature, and the amount will be paid on presentation at the Treasury. The survey fee will also be returned on application to that department.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

P.S.—Should any dispute arise as to the improvements alleged to have been effected by you on the land, the law provides for its settlement by appraisalment.

<p style="text-align: center;">[Enclosure.] (C.P. 72/1,103.) NEW SOUTH WALES. REVENUE REFUNDED.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Department of Lands, Conditional Purchase Branch, Dr. to Benjamin Sharp.</p> <hr/> <p>For the following refund, viz. :— Land Office at Rylstone. Date of selection, 14th day of March, 1872. Deposit paid on 240 acres. Selection cancelled.</p> <p>Deposit to be refunded on 240 acres .....</p>	<p>Pay Voucher No.</p> <hr/> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Amount to be refunded.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>£</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>60</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Amount to be refunded.			£	s.	d.	60	0	0
Amount to be refunded.										
£	s.	d.								
60	0	0								

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher, as to computation, casting, and rate, is correct, and that the refund is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

W. W. STEPHEN,  
Under Secretary for Lands.

### No. 37.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE LAND AGENT, RYLSTONE.

(C.P. 72-1,103.) Land Agent's No., 505.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 15 January, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the application of Benjamin Sharp, on the 14th March, 1872, for the conditional purchase of 240 acres of land, has been again cancelled, it having been decided that Mr. Thos. Turner's selection was improperly cancelled, as he selected the land on 11th September last, and the approval of the subdivision of the measured portion for Benjamin Sharp did not take place until the 11th October following.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him if required.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary).

### No. 38.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE LAND AGENT, RYLSTONE.

(C.P. 72-5,754.)

AL.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the cancellation, notified to you by my letter of the 11th October last, of Thomas Turner's conditional purchase of 320 acres, on the 11th September last, has been revoked, and the purchase stands now in his name as before.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary).

### No. 39.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MESSRS. ROXBURGH, SLADE, & SPAIN.

(C.P. 72-~~1123~~).

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 15 January, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter of 3rd instant, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Turner, on the subject of his protest against the cancellation of his conditional purchase of 320 acres at Rylstone, I am directed to inform you that, after reconsideration of this case, the Secretary for Lands has decided that Mr. Turner's selection

See No. 22.

selection was improperly cancelled, as he selected the land on 11th September last, and the approval of the subdivision of the measured portion for Benjamin Sharp did not take place until the 11th October following.

The cancellation of Mr. Turner's conditional purchase has therefore been revoked, and Mr. Sharp's deposit money has been refunded to him.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

P.S.—Should any dispute arise as to the improvements alleged to have been made on the land by Mr. Sharp, the law provides for its settlement by appraisalment.

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No. 40.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.  
(C.P. 72-1,103.)

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 15 January, 1873.

SIR,

See No. 22.  
See No. 10.

With reference to the sum of £3 3s., forwarded by Mr. Benjamin Sharp to the Treasury on 30th October last, for the cost of subdividing a measured portion of 320 acres, of which the selection of 240 acres, made by him at Rylstone on 14th March last, forms part, I am directed to inform you that the subdivision alluded to has been disallowed, on account of the land having previously to its approval been conditionally purchased by Thomas Turner. You will therefore be so good as to cause the amount in question to be refunded to Mr. Sharp, or his order, on application.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

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No. 41.

MR. BENJAMIN SHARP TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 29 January, 1873.

SIR,

No. 36.  
No. 30.  
No. 26.

With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, I write to inform you that I shall not give up the land in question, either to Turner or any one else. The land is my conditional purchase, and no Government can take it away from me. In your letter of 11th October, 1872, you say that under all the circumstances of the case the Secretary for Lands had authorized the revocation of the cancellation of my selection. You knew the date then of Turner's selection, by my letter of the 3rd of October, 1872. Now, what new circumstances have occurred to induce you to wish to alter that revocation? The facts remain the same as when the revocation was made. Turner never selected the land, never authorized any one to select it for him, and never knew of the selection until three days after it was made. When the cancellation was revoked, no man rejoiced more heartily than Turner did at the revocation, as it left him at liberty to select on his own account, which he would have done before now, only Mr. Cox has kept him in occupation of the land, in spite of said revocation. I have two respectable witnesses to prove that said selection was made by Constable D'Arcy before 10 o'clock, the time appointed for the Land Office to open. The names of the witnesses are Andrew Dunn, senior, a grazier, and W. Farrar, a publican. You have the whole history in my former letters to you of my first selection of the land, of the difficulties that I had to contend with, and how I was disappointed at every turn in finding out the area of the portion in question. I will not give up the land. I am but a poor man, and Mr. Cox is a rich one; but in the eye of the law we are all alike; and I will contest the case, step by step, if I have to solicit subscriptions to assist me, at the door of every free selector in the Country. I hope that you will reconsider the case. I have justice on my side, and I ask nothing but what is right.

I am, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP.

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*Minutes and Decision on No. 41.*

No. 41.  
No. 24.

MEMO.—In reply to his letter of 29th January last, in which Mr. Sharp states that he will not give up his cancelled conditional purchase to Turner or any one else, and asks if any new circumstances have arisen to induce the Secretary for Lands to wish to alter the revocation of the cancellation of his selection,—he may be informed that no new circumstances have arisen, but that, on a further consideration of all the circumstances of the case, which were not fully before the Secretary for Lands in the first instance, it was obvious that Turner's conditional purchase had been improperly cancelled, he having been the first person to take it up after it was legally available for selection, of which fact Mr. Sharp is a voluntary witness; for, in reply to a letter of the 13th September last, apprising him that the land was open to reselection, he wrote back to say that the only drawback to the information then conveyed to him was that it came too late, as on the day before it was written the 320 acres in question had been taken up by Constable D'Arcy for Turner. Now, although Sharp must be seriously disappointed in losing the land by an unintentional error on his part, fatal, however, to his application for the time being, but which the Minister for Lands was desirous of obviating, by allowing the measured portion to be subdivided,—he will no doubt clearly see that he cannot hold legal possession of land which he acknowledges he was too late to take up and sees no way of securing, unless he is allowed a preference over the prior selector. With regard to the other statements made by Mr. Sharp—one, to the effect that Turner never selected the land, and never knew it

was

17

was selected for some time afterwards, it must be presumed that Turner is the selector, so long as he persists in fulfilling the conditions of the Act; but with respect to the allegation he has several times made, that Turner's selection was taken up before the usual hour when the Land Office is open to the public, a searching inquiry should be made at once into the charge; for if it is established on clear and unmistakeable evidence, it would altogether invalidate Turner's selection.

W.B., 7/2/73.

P.S.—Mr. Sharp should forward statutory declarations from the persons he has referred to, stating precisely the time when Turner's c.p. application was made, the parties who were present, and all other material circumstances.—W.B.

Submitted. Sharp may perhaps be informed briefly to the general effect of this minute.—W.W.S., 12th.

Approved.—J.S.F., 12/2/73.

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No. 42.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. B. SHARP.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 14 February, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 29th ultimo, inquiring what new circumstances have arisen No. 41. to induce the Government to alter the revocation of the cancellation of your conditional purchase of 240 acres at Rylstone,—I am directed to inform you that, upon a further consideration of all the circumstances of the case, which were not fully before the Secretary for Lands in the first instance, it was obvious that Turner's conditional purchase had been improperly cancelled, he having been the first person to take up the land after it was legally available for selection; to which fact you have yourself borne testimony, as, in reply to a letter addressed to you on 13th September last, apprising you that the land was open to No. 24. selection, you state that the information came too late, as on the day before it was written the 320 acres in question had been taken up by Constable D'Arcy for Turner.

2. With regard to your allegation that Turner's application was lodged before the usual hour for the Land Office to be open, I am to state that you should forward statutory declarations from the persons mentioned in your letter, specifying the precise time his application was made, the names of the persons who were present, and all other material circumstances, in order that due inquiry may be made in the matter.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

P.S.—Should your statement prove to be correct, Mr. Turner's purchase will be invalidated.

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No. 43.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. T. TURNER.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 14 February, 1873.

SIR,

It having been represented by Mr. Benjamin Sharp that the application made by you for the conditional purchase of 320 acres at Rylstone, on 12th September last, was lodged with the Land Agent No. 22. before the usual office hours,—I am directed to inform you that Mr. Sharp has been requested to furnish reliable proof of the statements made by him, in order that due inquiry may be made in the matter.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

P.S.—I am to state that, should Mr. Sharp's allegation prove to be correct, your purchase will be invalidated.

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No. 44.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE CROWN LANDS AGENT, RYLSTONE.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 14 February, 1873.

SIR,

It having been represented by Mr. Benjamin Sharp that the application made by Thomas Turner for the conditional purchase of 320 acres at Rylstone, on the 12th September last, was received No. 22. by you before the usual office hours,—I am directed to request that you will furnish an early report in the matter.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 45.

THE CROWN LANDS AGENT, RYLSTONE, TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Court House,  
Rylstone, 18 February, 1873.

SIR,

No. 44.  
No. 22.

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, informing me that Mr. Benjamin Sharp has represented that Thomas Turner's application for the conditional purchase of 320 acres, on the 12th September last, was received by me before the usual office hours, and requesting me to furnish an early report in the matter, I beg to state that Mr. Sharp's statement is incorrect. The facts are as follows:—Mr. Sharp was not present on that day, nor have I seen him since. Mrs. Sharp called at the office a few days before the 12th September, and was informed by me that the land was open to conditional purchase. She stated that she would be in attendance on the following Thursday. On the 12th September I arrived at the office at ten minutes to 10 o'clock; there was no person present; a few minutes afterwards Mr. D'Arcy came into the office and handed me the application of Mr. Thomas Turner. I told him it was not yet 10 o'clock, and after waiting for some time I received his application at one minute past 10 o'clock. I then wrote out and handed him the receipt. He then left the office, and Mrs. Sharp came in just as he was leaving. In reply to her question, I told her the land she wanted had been selected. She said, why did not I call her in off the street, as she was outside. I told her that it was no part of my duty to do so—that I sat there to act impartially. With reference to the accuracy of the time, I may state that there is no public clock here. Rylstone is notorious for incorrect time. I open and close the office by my own watch, for the correctness of which I can vouch. I had only returned from Sydney a few days before the 12th September, where I had been on leave some five weeks; the watch by which I took the time had been worn by me during all that time, and kept correct time; and I am aware that it was some minutes before other time-pieces in Rylstone. Mrs. Sharp must have herself considered it was at or near 10 o'clock, for she told me that she was outside the office when I went in. There is no telegraph office nearer than Mudgee, distant 32 miles, and I am at a loss to understand where Mrs. Sharp can have obtained time more likely to be correct than that I was guided by.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
C. L. Agent.

## No. 46.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 19 February, 1873.

SIR,

No. 36.

I again write to you with reference to your letter of the 15th January, 1873, and wish to submit the following reasons which, in my humble opinion, ought to induce you to reconsider your decision as expressed in the above-mentioned letter:—1st.—Because I was the first selector according to the directions of the Land Agent. 2nd.—Because when you cancelled my selection, and it was selected by D'Arcy, the constable for Mr. Cox, in the name of Thomas Turner, I faithfully and truly laid before the Department of Lands such facts and circumstances, along with the dates, as induced you, with the authority of the Secretary of Lands, to revoke the cancellation, thus placing me in the same position as if no cancellation had been made. 3rd.—When you allowed the subdivision of the land, you placed me in the same position as if the land had never been surveyed; therefore the land was not open for selection when D'Arcy selected it one day before you wrote to inform me that it was open to selection; and even if it was open to selection, it could not legally be selected before the office hours, as I am in a position to prove beyond a doubt that it was selected; neither could it be selected without the authority, written or verbal, of the party in whose name D'Arcy selected it, who neither knew of the selection being made nor that my first selection had been cancelled. With these facts before you, you must see, as every man in this district sees, that it would be outrageously unjust to take the land from me and give it to Mr. Cox, who has never been the legal possessor of it. I am in a position to prove every statement that I have made. As to the improvements, my dam has been washed away with the late heavy rains, and it cost me £20, and the rest of the improvements have been tampered with so as to reduce their value; but it is not the improvements nor the price of them that I want, but the land, and that I am fairly and honestly entitled to, and sincerely hope that you will see that I am protected in my rights.

I am, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP.

Mr. Sharp has been fully informed of the reasons why the cancellation of Turner's conditional purchase had to be revoked. He should now without delay send in any proofs he can adduce to show that Turner's selection was made before the Land Office was open to the public.—W.B., 25/2/73.

Approved.—J.S.F., 3/3/73.

## No. 47.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 25 February, 1873.

SIR,

No. 42.  
No. 22.

With reference to your letter of 14th instant, I have to inform you that statutory declarations will be forwarded to you in a few days, to prove that D'Arcy selected the 320 acres of land before 10 o'clock on the 12th of September, 1872, and that by intelligent and disinterested witnesses. I am at present working at my trade of wool-sorter, about 150 miles from Rylstone, which must account for the delay



delay in sending you the evidence required; but I shall be home in a few days, and then the evidence will be forwarded in due time. I have to request that such similar evidence should be taken from the Land Agent, from D'Arcy, and from Turner, as shall clearly prove by whose authority D'Arcy selected the land in question; for I humbly submit that without authority given, written or verbal, by the party in whose name the selection has been made, that no such selection can be legal. D'Arcy's application was filled up by the Land Agent, and must have been filled up before office hours, as I shall give you statutory evidence to prove; and said application must have been given to Constable D'Arcy in the office, and through the Land Agent, and that is the reason why I want said Land Agent to make statutory declaration on the subject. Turner has stated repeatedly and to various persons that he knew nothing about the selection until many days after the land in question had been selected. Therefore I humbly ask that the before-named parties may be called to prove that direct authority was given by Turner to select that particular portion of land. I am placed at great disadvantage in this business, as you will perceive, as all the evidence and all the witnesses on the other side are interested in some way or other. Mr. Cox is a Magistrate, and a friend of the Land Agent. He is the employer of Turner, and, in his magisterial capacity, he is the superior of D'Arcy. Again, D'Arcy is the superior of the other constable (whose name I don't know) who looked at his watch at the office door and told my wife that it wanted ten minutes to 10 o'clock, when my wife went into the office and D'Arcy had selected the 320 acres of land before she went in. I humbly hope that you will see that I have justice on my side. I am not a man to ask what does not justly belong to me, as the enclosed testimony of Mr. Cox will show. I have every confidence that you wish to do justice to me, and I ask nothing more.

I am, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP.

[Enclosure.]

R. W. Cox, Esq., to Mr. B. Sharp.

Rawden, 27 December, 1872.

Benjamin Sharp,—

You very much misconstrue the meaning of what I said in my letter, when you think I wanted to infer that you were a rogue. I have a very different opinion of you in that respect, and believe you to be as honest and as upright a man as there is in the district.

RICHARD W. COX.

No. 48.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. B. SHARP.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 5 March, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 19th ultimo, requesting that the decision recently given in No. 46. the case of your cancelled conditional purchase of 240 acres at Rylstone may be reconsidered,—I am directed to inform you that, as you have been fully apprised of the reasons why the cancellation of Turner's conditional purchase had to be revoked, the case cannot be re-opened.

You should without delay send in any proofs you can adduce, to show that Turner's selection was made before the Land Office was open to the public.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 49.

DECLARATION OF ANDREW DUNN, SENIOR.

In the Colony of New South Wales.

I, ANDREW DUNN, senior, Rylstone, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, on the 12th day of September, 1872, I saw Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp at the house of William Farrar, at Rylstone, about 150 yards from the Land Office; I saw Elizabeth Sharp go out of the said house at twenty minutes before 10 o'clock by William Farrar's clock; Elizabeth Sharp told me that she was going to the Land Office to select some land; I saw her return into the same room, when she informed me that the Land Agent had told her that she was too late—that the land had been selected. I looked at the clock and found that it then wanted two minutes to 10 o'clock.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, an "*Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

ANDREW DUNN, Senior.

Taken and declared at Rylstone, in the said Colony, }  
this 12th day of March, 1873, before me,— }

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

No. 50.

## No. 50.

## DECLARATION OF ELIZABETH SHARP.

In the Colony of New South Wales.

I, ELIZABETH SHARP, of Rylstone, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, on the 9th day of September last, I attended the Lands Office at Rylstone, to ascertain if the land in dispute was open for selection. I saw the Land Agent, and he informed me that it was open for selection; I then asked him to give me information how to proceed in the selection of it; he gave me some information, but never told me that I ought to have a form filled up to hand to him; I told him that I should select on the next Lands Office day. I called at the Lands Office on the following Thursday (the Lands Office day) before 10 o'clock, and at about fifteen minutes before 10 the Land Agent was in his office; Constable D'Arcy told me at the time that the Land Office was not open; I went to the Land Agent to select, and he told me that I was too late; the Land Agent saw me outside of his office as he went in; D'Arcy saw the Land Agent before 10 o'clock, before I could select; Constable M'Alister looked at his watch and told me that it was ten minutes to 10, as D'Arcy came out of the office.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, an "*Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

ELIZABETH SHARP.

Taken and made at Rylstone, in the said Colony, }  
this 12th day of March, 1873, before me,— }

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

## No. 51.

## DECLARATION OF JOSEPH SHARP.

In the Colony of New South Wales.

I, JOSEPH SHARP, of Rylstone, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, on the 12th day of September, 1872, I went with my mother, Elizabeth Sharp, to the Lands Office, and there saw Constable D'Arcy and Constable M'Alister; she asked D'Arcy what time it was, and what time the Land Office would be open; D'Arcy looked at his watch and told Elizabeth Sharp that it wanted twenty-five minutes to 10, and that the Land Office would not be open before 10 o'clock. In a few minutes the Land Agent went into the office; I saw him look at Elizabeth Sharp and me as he went into the office; D'Arcy followed him in at the same moment. After waiting a short time, Elizabeth Sharp said that we had better go in, when M'Alister said that if it was Court business that she was about that she could go in at any time, but if land business she could not go in before 10 o'clock; he looked at his watch and said that it wanted ten minutes to 10 o'clock, and as he spoke, D'Arcy came out and Mrs. Sharp and I went in. When we got in I heard the Land Agent say that Elizabeth Sharp was too late, that D'Arcy had selected the land in question; there was no other person present. When Elizabeth Sharp complained about the land being selected before the office-hour, the Land Agent told her that she had plenty of time, that he was in the office at a quarter to 10 o'clock, and that D'Arcy presented the form already filled up, and that she ought to have done the same. I saw what the Land Agent said was the form that D'Arcy presented, and heard Elizabeth Sharp say that it was filled up in the Land Agent's handwriting. I heard the Land Agent reply that he always filled them up.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

his  
JOSEPH x SHARP.  
mark.

Signed with cross before me, at Rylstone, }  
this 13th March, 1873,— }

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

## No. 52.

## DECLARATION OF JOSEPH TAYLOR.

In the Colony of New South Wales.

I, JOSEPH TAYLOR, of Rylstone, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, on the 12th day of September, I saw Elizabeth Sharp near the Land Office at Rylstone, standing near Constable M'Alister. Elizabeth Sharp asked me the time; I told her to ask M'Alister; she did so; when M'Alister, pulling out his watch, said that it wanted ten minutes to 10 o'clock; Constable D'Arcy was at that moment leaving the Lands Office.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Taken and made before me, this 13th March, 1873,—  
W. W. ARMSTRONG, J.P.

## No. 53.

MR. B. SHARP to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 13 March, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, I write to inform you that I have forwarded <sup>No. 48.</sup> the declarations to the department, through the hand of Mr. G. W. Lucas, solicitor; and I hope that, with all the rest of the facts before you, that you will see your way clearly to do me justice in this case.

I am, &amp;c.,

BENJAMIN SHARP.

## No. 54.

DECLARATION OF MESSRS. W. FARRAR AND H. H. MATTHEWS.

Rylstone, 13 March, 1873.

WE, the undersigned, do solemnly declare that, on the 12th day of September, 1872, Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp did apply at the Land Office, Rylstone, for certain ground and was refused, Senior-constable D'Arcy having selected it in the name of Thomas Turner, before office hours, viz., 10 o'clock in the morning.

WILLIAM FARRAR.  
H. H. MATTHEWS.

Witness—JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.  
Rylstone, 13 March, 1873.

## No. 55.

DECLARATION OF W. FARRAR.

In the Colony of New South Wales.

I WILLIAM FARRAR, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, on the 12th day of September, 1872, Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp did apply at the Land Office, Rylstone, for certain ground, and was refused, it having been selected by Senior-constable D'Arcy, in the name of Thomas Turner, and I positively declare that Mrs. Sharp applied before 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

WILLIAM FARRAR.

Taken and declared at Rylstone, in the said Colony, }  
this 15th day of March, 1873, before me,— }

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

## No. 56.

MINUTE BY MR. BLACKMAN.

In the case of Sharp against Turner, Rylstone.

The following documents are submitted for the special consideration of the Secretary for Lands:—

The reply of the Land Agent to the charges made against him.

The statutory declarations of Mrs. Sharp, Joseph Sharp—her son, Andrew Dunn, Joseph Taylor, and William Farrar.

See No. 45.

See Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, &amp; 55.

The following facts are proved by several of the above individuals, including the Land Agent:—

1st. That the Land Agent arrived at his office at fifteen minutes before 10 o'clock.

2nd. That Constable D'Arcy entered the Land Office before it was open to the general public, and attempted to effect a selection of the measured portion of 320 acres before the proper hour.

Mrs. Sharp affirms, and it is corroborated by her son, that she was outside the office when the Land Agent came up; she says the Land Agent saw her; her son says that the Agent looked at them both. This is a matter of great importance, for, taken in connection with the previous cancellation of Sharp's selection of the land, and Mrs. Sharp's interview with him on the subject only two days before, he had the amplest evidence that she was in attendance to select the land in question.

Under these circumstances, it was the plain duty of the Land Agent to make such arrangements for the conduct of the sale as would be above suspicion.

Joseph Sharp affirms (and his statement is fully though perhaps indirectly confirmed by his mother and Joseph Taylor) that some time after Constable D'Arcy went in, Mrs. Sharp said that they had better go in, but it appears that Constable M'Alister was stationed at the door and told her that if she came on Court business she could go in at any time, but that if she came on land business she could not go in before 10 o'clock; at the same time he took out his watch in her presence, and at her request, as well as in the presence of her son and Taylor, and told her it wanted ten minutes to 10 o'clock. At this moment Constable D'Arcy is represented by Mrs. Sharp, her son—Joseph Sharp, and Joseph Taylor, as issuing from the Land Office, after making the selection; so that Mrs. Sharp on going in was informed by the Land Agent that she was too late, and when very properly told that he ought to have called her in, replied that he was there to act impartially; the Land Agent's idea of impartiality being (according to the evidence) to keep one

one constable stationed at the door to prevent the general public coming in, while another constable, D'Arcy, had a free pass as agent for Mr. Cox, *alias* Turner, to snap up the land, and thus by his special facility of access to the Land Agent as Police Magistrate, overreach Mrs. Sharp.

It is quite clear indeed that the impartiality of the Land Agent cannot be held in very high odour, when a common constable, knowing and believing it was before 10 o'clock, coolly tendered his superior officer the Police Magistrate an illegal application to select, and, I have no doubt but on examination it will be found that Constable M'Alister regulated his watch by the Police Magistrate's watch, rather than by the varying time-pieces of the locality; and it is not credible that he would have taken the liberty of keeping any one out without the order or directions of the Police Magistrate, and for this the Land Agent is clearly responsible.

I submit then that the evidence shows either that the land was selected before the hour of 10 o'clock, or that such gross favouritism was exhibited by the Land Agent as ought to render the sale null and void.

W. B.  
24 March.

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No. 57.

MINUTE BY THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

MR. BLACKMAN,—

The Inspector General of Police should be asked to obtain a report from M'Alister and D'Arcy as to what they may know in relation to this case, and D'Arcy should be called upon to explain how he became the agent of Turner. A statement should be prepared for the Inspector General, showing the part M'Alister and D'Arcy took in the matter.

J. S. F.  
27/3/73.

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No. 58.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 28 March, 1873.

SIR,

No. 42  
With further reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo, I beg to state that, having heard that the surveyor has been making an estimate of the price of the dam that I had put on the land in dispute, I enclose to you the dam-maker's receipt for the amount he received, which amount is exclusive of the price of logging and drawing the timber out of the watercourse. You can compare the receipt with the surveyor's statements, and draw your own conclusions. For a similar reason, I think it right to make a declaration of what took place when the land was selected; and I hope with all the facts before you, that you will see the justice of ordering the subdivision of the land as soon as possible. The surveyor is in the immediate neighbourhood, and if it was done at once it would set the whole thing at rest. My money for the subdivision was duly paid.

I am, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP.

P.S.—Mrs. Sharp applied again for the whole 320 acres in the name of my son, and tendered £80 for it before a witness, the week after D'Arcy selected in the name of Turner.—B. S.

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[Enclosure.]

Received from Benjamin Sharp the sum of (£18) eighteen pounds sterling for making one dam.  
Rylstone, 24 May, 1872.

FRED. BROMLEY.

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No. 59.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 29 March, 1873.

(C.P. 72/5,754.)

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to request that you will bring under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary certain particulars concerning the conditional purchase of a measured portion of 320 acres of land made at Rylstone, on 12th September last, with the view of ascertaining, through the Inspector General of Police, the part it has been alleged Constables M'Alister and D'Arcy took in the matter.

2. It appears that Elizabeth Sharp, on behalf of her husband, Benjamin Sharp, attended at the Land Office, Rylstone, at least fifteen minutes before the proper hour of 10 o'clock, on 12th September last, for the purpose of selecting the measured portion of land referred to. She did not however obtain it, as the Land Agent reported it as having been selected by a person named Thomas Turner. Mr. Sharp subsequently addressed several letters to this department, complaining that the selection was illegal, it having been made before the usual office hour of 10 o'clock; and, in confirmation of the above statement, he has since followed up this correspondence with five statutory declarations, made by his wife—Elizabeth Sharp, his son—Joseph Sharp, and by Andrew Dunn, Joseph Taylor, and William Farrar. According to two of the declarants, the land appears to have been selected in the manner detailed in the following extracts

extracts from the declaration of Joseph Sharp :—“ I, Joseph Sharp, of Rylstone, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, on 12th September, 1872, I went with my mother, Elizabeth Sharp, to the Land Office, and there saw Constable D’Arcy and Constable M’Alister ; she asked D’Arcy what time it was, and what time the Land Office would be open ; D’Arcy looked at his watch, and told Elizabeth Sharp that it wanted twenty-five minutes to 10, and that the Land Office would not be open until 10 o’clock. In a few minutes the Land Agent went into the office ..... D’Arcy followed him in at the same moment. After waiting a short time Elizabeth Sharp said that we had better go in ; when M’Alister said that if it was Court business she was about she could go in at any time, but if land business she could not go in before 10 o’clock ; he looked at his watch, and said that it wanted ten minutes to 10 o’clock, and as he spoke, D’Arcy came out and Mrs. Sharp and I went in. When I got in, I heard the Land Agent say that Elizabeth Sharp was too late—that D’Arcy had selected the land in question ..... that D’Arcy presented the form already filled up.” It will be seen that this statement is fairly borne out by the following extract from the declaration of Joseph Taylor :—“ ..... Elizabeth Sharp asked me the time ; I told her to ask M’Alister ; she did so ; when M’Alister, pulling out his watch, said that it wanted ten minutes to 10 o’clock. Constable D’Arcy was at that moment leaving the Land Office.”

3. As it would, therefore, appear from the above evidence, that Constable M’Alister was stationed at the Land Office door to keep the general public out until the hour of 10 o’clock, while Constable D’Arcy, as agent for Turner, with a form filled up, was allowed to pass in and select at least ten minutes before that time, it is, I am to state, highly important that the Inspector General of Police should be instructed to call upon the two constables for an immediate report as to what they may know in relation to this case—and particularly with reference to the statements set forth in the above extracts ; and further, that Constable D’Arcy should be called upon to explain how he became the agent of Turner.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

### No. 60.

#### DECLARATION OF MR. B. SHARP.

In the Colony of New South Wales.

I, BENJAMIN SHARP, of Rylstone, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, on the 7th of March, 1872, I went to the Lands Office, at Rylstone, to select a measured portion of land, when the Land Agent informed me that he did not know how many acres the portion contained, but advised me to measure two sides of it and call again next Lands Office day ; I did so, and when I gave him the length and breadth of the portion of the land, he (the Land Agent) figured it up and said that it contained about 240 acres, and advised me to take it at that ; I acted on his advice, and never knew that it contained any more until it was advertised for sale.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, “ *An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*”

BENJAMIN SHARP.

Taken and declared at Rylstone, in the said Colony, }  
this 29th day of March, one thousand eight }  
hundred and seventy-three, before me,— }

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

### No. 61.

#### MR. B. SHARP TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 14 April, 1873.

SIR,

I write to inform you that Constable D’Arcy and the Land Agent are trying all means in their power to weaken the force of the evidence that I forwarded to you on Friday last. D’Arcy waited upon Mr. Andrew Dunn to try to induce him to modify the declaration that he had made ; the old man refused to do so, stating, that he (Mr. Dunn) had made no statement but what was true. Next day the Land Agent waited upon him (Mr. Dunn) with the same object, having ridden 13 miles for the purpose. The Land Agent succeeded so far as to get the old man to sign a form, stating that he (Mr. Dunn) had no watch, and did not take much notice of the clock. Now, the old man never declared that he had a watch, or that he looked at the clock at all, only that he knew that Mrs. Sharp applied for the land before 10 o’clock. Now the question is how did he know. Simply because he was at Rylstone with my wife in the capacity of my friend, as I was working 160 miles away from home. He was in Mr. Farrar’s with Mrs. Sharp, and heard Farrar say, as he looked at his watch, that it wanted twenty-five minutes to 10 ; saw Mrs. Sharp go to the Land Office ; saw her return, and heard Mr. Farrar, Mrs. Farrar, and Mr. Mathews, and others say, as they all looked at the parlour clock, and as Mr. Farrar compared the time by his gold watch, and said that it was not time for the Land Office to open, when she returned into Mr. Farrar’s parlour, at a few minutes before 10 o’clock. Now what more did Mr. Dunn require to enable him to declare that he knew that the land was selected before 10 o’clock ? But they are leaving nothing untried to complete the infamous business that they so foully commenced. I humbly submit that when you come to look carefully at the evidence you will have no doubt that the land was selected before 10 o’clock ; first upon Mrs. Sharp’s leaving Mr. Farrar’s he (Mr. Farrar) looked at his watch and it wanted twenty-five minutes to 10 ; she walks about 150 yards to the Court House, Constable D’Arcy looks at his watch and says that it wants twenty-five minutes to 10 ; in a few minutes the Land Agent came, and his own words, as declared by Joseph Sharp, were, that he was in the office at a quarter before 10 o’clock ; next, as D’Arcy was leaving the office, Joseph Taylor and Joseph Sharp both declare that Constable M’Alister looked at his watch  
and

and said that it wanted ten minutes to 10; so that you will see that, however men disagree and prevaricate, their time-pieces agreed in a remarkable manner on that September morning. Next, the Land Agent told Mrs. Sharp that D'Arcy had handed him the form already filled up, and said that it was filled up by him (the Land Agent). Now it must have been filled up before the office hours. Now what chance had Mrs. Sharp to select that piece of land when the Land Agent had not even told her that she would want a form, when she applied to him for information the week before the land was selected by D'Arcy? Next, how could Mr. Cox know that it was open to selection before you notified me of the fact? Next, has D'Arcy been called upon to declare who handed him the form?

I am, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP.

No. 62.

THE CROWN LANDS AGENT, RYLSTONE, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Court House, Rylstone,  
15 April, 1873.

SIR,

No. 45.

See No. 22.

Enclosures A to  
D.  
W. W. Arm-  
strong.  
Samuel Taylor.  
Andrew Dunn.  
Thomas Owen.

Referring to my former letter of 18th February, 1873, furnishing, as requested, a report in the matter of Thomas Turner's application for a conditional purchase of 320 acres of land, made at Rylstone, on 12th September, 1872,—and having recently, at the instance of Mr. Sub-Inspector Medley, on a police inquiry held by him, made a declaration of facts within my knowledge, respecting this selection,—and being also aware that declarations have been forwarded to your department, questioning the legality of this selection, alleging that it was made before the hour of 10 o'clock,—I now take the liberty to forward you declarations made by the persons named in the margin, which I believe will throw some light upon the matter. Other evidence touching this case is also in the hands of the police authorities. If considered necessary, I can obtain and forward declarations made by Senior-constable D'Arcy and Constable M'Alister.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
C. L. Agent.

[Enclosures.]

A.

I, WILLIAM WELD ARMSTRONG, of Rylstone, in the Colony of New South Wales, Land Agent, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, on the 12th day of September last, I entered the Land Office at ten minutes to 10 o'clock in the morning; there was no person at or near the door of the office; there were several persons on the opposite side of the street, near the Police Barracks, about 35 yards from the door of the Court House; my sight being short I could not be positive as to who they were, but I believe that Senior-constable D'Arcy, Constable M'Alister, and Mrs. Sharp, were there. Directly after I entered the office, Senior-constable D'Arcy came in and tendered me an application and the deposit money for 320 acres of land on behalf of Thomas Turner; I laid my watch on the table, and pointing to the time, said that it was not then 10 o'clock—it wanted several minutes to 10; the watch remained on the table; Senior-constable D'Arcy remained in the office, and the door stood wide open, so that we could be seen by the persons on the opposite side of the street, if they had looked in. At one minute past 10 o'clock I received the application and deposit, noted the time on the application, filled up a receipt, and handed it to Senior-constable D'Arcy, who then left the office; as he went out of the door, Mrs. Sharp came in at the same instant; the time was then three minutes past 10 o'clock; Mrs. Sharp asked about the land; I told her that it had already been selected, and that she ought to have come in when she saw me in the office; during the whole of this time I never saw Constable M'Alister at or anywhere near the door; the place was so open to the street that if he had been there I am certain I must have heard or seen him; I believe that he was on the opposite side of the street all the time and never came any nearer the door; I noted the time that day by my own watch, which is a perfectly reliable one; I had only returned from Sydney a few days before the day in question, and this watch had kept exact time while I was in Sydney for some weeks; I took note of it when the 1 o'clock gun was fired daily, and it never varied; it agreed with Sydney time when I left on the 5th September, and it had been kept regularly wound up and never altered; so that I am positive that it was as near to true time on the 12th September as it was possible for a watch to be kept; when I pointed out the time to Mr. D'Arcy at a few minutes before 10 o'clock, I asked him what was his time, and he said his watch was a few minutes faster. Later in the day, Mrs. Sharp returned to the office, and said that she had ascertained by Mr. Farrar's public-house clock that the land had been selected before 10 o'clock. Mr. Farrar has since then informed me that he would not swear that his clock was within ten minutes of being correct on that day; there is no public clock at Rylstone, and the discrepancy between the different time-pieces is frequently very great. On the Tuesday following the 12th September, I noticed that Public School time at Rylstone was twenty minutes behind the time as taken from the Wallerawang Railway-station clock on the day previous.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

W. W. ARMSTRONG.

Taken and made before me, at Rylstone, this 12th April, 1873,—

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

B.

I, SAMUEL TAYLOR, of Rylstone, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have resided at Rylstone for many years; I formerly held office as chief constable, and now as bailiff of the Small Debts Court; in my official capacity I had and now have business at the Police Office, and I also occasionally attend the Land Office as an agent for people requiring business there. There is no public clock at Rylstone, and the business at the Court House and Land Office is, and always was, so far as I am aware, regulated by the C.P.S. and Land Agent's time; I have frequently observed great difference in the time as shown by the various time-pieces in the town, and the Church and Public School bells, it being not unusual to find twenty minutes difference between some of the time-pieces.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

SAMUEL TAYLOR.

Taken and made before me, at Rylstone, this 12th day of April, 1873,—

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

C.

## C.

I, ANDREW DUNN, of Narrango, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that on the 12th September last I was in Farrar's public-house at Rylstone; since then, I have made a declaration as to my having noticed the time on that day; I had no time-piece with me, and the time referred to in that declaration was taken from the clock in Farrar's bar; I was not sufficiently near to the clock to see what was the time, but I was told it was the hour stated in my declaration; I had no means of testing the accuracy of that time; I cannot say whether it was correct or not.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

ANDREW DUNN, SENR.

Taken and subscribed before me, this 12th day of April, 1873, }  
at Narrango, in the Colony of New South Wales,— }  
W. W. ARMSTRONG, J.P.

## D.

I, THOMAS OWEN, of Rylstone, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that on Thursday, a Land Office day—I cannot remember the date, but I believe it was the 12th September last, it being the day, as I was afterwards informed, that Mrs. Sharp was at Rylstone to select 320 acres of land—I was passing the Court House at Rylstone on that morning; Senior-constable D'Arcy, Constable M'Alister, and a person called the madman were on the opposite side of the street to the Court House; they were close to the Police Barracks—Constable M'Alister was sitting on the fence; the street there is one chain and a half wide, and the Court House stands back about 12 feet from the street; the Court House door stood open; there was no person at or near the door outside; I saw Mrs. Sharp and her boy approaching the place where Senior-constable D'Arcy stood; she spoke to him; I stopped to speak to Mrs. Sharp and remained with her a few minutes; Senior-constable D'Arcy left and went across the street into the Court House; I saw no other persons about but those I have mentioned; Joseph Taylor was not present during the time I was there; no person made any remark about the time, and nothing was said or done to prevent any person going into the Court House; Constable M'Alister never got off the fence up to the time I left; I have resided for twenty years in Rylstone; Mr. Armstrong has been Clerk of Petty Sessions during the whole of that time, with the exception of a few months; the Court-room opens to the street, and when Mr. Armstrong is in the office the door stands open and the public are at liberty to walk in or out as they think proper.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

his  
THOMAS x OWEN.  
mark

Taken and subscribed before me, at Rylstone, this 15th day of April, 1873; declarant being unable to read or write, the contents were first read over and explained to him by me, and he appearing to me to understand the same,—  
JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

## No. 63.

THE ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,  
Inspector General's Office,  
18 April, 1873.

SIR,

I beg leave to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, declarations made by Mr. Cox, J.P., Mr. Armstrong, C.P.S., and Mr. Owen; also, reports from Sub-Inspector Medley and Constables D'Arcy and M'Alister, on the subject of Mrs. Sharp's complaint. It will be seen that the part Senior-constable D'Arcy took in the matter was simply to oblige a Magistrate, by leaving the application paper with the Land Agent; and although it is now to be regretted that he undertook to do so, I submit he has scarcely laid himself open to censure for such an act.

Mrs. Sharp previously complained of D'Arcy, and the matter was then investigated by Superintendent Lydiard.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Acting for the Inspector General of Police.

B.C., Principal Under Secretary, &c.

This report may be forwarded for the information of the Secretary for Lands; but the explanations do not appear altogether satisfactory.—(Written by Principal Under Secretary.)

Secretary for Lands.—H.P., 1 May, /73.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 2 May, /73, H.H.

[Enclosures.]

## A.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Principal Under Secretary.  
Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 26 March, 1873.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to request that you will bring under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary certain particulars concerning the conditional purchase of a measured portion of 320 acres of land, made at Rylstone on 12th September last, with the view of ascertaining, through the Inspector General of Police, the part it has been alleged Constables M'Alister and D'Arcy took in the matter.

2. It appears that Elizabeth Sharp, on behalf of her husband, Benjamin Sharp, attended at the Land Office, Rylstone, at least fifteen minutes before the proper hour of 10 o'clock, on 12th September last, for the purpose of reselecting the measured portion of land referred to. She did not, however, obtain it, as the Land Agent reported it as having been selected by a person named Thomas Turner. Mr. Sharp subsequently addressed several letters to this department, complaining that the selection was illegal, it having been made before the usual office hour of 10 o'clock; and, in confirmation of the above statement, he has since followed up this correspondence with five statutory declarations, made by his wife—Elizabeth Sharp, his son—Joseph Sharp, and by Andrew Dunn, Joseph Taylor, and William Farrar.

According

According to two of the declarants, the land appears to have been selected in the manner detailed in the following extracts from the declaration of Joseph Sharp:—"I, Joseph Sharp, of Rylstone, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, on 12th September, 1872, I went with my mother, Elizabeth Sharp, to the Land Office, and there saw Constable D'Arcy and Constable M'Alister; she asked D'Arcy what time it was, and what time the Land Office would be open; D'Arcy looked at his watch, and told Elizabeth Sharp that it wanted twenty-five minutes to 10, and that the Land Office would not be open until 10 o'clock. In a few minutes the Land Agent went into the office ..... D'Arcy followed him in at the same moment; after waiting a short time, Elizabeth Sharp said that we had better go in, when M'Alister said that if it was Court business she was about she could go in at any time, but if land business she could not go in before 10 o'clock; he looked at his watch, and said that it wanted ten minutes to 10 o'clock; and, as he spoke, D'Arcy came out and Mrs. Sharp and I went in. When I got in, I heard the Land Agent say that Elizabeth Sharp was too late—that D'Arcy had selected the land in question ..... that D'Arcy presented the form already filled up." It will be seen that this statement is fairly borne out by the following extract from the declaration of Joseph Taylor:—"..... Elizabeth Sharp asked me the time; I told her to ask M'Alister; she did so; when M'Alister, pulling out his watch, said that it wanted ten minutes to 10 o'clock; Constable D'Arcy was at that moment leaving the Land Office."

3. As it would, therefore, appear from the above evidence that Constable M'Alister was stationed at the Land Office door to keep the general public out until the hour of 10 o'clock, while Constable D'Arcy, as agent for Turner, with a form filled up, was allowed to pass in and select at least ten minutes before that time,—it is, I am to state, highly important that the Inspector General of Police should be instructed to call upon the two constables for an immediate report as to what they may know in relation to this case, and particularly with reference to the statements set forth in the above extracts; and further, that Constable D'Arcy should be called upon to explain how he became the agent of Turner.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

#### B.

I, RICHARD WILLIAM COX, of Rawden, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, as the agent of Thomas Turner, I wished to select 320 acres of land at Rylstone, in September last; I filled up the form of application on Wednesday evening, and, having to leave home on urgent business, which would prevent my personal attendance at the Rylstone Land Office on the Thursday, I went into Rylstone to give it to the Land Agent; he stated that he could not receive it before 10 o'clock on Thursday; and, in answer to my inquiry, he told me I could get an agent to act for me and present it on Thursday; I handed it, after I left the office, to Senior-constable D'Arcy, requesting him to present it to the Land Agent next day, and to be there by 10 o'clock. I afterwards received the deposit receipt from Mr. D'Arcy; and I further declare that neither Mr. D'Arcy nor any other person had any interest, directly or indirectly, in any way, in the presenting of the application, nor any benefit to be derived from the same, and that I myself had no interest in any way in the same. From the experience of some years' residence near Rylstone, I am aware that the clocks vary from a quarter to half an hour very frequently, and that few of these time-pieces are to be depended on.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

RICHARD W. COX.

Taken and made before me, this 9th April, 1873, at Rylstone, in the said Colony,—  
JAS. J. RILEY, J.P.

#### C.

I, WILLIAM WELD ARMSTRONG, of Rylstone, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that on the 12th day of September last I entered the Land Office at ten minutes to 10 o'clock in the morning; at that time there was no person at or near the door of the office; the door opens from the room on to the street, and stood open after I entered the room. There were several persons on the other side of the street, near the police barracks, at about 35 yards from the Court House door; my sight is short, so that I cannot be certain who they were; I believe Senior-constable D'Arcy, Constable M'Alister, and Mrs. Sharp, were among them. Shortly after I entered the office Senior-constable D'Arcy entered it, and handed to me an application on behalf of Thomas Turner to select 320 acres of land, also the deposit money; I pointed to the time by my watch, which I laid upon the table; it then wanted some minutes to 10, and I told him it was not yet 10 o'clock; Mr. D'Arcy remained in the office, and at one minute past 10 I received the application and deposit, filled up a receipt which I handed to D'Arcy, who then went out, and at the same instant Mrs. Sharp entered the office;—the time was then three minutes past 10 o'clock. I did not see Constable M'Alister near the Court House door at any part of the time, and if he had been there I believe I must have heard or seen him; I believe he was on the opposite side of the street during the whole of this time. Any person standing exactly opposite to the Court House door on the other side of the street could have seen me at the table and D'Arcy in the office. On that day I noted the time by my own watch, which is a most reliable one. I had only a few days before left Sydney, where it had agreed with the 1 o'clock gun for weeks, and was correct when I left Sydney; it had been kept regularly wound up from that time to the 12th September, and I am confident that no time-piece in Rylstone was nearer to the exact time. When I pointed out the time to D'Arcy I asked him his time, and he said it was a few minutes faster than my time. Later in the day, when Mrs. Sharp returned to the office and said that the land must have been selected before 10 o'clock, as she had seen the time at Mr. Farrar's public-house, I told her I always went by my own time; and Mr. Farrar has since then told me that he would not swear that his clock was within ten minutes of being the right time on that day. There is no public clock at Rylstone, and the discrepancy between the time-pieces here is frequently very great. On that account I always open and close the office by my own time.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

W. W. ARMSTRONG.

Taken and declared at Rylstone aforesaid, this 9th April, 1873.  
JAS. J. RILEY, J.P.

#### D.

Senior-constable D'Arcy to Sub-Inspector Medley.

Police Station, Rylstone,  
9 April, 1873.

See Enclosure A. SENIOR-CONSTABLE D'Arcy, No. 633, reports, with reference to the statements contained in the attached letter, that he was standing at the end of his quarters on the morning of the 12th September last, in company with Constable M'Alister, talking to a man on police business, when Mrs. Sharp came up to him and asked him if Mr. Armstrong had yet come to his office; the senior-constable answered and said that he had not; she then asked when he would be there; at 10 o'clock sharp, which he knew to be Mr. Armstrong's practice, especially on Thursday mornings; she then asked the senior-constable what time it was; the senior-constable looked at his watch and told her it was five minutes to 10 o'clock; she then asked if that was correct time, when Constable M'Alister also looked at his watch, and said it wanted ten minutes to 10 by his time, but that no reliance could be placed on our time, as we had no means of testing it except when in Mudgee. A man named Thomas Owen then came up and saluted Mrs. Sharp, which was the first intimation the senior-constable had that the female who was speaking was Mrs. Sharp, as he had not previously known her. Mr. Armstrong arrived at his office about the same time as Owen



Owen came up, and the senior-constable went across the street and into the Land Office, leaving Mrs. Sharp and Owen in conversation. He remained in the Land Office from seven to ten minutes, and when coming out met Mrs. Sharp in the doorway as she was going in. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 3 in attached letter, the senior-constable has only to state that which he did on a former occasion in a report to his Superintendent on the same subject,—that Richard W. Cox, Esq., J.P., of Rawden, near Rylstone, came to the police station on the evening of the 11th of September last, and asked the senior-constable if he would present an application for some land to Mr. Armstrong on the following morning when he came to his office, and said, "I would be in myself, only there is a gentleman from Victoria at my place buying some sheep, and we are busy out there drafting to let him be off." The senior-constable replied, "Certainly, he would do so—that he would be very happy to oblige him (Mr. Cox)," believing that no more importance attached to his handing Mr. Armstrong the application than if it was an ordinary letter. Mr. Cox then handed the senior-constable a folded paper, saying that was the application, with a cheque attached for the amount to be paid on the land. On the morning of the 12th the senior-constable went into the Land Office in the manner already stated, and handed Mr. Armstrong the folded paper he had received from Mr. Cox on the previous evening, together with a cheque for £80. Mr. Armstrong said, "What is this?" The senior-constable replied, "It is an application for some land which Mr. Cox requested me to hand to you this morning." Mr. Armstrong then said, "You will have to wait a few minutes—it is not yet 10 o'clock"—that it wanted a few minutes to that time by his watch. After a few minutes Mr. Armstrong took the application and the cheque, filled in a receipt for the amount paid, and handed it to the senior-constable, who then left the office and met Mrs. Sharp in the doorway as she was going in. From the time Mrs. Sharp first came up to the time the senior-constable left the Land Office about fifteen minutes elapsed. The senior-constable did not mention what business he had with Mr. Armstrong to any one, and it is certain that Constable M'Alister had no knowledge whatever of this transaction prior to the senior-constable going into the Land Office. Constable M'Alister never moved from where he was sitting on the fence when Mrs. Sharp came up until the senior-constable left the Land Office, he was therefore never nearer the office during the whole of this time than where he was on the fence, which is distant from it 109 feet.

Senior-constable D'Arcy had no interest either directly or indirectly in this affair, further than to oblige Mr. Cox by handing a letter or paper from one gentleman to another, and he has never known Thomas Turner in the matter from first to last. Joseph Sharp, who is referred to as having made a declaration in connection with this case, is a boy apparently of eleven or twelve years of age.

The senior-constable will swear to the truth of the foregoing statement if necessary.

MINTY D'ARCY,  
Senior-constable.

#### E.

Constable M'Alister to Sub-Inspector Medley.

Police Station, Rylstone,  
9 April, 1873.

Constable M'Alister, No. 2,142, reports, with reference to the statement made in the attached letter:—That he was sitting on the fence of the Police Barrack yard at Rylstone, on the morning of the 12th September last, listening to a man who is known as the "madman" making a statement with reference to some alleged ill treatment he had received on board an American ship, during a voyage he had recently made in one. Senior-constable D'Arcy was standing within a few yards of him at the time, when a woman, whom the constable afterwards ascertained was Mrs. Sharp, came up to where D'Arcy was standing, and asked him (D'Arcy) if Mr. Armstrong had yet come to his office; D'Arcy said he had not; she then asked D'Arcy what time it was; he looked at his watch, and said "It is five minutes to 10." She then asked if that was the correct time, when Constable M'Alister also looked at his watch and said "It is ten minutes to 10 by my time, but there is no reliance to be placed on our time, we have no means of testing it only when we go to Mudgee." A man named Thomas Owen then came up and saluted Mrs. Sharp, and stopped speaking to her a few minutes. In the meantime Mr. Armstrong had arrived at his office, which was on the opposite side of the street, and distant about 35 yards from where the constable was sitting. D'Arcy then went across to the Court House. Owen left about a minute after D'Arcy, and Mrs. Sharp came up to the constable and the "madman," and joined in the conversation, and in reply to a remark made by the "madman," said that "American ships generally bore a good name." After remaining about three or four minutes, she also went across the street to the Court House. A man named Taylor, who had just come up as Mrs. Sharp made the remark about American ships, said to the constable, after Mrs. Sharp had left, that she sided with anything that came from America, because her husband was a Yankee. About three minutes after, D'Arcy came out of the Court House, and came over to where the constable was, he (the constable) having never shifted his position during the whole of the time. It is not true that Mrs. Sharp asked the time on a second occasion as stated—she never did so but once, and that was when she first came up, nor had the constable any conversation with Mrs. Sharp on the morning referred to other than this already stated; it is also untrue that the constable, either by word or deed, prevented or in any way gave her to understand that she was not to go into the Court House; nothing whatever was said regarding the time for transacting Police Court or Land business. The constable further begs to state that he had not the slightest knowledge of what Senior-constable D'Arcy's business was with Mr. Armstrong on that morning. He is prepared to swear to the truth of the above statement. Attached is a declaration made by Thomas Owen, who was present during a portion of the time Mrs. Sharp was speaking to the constable having reference to what then took place.

JOHN M'ALISTER,  
Constable, No. 2,142.

#### F.

I, THOMAS OWEN, of Rylstone, in the Colony of New South Wales, butcher, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I remember on Thursday, being a Land Office day, on which day it was said Mrs. Sharp was at Rylstone, to select 320 acres of land; I cannot remember the date; I was passing the Court House at Rylstone that day; I saw Senior-constable D'Arcy, Constable M'Alister, and a man who I believe was called the madman, at the fence close to the quarters of Senior-constable D'Arcy, opposite to the Court House door, which was then open; the street at that place is one chain and a half wide, and the Court House stands back about 12 feet from the street; I saw Mrs. Sharp and her son approaching the place where Senior-constable D'Arcy and Constable M'Alister stood she was then a few yards from them; I spoke to her and remained talking to her for a few minutes; she had previously spoken to the police before speaking to me. Mr. D'Arcy then left us, and went across the street to the Court House, and went in. I stood exactly opposite to the Court House door. Joseph Taylor was not present during any part of the time I was there; no mention was made by any person of the time, nor did any one say or do anything to prevent any one going into the Court House. Constable M'Alister was at no part of this time nearer to the Court House door than the spot I refer to, about 109 feet from the Court House door, and on the opposite side of the street, alongside of Senior-constable D'Arcy's quarters. I know that the time-pieces in Rylstone generally vary much, there being frequently great difference between them, but at the time I was opposite the Court House on that day I do not know what time it was; Mrs. Sharp's son was some yards from his mother.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

his  
THOMAS x OWEN.  
mark.

Made and signed before me, this 9th April, 1873, at Rylstone aforesaid; declarant being unable to read or write, the contents were first read over to and explained to him by me, and he understanding the same,—

W. W. ARMSTRONG, J.P.

G.

Sub-Inspector Medley to Inspector Lydiard.

Police Office, Mudgee,  
13 April, 1873.

I have to report, for the information of Mr. Lydiard, that I visited Rylstone in accordance with his instructions. I have investigated the charges brought against Senior-constable D'Arcy and Constable M'Alister. I attach declarations made by Messrs. Cox, Armstrong, and Owen, also reports from Senior-constable D'Arcy and Constable M'Alister. The declaration made by Mr. Cox, I think, should clearly show that what Senior-constable D'Arcy did was merely to oblige Mr. Cox, and nothing more. With regard to the selection being made before 10 o'clock, I think is a matter which affects the Land Agent solely, as he is responsible for allowing it to be done, if such was the case; Constable M'Alister's report is clearly borne out by the declarations made by Messrs. Armstrong and Owen. The latter says "Nor did any one say or do anything to prevent any one going into the Court House." If the constable wanted to keep the public from going into the Land Office, he would not have stood thirty-five yards away from the door, but close to it. I don't believe that M'Alister knew one word about the business which took D'Arcy into the Court House on the morning in question, as is inferred by Mrs. Sharp in her declaration. However, I trust that the declarations and reports now forwarded will prove a sufficient answer to the declarations made by Mrs. Sharp and her son, a boy about twelve years of age. I attach, for Mr. Lydiard's perusal, some correspondence that I had with Mr. Sharp, with regard to his complaint against Senior-constable D'Arcy. I cannot possibly believe that a combination was made by Messrs. Turner, Cox, Armstrong, and the police to deprive (by unfair means) Mrs. Sharp of the selection in question.

J. R. MEDLEY,  
Sub-Inspector.

Papers forwarded for the Inspector General's information. I think it would be much better if the men attended to their legitimate duties, and not act as agents for persons selecting land, as Senior-constable D'Arcy appears to have done in this case.—C. J. P. LYDIARD, Superintendent, 17/4/73.

## [Sub-enclosure No. 1.]

Mr. B. Sharp to Sub-Inspector Medley.

Rylstone, 3 October, 1872.

Sir,

I write to make a complaint against Senior-constable D'Arcy, for that he did, on the 12th of September, interfere (in an illegal way) with my rights, by selecting land at Rylstone, contrary to police discipline, if not indirect breach of the law. Mr. Armstrong said that it was very wrong of him to do it, and he thought that you would not allow it. I hope that you will see the necessity of making an example of the delinquent at once, or I shall represent the case to Captain McLerie, and if that has not the desired effect, I will have the whole affair thoroughly ventilated before the Legislative Assembly, and see if the Country can find nothing else for such as Mr. D'Arcy to do but to sharp the poor working man out of his home, as he has done in this case. The inhabitants of Rylstone are so justly indignant at his behaviour on the occasion above referred to that they will petition the Legislative Assembly to a man for the removal of D'Arcy from the district.

I have, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP.

## [Sub-enclosure No. 2.]

Sub-Inspector Medley to Mr. B. Sharp.

Mudgee, 21 October, 1872.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 3rd instant, in which you complain of Senior-constable D'Arcy having selected land at Rylstone, on the 12th September last. In reply, I beg to inform you, from inquiries made by me, I find that the subject of your complaint has already been brought under the notice of the Inspector General of Police. Such being the case, I can in no way interfere with the matter.

I have, &c.,  
J. R. MEDLEY,  
Sub-Inspector.

H.

Sub-Inspector Medley to W. W. Armstrong, C.P.S., Rylstone.

Police Office, Mudgee,  
7 October, 1872.

The attached letter is forwarded for the perusal of Mr. Armstrong, who will be good enough to favour me with any remarks he may think fit. As Mr. Armstrong is the Land Agent at Rylstone, he will be in a position to inform me whether Senior-constable D'Arcy has selected land in the neighbourhood or not, and if so, its position, extent, &c.

Mr. Armstrong will please return these papers to this office.

J. R. MEDLEY,  
Sub-Inspector.

## [Sub-enclosure.]

R. W. Cox, Esq., to Sub-Inspector Medley.

Rawden, 10 October, 1872.

My dear Medley,

I have heard that a person named Sharp has written to you complaining of M. D'Arcy, the constable in Rylstone, in reference to a free selection, and I write now to let you know how it occurred. I wanted to select a portion of land, and Thursday being the only Land Office day in the week at Rylstone, I did not know how to manage it, as I had to go away that morning to meet a flock of sheep; so I filled in a form on Wednesday evening and took it into Rylstone to give it to the Land Agent, and he said he could not receive it before 10 o'clock next day. I said, "Can I leave it with any one else?" He said, "Yes, but you must substitute their name for your own, as agent for the person." I was taking up the land in the name of Thomas Turner. I said, "Will D'Arcy do?" He said, "Yes." I then filled in another form as I have stated, and folded it up and took it out of the Court House and said to D'Arcy, "Will you be good enough to give that to Mr. Armstrong for me in the morning as soon as he opens the office? It is an application for a selection, and be first if you can, as I cannot be here so early as 10 o'clock." Mr. D'Arcy gave it to Mr. Armstrong, and got a receipt for me and sent it up. This is exactly how the matter stands. Hoping you are well, old fellow,—

I remain, &c.,  
RICHARD W. COX.

I.

## I.

Senior-constable D'Arcy to Sub-Inspector Medley.

Police Station, Rylstone,  
18 October, 1872.

Senior-constable M. D'Arcy, No. 633, reports that the matter to which the attached papers refer has been brought under the notice of the Inspector General and Mr. Lydiard, by a letter signed E. Sharp, dated from Rylstone on 20th September, 1872. The senior-constable sent an explanation to the Superintendent's office on the 30th ultimo, also a letter from W. W. Armstrong, Esq., J.P., having reference to the same matter.

MINTY D'ARCY,  
Senior-constable.

Sub-Enclosures  
1 to 5.  
See Sub-Enclosure  
No. 1.  
See Sub-Enclosure  
No. 2.  
See Sub-Enclosure  
No. 3.

[Sub-enclosure No. 1.]

E. Sharp to Capt. McLerie.

Rylstone, 20 September, 1872.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly let me know if Constable D'Arcy is allowed to act as agent for any person and free select portions of ground for them. You, of course, are aware that during the time Mr. Armstrong has been in Sydney, some five weeks, Constable D'Arcy has been acting as Crown Land Agent. I did not care about going to the Court House during Mr. Armstrong's absence to free select; therefore, when I heard Mr. Armstrong was at home, I went in at 9 o'clock a.m., to Rylstone, and was met by the constable, who told me it wanted twenty-five minutes to 10 a.m., that if I wanted Court business I could be attended to, and not any land business before 10 a.m. I saw Mr. Armstrong go into the Court House, and D'Arcy followed him immediately. Thinking they had some Court business to transact, I waited till D'Arcy came out; upon going in I was told the ground I applied for had been free selected by D'Arcy for another party. I would have followed D'Arcy into the Court House, but being told it was twenty-five minutes to 10 a.m., and seeing and hearing he was just about to start to the Mudgee Quarter Sessions, I waited of course, thinking I would let them do the Court business I imagined they were doing. Your answer will oblige.

Please address for Benj. Sharp, Rylstone.

E. SHARP.

[Sub-enclosure No. 2.]

Senior-constable D'Arcy to Superintendent Lydiard.

Police Station, Rylstone,  
30 September, 1872.

Senior-constable D'Arcy, No. 633, reports for the information of his superintendent, that R. W. Cox, Esq., J.P., of Rawden, came to the police station at Rylstone, on the evening of the 11th instant, and asked him if he would oblige him by handing Mr. Armstrong an application for some land, when he came to his office on the following morning. The senior-constable unhesitatingly complied with Mr. Cox's request, believing that his doing so would not be an infraction of any rule laid down for the guidance of the police. Mr. Cox then handed the senior-constable a folded paper with a cheque attached for the amount to be paid on the land. On Thursday morning, the 12th instant, the senior-constable and Constable M'Alister were standing in front of the police station, talking to a man on police business, when a woman approached them and asked if Mr. Armstrong had yet come to his office, or when he would be there; the senior-constable replied that Mr. Armstrong had not come to his office that morning, but that this being land day, he would be there at 10 o'clock sharp, and that he believed it only wanted five minutes to that time now. The woman then made some remark as to whether that was correct time, when Constable M'Alister said there was no reliance to be placed on our time, as we had no means of testing it, only when we went to Mudgee. Up to this the senior-constable was not aware that the person who was speaking to him was Mrs. Sharp. Shortly afterwards Mr. Armstrong arrived at the office. The senior-constable walked across, gave him the folded paper he received from Mr. Cox on the previous day, got a receipt for the money, and left the office. The senior-constable had no conversation with Mrs. Sharp, only that given in this report, and if she refers to him as the constable with whom she had further conversation on that morning, she states what is not true. The senior-constable most emphatically denies having mentioned anything about the time for transacting any business other than what he has already stated, nor had he any interest whatever in this matter further than to oblige Mr. Cox, who is a gentleman to whom the police are greatly indebted for the constant and influential support he renders them in their efforts to keep down crime in the district.

Attached is a communication from W. W. Armstrong, Esq., J.P., the Land Agent at Rylstone, having reference to the subject of this inquiry.

MINTY D'ARCY,  
Senior-constable.

[Minute on Sub-enclosure No. 2.]

Reply to Mrs. Sharp, that had she made inquiry of Mr. Armstrong as to the facts, she would have found that she had been under a misapprehension, and that Senior-constable D'Arcy was in no way interested in the transaction, and merely delivered a paper to Mr. Armstrong as requested by a gentleman to do.

J. McL.  
I. G. P., 3/10/72.

[Sub-enclosure No. 3.]

Referring to Mrs. Sharp's letter to the Inspector General of Police, complaining that Mr. D'Arcy acted for a free selector, I have to state, for the information of Mr. Superintendent Lydiard, that Mr. D'Arcy's action in the matter was confined to the handing to me an application and the deposit money on behalf of a conditional purchaser, on Thursday, the 12th September. See Sub-Enclosure No. 1.

It is usual for persons residing at a distance, who may wish to select land and who may not find it convenient to attend in person on the Land Office day, to leave their application and deposit money with some person in town to present on the Thursday. The land Mrs. Sharp wished to select had previously been selected by her husband, but the sale was cancelled some days before it was re-selected, in consequence of the portion being a measured one of larger area than that applied for. Mrs. Sharp was informed by me some days before the land day, on 12th instant, that the land could be selected, and that she had better attend and make her application at 10 o'clock sharp on Thursday. When the office opened for business on that day Mr. D'Arcy handed me an application and deposit on behalf of a free-selector, and at a minute past 10, there being no other applicant, a receipt for the money was filled up and afterwards handed to him. The Land Act states that any person may make the application, &c., and so far as my recollection serves me, I have on previous occasions received applications from a member of the Police Force, and this is the first instance in which I have heard any objection made to the person who might so act. I believe Mr. D'Arcy had no interest to serve in this matter further than to oblige the person for whom he so acted, and that he had no hesitation in doing so when asked, as I understand he was, by Mr. Cox, a gentleman of position. Mrs. Sharp was probably under the impression that the time was too early for land business, or that Mr. D'Arcy was transacting Court business, but Mr. D'Arcy's conduct in the matter appeared to me to be plain, open, and straightforward, and, from my knowledge of him, I certainly should not suspect him of misrepresentation or untruth; and with reference to the statement of the time, I am aware that on the day in question my time by which I opened and closed the office was from ten to twenty minutes before other time-pieces.

Rylstone,  
30 September, 1872.W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
C. L. Agent.

[Sub-Enclosure

## [Sub-enclosure No. 4.]

The Inspector General of Police to Mrs. Sharp.

Police Department,  
Inspector General's Office,  
Sydney, 3 October, 1872.

Madam,

The Inspector General of Police begs to inform Mrs. Sharp, in reply to her note, dated the 20th ultimo, containing a complaint against Senior-constable D'Arcy, that had she made inquiries of Mr. Armstrong as to the facts of the matter referred to, she would have found that she had been under a misapprehension, and that the senior-constable was in no way interested in the transaction, but merely delivered a paper to Mr. Armstrong as requested by a gentleman to do.

JNO. McCLERIE,  
Inspector General of Police.

## [Sub-enclosure No. 5.]

The Crown Lands Agent, Rylstone, to Sub-Inspector Medley.

Rylstone, 14 October, 1872.

Sub-enclosure  
No. 1.

MEMO.—Mr. Medley is informed that no selection of land has been made by Mr. Senior-constable D'Arcy. An application to select land by one Turner, left with Mr. D'Arcy on a day other than a Land Office day, was handed by him to Mr. Armstrong, the Land Agent, on Thursday, the 12th ultimo. A letter, dated about the 20th ultimo, addressed to the Inspector General of Police, bearing the signature E. Sharp, wife of Benjamin Sharp, which letter has reference to the same matter as that contained in the letter of Benjamin Sharp, was at the request of Mr. Superintendent Lydiard read by Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Lydiard was furnished by Mr. Armstrong with all the information he possessed. Mr. Armstrong presumes that Mr. Medley is not aware of this, and Mr. Armstrong therefore considers it unnecessary to state anything further than that Mr. Sharp is in error in stating that "Mr. Armstrong said it was very wrong of Mr. D'Arcy to do it, and he thought that Mr. Medley would not allow it." Mr. Armstrong has not seen nor had any communication with Mr. Sharp in reference to this matter; he saw Mrs. Sharp only, and told her that if she had reason to complain of the conduct of any one, she could write and do so; but he certainly expressed no such opinion as that stated.

W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
Crown Lands Agent.

## [Minutes on Sub-enclosure No. 5.]

The selection referred to was of a portion of land selected by B. Sharp in March last. The sale being afterwards cancelled, the land was again selected by Turner on the date referred to in Sharp's letter. Since the receipt of Mr. Medley's letter the cancellation of Sharp's purchase in March last has been revoked, and the land now stands in Sharp's name as heretofore.—W.W.A.

These papers are forwarded to Senior-constable D'Arcy. Has the matter to which these papers refer been already brought under the notice of the Inspector General or Mr. Lydiard? Report.—J. R. MEDLEY, Sub-Inspector, Mudgee, 15/10/72.  
Senior-constable D'Arcy, Rylstone.

## No. 64.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Rylstone, 28 April, 1873.

HONORED SIR,

I again write to you with reference to the land in dispute betwixt Mr. Cox and myself. Since last writing to you the Government have been making inquiries into the subject, and I have furnished them with statutory declaratory evidence to prove that the land was selected by Constable D'Arcy before 10 o'clock on the 12th September. The witnesses are Mr. Dunn, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Farrar, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Sharp, and Joseph Sharp, and I could have added at least as many more if it had been needed. There can be no doubt about the time, as that was testified to on the authority of five time-pieces, including those of the two constables; and all the time-pieces agreed to prove that the land was selected by D'Arcy before 10 o'clock. I have also proved that when the Land Agent gave my wife all the information that he said she would require for selecting the land in question one week before Constable D'Arcy selected it, he (the Land Agent) never told her that she would require to have a form filled up ready for presentation as soon as the Land Office opened. Further, that he (the Land Agent) filled up a form for Mr. Cox, describing the land in question, on the night before the Land Office day, and, according to Sub-Inspector Medley's report, Mr. Cox handed said form to Constable D'Arcy; that he (the Land Agent) received that form from Constable D'Arcy before 10 o'clock, although he saw my wife waiting near the office, and knew that she was waiting to select the same land that D'Arcy was selecting with the same form that he (the Land Agent) had prepared the night before. I have great hopes that you will use your endeavours to see that I have justice done me in this case, and that as speedily as possible, as it is time that the wheat was going in, and before I sow my cleared land I should like to know whether I am sowing it for my children or for Mr. Cox's sheep.

See enclosure G  
to No. 63.

If you have the means of knowing how many hundreds of acres Mr. Cox is securing from the real selector by the use of dummies, and how many hundreds of acres he is locking up from selection by getting large portions measured which he never means to buy, you will not wonder at the exertions that he is making to hunt me out of this, for he knows that I must leave my home if he gets this portion from me. My money is in the Treasury for the subdivision of the land; but if you find any legal obstacles to the subdivision being made, and would secure me the preference of selection, I would transfer the originally selected 40 acres and take the whole 320 acres in dispute, and forward to the Treasury the difference on the cost.

I am, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP.

No. 65.

31

No. 65.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 28 April, 1873.

HON. SIR,

I write to humbly request that you will do your best endeavours to do me speedy justice in the case in dispute betwixt Mr. Cox and myself, concerning that portion of land selected by D'Arcy, at Rylstone, on the 12th of September, 1872. The time for sowing is at hand; but before I sow the land I should like to know whether I should be sowing it for my children or for Mr. Cox's sheep. I hope I have forwarded you evidence to prove the justice of my claim. Mr. Medley's (the Sub-Inspector's) report proves that Mr. Cox did hand D'Arcy the form and the money to hand to the Land Agent; and I think that all the rest is clearly proved.

I am, &amp;c.,

BENJAMIN SHARP.

Inform that the Police Inspector's report has not yet been received.—W.B., 30/4/73.

No. 66.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. B. SHARP.

(C.P. 72/5,754.)

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 1 May, 1873.

SIR,

In reply to your communication of the 28th April last, in reference to the dispute between <sup>No. 65.</sup> Thomas Turner and yourself, respecting the conditional purchase of certain land at Rylstone, and your allusion to Mr. Sub-Inspector Medley's report in regard to Constable D'Arcy's action in the matter,—I am directed to inform you that the Police Inspector's report has not yet been received in this department.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary).

No. 67.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 5 May, 1873.

SIR,

In reply to your communication of the 1st May, I beg leave to state that I saw Sub-Inspector <sup>No. 66.</sup> Medley in Mudgee, on the 25th of April last, and he informed me that he had been to Rylstone and investigated the whole case, and found that D'Arcy had handed to the Land Agent the application for the land at the request of Mr. Cox, Magistrate at Rylstone. I have also a letter before me, from the Inspector General of Police (Captain McLerie), which states that D'Arcy handed the form to the Land Agent at the request of a gentleman; and why the police report on the subject has not been forwarded to the Department of Lands, as it must surely have been sent to Sydney, is a mystery to me. I send with this a declaration made by my son, which I think is of importance, as it proves that all I stated concerning Turner's part of the business was strictly true, and I could send you a dozen such proofs if they were needed. I could not ask Turner to make a declaration on the subject, as he would be sure to lose his situation if he did so; and he is a man with a large family; but if he was put on oath, he says he would not swear false for Mr. Cox or any other man. He says that he knew nothing about the selection being made until four days after it was made, never authorized any one to make it, never knew that my conditional purchase had been cancelled, and, if he had known, would not have been a party to so base a transaction. I hope that you are satisfied with the proofs that I have given concerning the time that the selection was made. The declarations are made on the authority of five time-pieces, including those of the two policemen, which all agree in proving that the land was selected by D'Arcy at least ten minutes before 10 o'clock. I hope that you will see the injustice of the Land Agent in putting my wife off with a paltry story the week before the selection was made, and advising her to come next week and select the land; but before next Land Office day he filled up a form for another party for the piece of land which he had advised her to come that day to select. I hope that you will see that I am entitled to the subdivision of the land, as I took it entirely by the Land Agent's directions. I asked him if he did not think that I ought to take a little more than the quantity that he said that it contained; but he said, "No," that if there was more I could easily send the difference to the Treasury. When the purchase was cancelled, there was about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile of fence on it—about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres cleared and fenced— $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile of the fence was between Isaac Coxon's (Roach's selection) and mine, it was finished according to agreement betwixt us, each of us to pay half; Coxon made the contract with the men. It was finished before D'Arcy selected the land, and when I sent to Coxon for the bill for my share of the cost of the fence, his answer was that Mr. Cox (not Turner) had paid it, and Mr. Cox did this with a view of reducing the value of my improvements to below the sum of £40, as he knew that I should try to get the land back again. I hope that I have shown you the case in its true light, and that you will see that I have justice done. You have no idea how things are managed here. Mine is no solitary case,—if you were living in our midst you would hear of many acts of monstrous injustice and partiality. I am perhaps the only one who has made any resistance; but I think that I am in the right, and I am established in that thought by the voice of the entire population of the district.

I am, &amp;c.,

BENJAMIN SHARP.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Declaration of Joseph Sharp.

Rylstone, in the Colony of New South Wales.

I, JOSEPH SHARP, of Box Ridge, near Rylstone, do most solemnly and sincerely declare that on the first of May, 1873, Thomas Turner did tell me that he (Turner) sincerely hoped that the Government would give to my father (Benjamin Sharp) the portion of land selected by D'Arcy in his (Turner's) name; that he (Turner) also said that Mr. Cox was keeping him there, and that he (Turner) was tired of it, as he had to draw water for the use of his family, and that he did not care how soon it was ended.

And I made this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

Witness,—G. W. HARDWICK.      his  
JOSEPH X SHARP.  
mark

Taken and declared at Rylstone, in the said Colony, this }  
3rd day of May, 1873, before me,— }  
JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

No. 68.

MR. G. W. LUCAS to THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

174, Pitt-street, Sydney,  
8 May, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to allow the determination of the cancellation of Mr. Benjamin Sharp's selection at Rylstone stand over for a few days longer, as I expect a declaration from Mr. Sharp which is deemed very material to the issue of the question.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. W. LUCAS,  
Attorney for the said Benjamin Sharp.

No. 69.

DECLARATION OF THOMAS HATTON.

In the Colony of New South Wales. Rylstone.

I, THOMAS HATTON, do solemnly and sincerely declare that on the 13th September, 1872, I was fencing on Mr. Sharp's selection of 240 acres, for Mr. Benjamin Sharp, when Mr. Cox ordered me to remove the fence. The ground that the fence was on is the ground now in dispute between Sharp and Turner, but I heard Thomas Turner say that he did not know that the ground was selected in his name when Mr. Cox ordered me to remove the fence.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

THOMAS HATTON.

Signed before me, at Rylstone, this 8th May, 1873,—

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

No. 70.

DECLARATION OF JOSEPH SHARP.

In the Colony of New South Wales. Rylstone.

I, JOSEPH SHARP, do solemnly and sincerely declare that on the 12th day of September, 1873, I went with my mother (Elizabeth Sharp) to the Land Office at Rylstone, and there saw Constables D'Arcy and M'Alister near the Court House; heard D'Arcy tell my mother that it wanted twenty-five minutes to 10 o'clock, he looking at his watch at the time. In about five minutes the Land Agent went into the office and D'Arcy followed right at his heels into the office, leaving M'Alister speaking to mother. M'Alister was not sitting on the fence when D'Arcy went into the office, but was standing right opposite the office door, where he could see D'Arcy and the Land Agent in the office all the time. When D'Arcy had been in the office a few minutes, Joseph Taylor came, and he and I heard him (M'Alister) tell mother that if she was on Court business she could go in at any time, but if it was land business she could not go in until 10 o'clock. He then looked at his watch, and both Taylor and I heard him tell her that it wanted ten minutes to 10 o'clock, and when he was telling her the time D'Arcy was coming out of the Land Office after selecting the land.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

JOSEPH SHARP.

The above signature of Joseph Sharp was made before me, this 8th May, 1873,—

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

No. 71.

## No. 71.

## DECLARATION OF B. SHARP.

In the Colony of New South Wales. Rylstone.

I, BENJAMIN SHARP, do solemnly and sincerely declare that after leaving the Land Office at Rylstone, on the 7th of March, 1872, I went to the Post Office to inquire where a letter would find Mr. Mann, the surveyor. Mrs. Jackson, the Postmaster's wife, told me that they had orders to forward his letters to Mudgee. I then wrote a letter directed to Mr. Mann, Post Office, Mudgee, asking him what were the contents of the measured portion now in dispute, informing him that the Land Agent had not been able to inform me how many acres it contained. I never got an answer to that letter. I afterwards went to Mudgee and inquired for him about the town, and amongst the rest of Mr. W. Reynolds, land surveyor, who was measuring the streets of Mudgee. At last I saw him on the showground, but could get no satisfaction—he said that he did not know what it contained; I afterwards saw him in Rylstone, when he told me that the land had been applied for by Mr. Cox under the 13th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, before it was surveyed.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

Taken and declared at Rylstone, in the said Colony, this 13th day of May, 1873,—

BENJAMIN SHARP.

Signed before me, this 13th May, 1873,—

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

## No. 72.

## DECLARATION OF ELIZABETH SHARP.

In the Colony of New South Wales. Rylstone.

I, ELIZABETH SHARP, do solemnly and sincerely declare that Thomas Turner told me that he knew nothing about the land (in dispute between Mr. Cox and Benjamin Sharp) being selected in his (Turner's) name until three days after the selection was made; that he did not know that Benjamin Sharp's selection had been cancelled, or that there was any likelihood of its being cancelled, or that it was open for selection, until he heard from Harry Snow, who went to Turner's house (on Cox's ground) and told him that Mr. Cox had sent him (Snow) to give Turner notice that he (Snow) should commence next week to pull down Turner's house and move it on to the land selected in his (Turner's) name. Turner also told me that if he had known before the selection took place, that he would never have given his consent to its being taken in his name.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

ELIZABETH SHARP.

Taken and declared at Rylstone, in the said Colony, this 13th day of May, 1873,—

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

## No. 73.

## DECLARATION OF ELIZABETH SHARP.

In the Colony of New South Wales.

I, ELIZABETH SHARP, of Rylstone, wife of Benjamin Sharp, of same place, do solemnly and sincerely declare, when I made my former declaration I omitted to state that when I asked Constable D'Arcy the time of day, he took out his watch and said it wanted five and twenty minutes to 10 o'clock.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

ELIZABETH SHARP.

Taken and declared at Rylstone, in the said Colony, }  
this 13th day of May, 1873, before me,—

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

## No. 74.

## DECLARATION OF JAMES TAYLOR.

In the Colony of New South Wales. Rylstone.

I JAMES TAYLOR, of Dairy Swamp, farmer, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, on various occasions while in conversation with Thomas Turner, he has given me distinctly to understand that he never authorized any one to select the portion of land now in dispute between Mr. Cox and Benjamin Sharp, and never knew that there was any intention of selecting it in his (Turner's) name.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

JAMES TAYLOR.

Taken and declared at Rylstone, in the said Colony, }  
 this 15th day of May, 1873,— }  
 JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

No. 75.

MINUTE OF MR. BLACKMAN ON THE CASE OF SHARP *v.* TURNER.

See previous numbers.

THE enclosed correspondence and statutory declarations are now submitted for the decision of the Secretary for Lands, as to whether Constable D'Arcy's selection of 320 acres, as agent for Thos. Turner, on 12th September last, should or should not stand.

As the case has been already fully set forth, it will not be necessary to do so now; in stating it, however, it appears I made one mistake—I assumed that when Mrs. Sharp and others spoke of Constable M'Alister as standing "outside" the Land Office, "outside" meant *at or very close to the door*; it now appears that it meant opposite the Land Office door, *across* the street. Sub-Inspector Medley is of opinion that *if* the constable wanted to keep the *public* from going into the Land Office, he would have stood *at* the door and not 35 yards away from it. This would no doubt be quite true if by the public was meant a crowd or any large number of persons, but in this case the word public meant Mrs. Sharp alone, and a prohibition to enter the Land Office, *if given*, would have been as effective in preventing her at 35 yards off as only one.

As a just settlement of the conflicting claims in this matter must largely depend upon the value and credibility of the testimony given in the enclosed documents, I propose to make a thorough analysis of it. This will lead to a lengthened report, but, in order to be as brief as I can, I will confine my remarks to essential points.

When Mr. R. W. Cox states in his declaration that, as the *agent* of Turner, *a labourer* in his employment, he wished to select 320 acres of land, it must be distinctly borne in mind that Mr. Cox has not been Turner's agent at all in any legal or responsible sense of the term. Turner's agent was Constable D'Arcy, whose signature is attached to the conditional purchase application. No doubt, as Mr. Cox further states in his declaration that he had no interest in any way in this matter and is yet actively and inextricably mixed up with it, he may, in some ultimate, roundabout, or wheel within wheel fashion be Turner's *real* agent,—but when he swears that he wished to select this land for Turner—that is, for Turner as *bonâ fide* and absolute owner—he is flatly contradicted by all the facts and possibilities of the case. It was on the special application of E. K. Cox that this very land and other adjoining portions were surveyed for auction; then Mr. Sharp stepped in and took it up as a conditional purchase; then Mr. Cox wrote objecting to its *partial* selection by Sharp, and stated that the other lots would be of no use to him unless he could get this particular one; he afterwards requested that Mr. R. W. Cox should be informed when Sharp's partial selection would be cancelled; frequently called on Mr. Lewis and other gentlemen in this department, and in fact exhibited such anxiety that one of these gentlemen wrote a special memo. on his letter in order that he might get the earliest information of the cancellation of Sharp's purchase. Then a singular feature in the case is, that Mr. Cox, who declares he had no interest whatever in the matter, wished to get it for Turner, who has apparently, according to sworn evidence, no interest whatever in it either, who was for three or four days actually a conditional purchaser before he knew he had taken up the land, was most unwilling that Mr. Sharp should be deprived of his selection, and when he heard at last of his good fortune as owner of 320 acres of land, was exceedingly dubious of its being any good to him. All this, however, is explicable, and explicable solely, on the assumption that in due time Mr. R. W. Cox, or E. K. Cox, or both, *will* have the entire interest in the land; for when Mr. Cox selects 320 acres for a labourer in his employ, who has a large family, and must within three years put £320 worth of improvements on the land, besides supporting that family, it is quite clear that either by transfer or forfeiture it must fall into the hands of Mr. Cox. Indeed, the very house Turner has put up on his selection is sworn to be the property of Mr. Cox, and to have been shifted on to Turner's land by the order of Mr. Cox. Seeing then that Mr. Cox was so very desirous of obtaining for Mr. Turner the land which E. K. Cox, for whom he was acting, wanted so badly for himself, it is no wonder he should endeavour to make the Land Agent and head-constable subservient to his purposes, and under his influence they certainly seemed to have carried their obligingness to the extreme of favouritism. Mr. Cox did not come to the Land Office on Thursday, and whether he could come or not, it was equally necessary he should stay away; he did not send Turner, or any of his own people, he himself came to the Land Office on *Wednesday evening*, with his conditional purchase application and cheque for the deposit, and asked the Land Agent to take them *then*. Of course the Land Agent would present them to himself the next morning at 10 o'clock, and neither Mrs. Sharp nor any one else would have had any chance of competing against him; but on account of a circular letter from this department prohibiting him from acting in such capacity of agent, he could not oblige Mr. Cox in this way, but suggested that he might get another agent. Mr. Cox thereupon fixed on Constable D'Arcy, the next best agent he could possibly get. D'Arcy was, as he states, "happy to oblige him," so he took the conditional purchase application, signed his own name to it as agent for Turner, or accepted it, *i.e.*, his own name as signed for him; he also took the cheque for the deposit. Mr. Cox told him to be at the Land Office next day at 10 o'clock, and no doubt fully informed him of the value he set on the land, and the party from whom competition might be expected; this will alone account for the eagerness with which on the next day D'Arcy quitting Mrs. Sharp hurried in to the Land Office and tendered his application, not only before 10 o'clock, but when he knew it was before 10 o'clock. D'Arcy now finding himself in a false position, would fain have it considered that he thought it a matter of no more importance than handing an ordinary letter; surely a most preposterous excuse, seeing that he handed the Land Agent not a letter from Mr. Cox, but an application of his own, on behalf of Turner; and as D'Arcy thus voluntarily sets himself



himself up as a competitor against the public or Mrs. Sharp for this land, he is liable for the consequences. According to the evidence, constables D'Arcy and M'Alister were, on Thursday morning, the 12th September last, standing together *outside* the Land Office about twenty minutes to 10 o'clock. "Mrs. Sharp came up to Constable D'Arcy and asked him if Mr. Armstrong had yet come to his office; the senior-constable answered that he had not; she then asked when he would be there; at 10 o'clock sharp, which he knew to be Mr. Armstrong's practice, especially on Thursday mornings. She then asked the senior-constable what time it was; the senior-constable looked at his watch, and told her it was five minutes to 10 o'clock; she then asked if that was correct time, when Constable M'Alister also looked at his watch and said it wanted ten minutes to 10 by his time, but that no reliance could be placed on our time, as we had no means of testing except when in Mudgee. A man named Thomas Owen then came up and saluted Mrs. Sharp, which was the first intimation the senior-constable had that the female who was speaking to him was Mrs. Sharp."\* Constable M'Alister thoroughly corroborates the above statements in D'Arcy's evidence, and almost uses the very same words. The statements of Mrs. Sharp and her witnesses Joseph Sharp and Joseph Taylor are totally different.

See enclosure D  
to No. 63.

See enclosure E  
to No. 63.

Mrs. Sharp and her son Joseph declare that Constable D'Arcy when asked what time it was said it wanted not five, but twenty-five minutes to 10; and I will show that according to the evidence, this is the only version of the matter reconcilable with the commission and subsequent conduct of Constable D'Arcy. I will also show that D'Arcy's statement respecting correct time, "as to their time being unreliable," and as to the Land Agent coming at 10 o'clock sharp, was never made at all. It has all the distinctive characteristics of being an afterthought of Constable D'Arcy's to help him out of his difficulty, and, like all bungling, it vitiates his whole evidence. In the first place, it does not at all fit the circumstances of the case: so far from being warranted in speaking so doubtingly of his time, he ought to have spoken with the utmost confidence; and he clearly shows that, in whatever haze or mystification Rylstone was in with respect to the time, he was in none,—for instance, how can any man say, almost in one breath, "No reliance can be placed on our time—we have no means of testing it," and then say, "The Land Agent comes at 10 o'clock sharp; it is his practice to do so, especially on Thursday mornings." For how can one man say of another that he comes at 10 o'clock sharp unless he knows to a certainty when 10 o'clock sharp comes? How can he be said to do so habitually, that is, to make a practice of it, except and unless when the individual saying so has a constant, regular, and reliable standard of time to guide him? It is quite possible that the Land Agent does make a practice of coming at 10 o'clock sharp, and quite in the order of things that Constable D'Arcy should know it; but it is manifest that on this occasion he kept his knowledge to himself; had he uttered it, he would have thrown away his chance of the priority he so zealously sought, for Mrs. Sharp would have known that when the Land Agent came 10 o'clock sharp had come too, and she would have gone straight into the office instead of lingering irresolutely outside for five or six minutes afterwards. In this view of the case, the appropriateness of Constable D'Arcy's reply to Mrs. Sharp, that it wanted twenty-five minutes to 10, is evident—it gave him the lead. It is really very strange that the constable should be so well able to particularize and recognize 10 o'clock sharp with regard to all other Thursdays, and yet speak so diffidently of the time on this particular Thursday. In the above extract from Constable D'Arcy's evidence it will be seen that at the very time he states he told Mrs. Sharp it wanted five minutes to 10, Constable M'Alister pulled out his watch and said it "wanted ten minutes to 10 by his time." M'Alister makes the same statements in his evidence. Now, as this statement seems to have all the conditions of a model test of the truthfulness or untruthfulness of the constables on the one side, and Mrs. Sharp, Joseph Sharp, and Joseph Taylor on the other, I shall examine it closely.

According to the witnesses on both sides this much is certain,—that Constable M'Alister was but once referred to, directly or indirectly, as to the time, and that his reply was "it wanted ten minutes to 10 by his time." The question is: At what precise moment did he say so? Now, according to the statement of the constables, it was when they stood both together, when, of course, D'Arcy could hear what M'Alister said, and therefore before D'Arcy went to lodge his application with the Land Agent; but according to the evidence of Mrs. Sharp, Joseph Sharp, and Joseph Taylor, it was four or five minutes after D'Arcy left, and, as they unanimously swear, at the very moment that D'Arcy was coming out of the Land Office after making the selection. A remarkable feature in the case is that Joseph Taylor was not present when D'Arcy and M'Alister stood together—he had not come up. The order of arrival and departure was as follows:—D'Arcy went off first, to lodge his application—then, about a minute after, Mr. Owen left, according to Constable M'Alister. It was after this that Taylor came up, as Owen, a witness for M'Alister, states, in his declaration, that Taylor was not present all the time he was there; and it was this same Taylor, who on being asked by Mrs. Sharp what o'clock it was, said to her, in the presence of Joseph Sharp and M'Alister, "Ask Constable M'Alister"; and it was then, for the first time that M'Alister said that "it was ten minutes to 10 by his time"; but at this moment D'Arcy was not present, but was just coming out of the Land Office, and could not therefore have heard either the question or answer of which he has constituted himself a witness. M'Alister of course could not say, that "it was ten minutes to 10 by his time," more than once, and when he said so to Mrs. Sharp, Joseph Sharp and Joseph Taylor, it is self-evident that he did not say the same thing to Mrs. Sharp and Joseph Sharp five minutes earlier, when D'Arcy was present and Taylor was not. It will be remembered that Constable M'Alister is charged by Joseph Sharp with having prevented Mrs. Sharp going into the Land Office when she wanted to do so; he is sworn to have said that if it was Court business she was about she could go in at any time, but if land business she could not go in before 10 o'clock. The constable denies that this charge is true, and Sub-inspector Medley points out that the constable's denial is fully borne out by the declaration of Mr. Owen, who states, that no one said or did anything to prevent any one going into the Court House. The sub-inspector is entirely mistaken. Mr. Owen had left before the time when M'Alister used the language in question, and he is therefore no witness at all. With respect to the conduct of the Land Agent, it is not, I think, too much to say that, if such proceedings and arrangements as he appears to have sanctioned be tolerated as a satisfactory or legal mode of conducting his business, the public have no security against favouritism and injustice. Speaking generally, it may be sufficient for a Land Agent to sit in his office and take no notice of anything but the conditional purchaser before him; but this was an exceptional case. The Land Agent was aware of all the circumstances, and cannot be allowed to ignore the obligations which his official knowledge laid him under,

to

\*The lines drawn under the words in the above extract are mine.

to take such precaution as would meet the exigencies of the case, and place his own conduct and arrangements above suspicion. He knew that Mr. Sharp had made a selection, that his selection had to be cancelled because he only selected part of a measured portion—an error more the fault of the Land Agent than of Mr. Sharp. He knew that Mrs. Sharp had seen him several times on the matter, especially two days before the Thursday, the land sale day, when she informed him she intended to come and re-select it. He knew, above all, that Mr. Cox had visited him the evening before, to get him to accept the application *then*; he was aware of the selection of Constable D'Arcy to act as Agent, and when he came to his office on Thursday morning Mrs. Sharp was outside of it, and he will not say that he did not see her, while he is sworn to have looked at both Mrs. Sharp and Joseph Sharp as he was going in. He knew and believed that all the clocks in Rylstone were notoriously unreliable, while he had, as he states, a perfect time-keeper in his pocket; yet he made no arrangement—took no step—to let the mystified public know that land business had begun; and he was bound to do it, for he was not merely a Land Agent,—he was also a Police Magistrate, and his office might be open or thought to be open for Court business or land business, and the presence of D'Arcy would give a colour to the former—people would say, let us wait till the police constable comes out—they would never suppose that it was this same constable who had become and was allowed to become their competitor, and successful competitor, for the very land they were waiting to apply for; and thus, as it seems, the unscrupulousness of Constable D'Arcy, with the connivance of the Land Agent, and some complicity on the part of M'Alister, has resulted for the present in Mrs. Sharp being defrauded of her fair opportunity to select the land.

I submit, however, that under all the circumstances of the case, and as Mrs. Sharp was virtually present, that Turner's conditional purchase application should be cancelled, and a ballot take place for the land *as it was on the 12th of September last*. In this way the subsequent improvements of Turner would not affect Sharp's right to hold the land if he won it, and Turner might be allowed to remove his improvements.

Should the Secretary for Lands determine to cancel Turner's application, I would submit that, as Sharp has stated that he has put improvements worth £50 on the land, he should be called on to prove this by appraisal. If his statement is disputed by Turner, and if he proves that he has placed improvements to that extent on 50 or any less number of acres, he should be allowed to select the land without going to ballot. Of course £40 worth of improvements on 40 or any less number of acres would equally entitle him. If Mr. Sharp could not make good his statement with regard to the improvements, he would then go to the ballot.

W.B., 19/5/73.

The Under Secretary for Lands. Submitted, 21 May, /73.

*Decision of the Secretary for Lands on No. 75.*

THE statement of facts as shown in the documents now before me leads me to the conclusion that the selection said to have been made by Turner is not a *bonâ fide* one, and I am of opinion that it is neither legal nor lawful; the conduct of the Land Agent and the policeman being of a character to defeat the just administration of the Land Act by giving an undue and improper advantage to Turner. The selection of Turner must therefore be cancelled, and his deposit refunded. The value of the improvements said to have been made by Sharp should be obtained, because if it is found that the land has been improved to the value stated (£50), it will bar any future selection of an area of 50 acres within the measured portion of 320 acres. The Land Agent's conduct in this matter is not satisfactory—he should be asked for an explanation. The attention of the Colonial Secretary should be called to the fact of Constable D'Arcy acting as Agent for Messrs. Turner & Cox.—J.S.F., 5/6/73.

No. 76.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 26 May, 1873.

SIR,

I take the liberty of again writing to you in reference to the land in dispute between Mr. Cox and me (Benjamin Sharp). The delay of your decision is causing me considerable inconvenience, as it is time that the land I have cleared was ploughed and sown. I have furnished the Department of Lands with statutory evidence to prove that I selected the land entirely according to the directions given me by the Land Agent, who said that he did not know how many acres the portion contained. I have also proved to the Department that I applied to the surveyor, both by letter and in person, to find out what the portion contained, but in vain. Under these circumstances, I humbly submit that my first selection ought not to have been cancelled; but when it was cancelled and the cancellation afterwards revoked, it was very unfair to attempt to take the land from me again. I have also furnished statutory proof that after the Land Agent found out from my wife that she was going to reselect the land in dispute, and giving her all the information that he said she needed to make the selection on the next Land Office day, he filled up a form of application for the same piece of land for Mr. Cox, who gave it to Senior-constable D'Arcy to hand it to the Land Agent on the Land Office day. I furnished proof that said form was handed in and the selection concluded at least ten minutes before 10 o'clock, which proof was given by the declaration of five witnesses, and on the authority of six time-pieces, including those of the two constables, and also that of the Land Agent, who, according to the declarations of two persons, said that he was in the office at a quarter before 10 o'clock; and Joseph Sharp declares that D'Arcy went in close to the Land Agent's heels and Constable M'Alister looked at his watch as he (D'Arcy) stepped out of the door, when the selection was completed, and it then wanted ten minutes to 10 o'clock. I have also furnished statutory proof that Turner was no party to the selection, but that he is acting the part of a very reluctant dummy, that he never authorized any one to select the land in dispute, and never knew that there was any intention by any person to select it in his name; therefore, I humbly submit that no legal selection could have been made in his name any more than if it had been made in the name of the Emperor of Germany. Turner has not made one shilling's worth of improvement on the land, but is still in Mr. Cox's employ, working constantly at Mr. Cox's,

Cox's, three miles from the land in dispute, at the highly remunerative salary of twelve shillings per week. The house that he lived in belongs to Mr. Cox, and stood on Mr. Cox's ground, and Turner resided on it there until Harry Snow went and gave him notice that he (Snow) was going to remove the house next week, which was the first intimation that Turner had of the selection having been made in his name. Snow removed the house by contract, Cox and Snow being the only parties, Snow to do the work and Cox to find the money. With all these facts honestly and truly laid before you, I hope that your Honor will have no difficulty in deciding in my favour; but if there should be any, and you think that it will be necessary for me to petition the Legislative Assembly on the subject, I hope that you will be kind enough to let me know, and I will have a petition ready for presentation when the House meets. Cox has, through a friend of mine, let me know that he would like to compromise the matter, but I see no way to compromise—it is clear that one of us has a right to the land. I think that it is mine, and I shall leave it in the hands of your Honor.

I am, &c.,

BENJAMIN SHARP.

No. 77.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

Rylstone, 4 June, 1873.

HONORED SIR,

I once more take the liberty of writing to you in reference to the land in dispute between Mr. Cox and me. Your continued silence on the subject is causing me some uneasiness, besides a great deal of inconvenience: uneasiness, for fear that Mr. Cox, with his wealth and influence, may find some unfair means of defrauding me out of what I am justly entitled to. In my fears on that subject I am not alone, for it is the general opinion here that he can drive his four-in-hand over any number of poor selectors and through any Land Law that was ever made in New South Wales; and even one of our Magistrates has expressed an opinion that I have no chance of getting my land, no matter whether I am right or wrong. Expressions such as these are neither comforting to me nor flattering to the Government, but I am still confident that right will prevail, and that Government will see that I have justice; but I am kept so long in suspense. It is near fifteen months since I selected that land. First, there was the uncertainty about the contents of it, and then there was the complaint made about non-residence, when my wife and six children had never been one day away from the ground from the day that it was selected. Then came the cancellation, with all its attendant miseries, and the work of one hand visible throughout the whole business. The land is of great importance to me, for it is measured so as to completely surround the selections of me and my son, so that we have not room to turn out our working bullocks to feed, and it is of no importance to Mr. Cox, who has thousands of acres of Government land, and he only cares for it so far as it helps to keep down a poor striving man. I had to leave my first selection on account of its being flooded, and now I am to be driven from this; but I am determined that I will not tamely submit to be snuffed out in such an unprincipled and illegal manner. If your Honor finds that you cannot get me justice done in any other way, if you will let me know at once, I will get up a petition to the Legislative Assembly, and have it signed by ninety-nine out of every hundred of the population of the district; for the people are all but unanimous in their belief that I have been most foully dealt with. In a letter addressed to me from the Department of Lands, 14th February, 1873, you invite me to send statutory No. 42. declarations to prove that D'Arcy selected the land before the usual hour; and you say that if I can prove this that Turner's selection will be invalidated. I have sent you the declarations accordingly, and if ever a fact was clearly proved to any party, I proved that fact by the above-named declarations. You also state, in a letter dated 15th January, 1873, that Turner's selection was the only reason why you undid No. 36. the revocation of the cancellation of my selection. I have proved that Turner's selection was illegal: in the first place, because it was not made at the proper time; in the second place, because it was altogether unauthorized by Turner, and taken without his knowledge; consequently, the selection could not be legal, and therefore the only objection that you raise entirely disappears. But if there are any legal difficulties in the way of subdividing the land, I could now transfer my conditional purchase to my son, and take up the 320 acres as an original conditional purchase, and pay the difference, if you would take the necessary steps to secure the selection to me. In hopes that you will give this your early, earnest, and favourable attention,—

I am, &c.,

BENJAMIN SHARP.

No. 78.

DECLARATION OF WILLIAM HANSON.

In the Colony of New South Wales, Rylstone.

I, WILLIAM HANSON, of Box Ridge, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I know and have seen the improvements made by Benjamin Sharp on the 40 acres joining that on which he lives and part of the 240 acres selected by him as an additional conditional purchase; that said improvements consist of clearing, falling, ring-barking, and the erection of wire and other fencing, the making of one dam, &c., and I know the whole to be worth fifty pounds (£50).

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

WILLIAM HANSON.

Taken and declared at Rylstone, in the said Colony, }  
this 11th day of June, 1873, before me,— }

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

No. 79.

DECLARATION OF HANS SEVERSON.

In the Colony of New South Wales, Rylstone.

I, HENRY SEVERSON, of Narango, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I know and have seen the improvements made by Benjamin Sharp on the 40 acres adjoining that on which he lives, and, to my own certain knowledge, said improvements are worth more than (£45) forty-five pounds.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

HANS SEVERSON.

Taken and declared at Rylstone, in the said Colony, }  
 this 11th day of June, 1873, before me,— }  
 JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

Minute on No. 79.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor J. F. Mann has been asked to report as to the value of the improvements, in accordance with the Minister's Minute of 5 June, /73.—C.E.F., 27 June, /73.

No. 80.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. T. TURNER.

(C.P. 72-5,754.)

Department of Lands,  
 Sydney, 11 June, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to your conditional purchase of 320 acres of land at Rylstone, in dispute between Mr. Benjamin Sharp and yourself, I am directed to inform you that, after considering all the circumstances connected with this case, the Secretary for Lands has decided that your application shall be cancelled, the conduct of the Land Agent and Constables D'Arcy and M'Alister, in the matter, being of a character to defeat the just administration of the Land Act, by giving an undue and improper advantage to you.

2. I am therefore to enclose for your signature a voucher for the refund of your deposit money, which will be paid on presentation at the Treasury.

3. I am to add that, it having been stated by Mr. Sharp that he effected improvements on the land to the value of £50, the local surveyor has been requested to furnish a report in the case; and should it be found that improvements of the value stated, or even £40, have been effected by Mr. Sharp on an area of 50 acres, or any lesser area, as the case may be, it will bar selection of the land by any person but himself.

I have, &c.,  
 W. W. STEPHEN.

[Enclosure.]

C.P. 72/5,754.

Series C.—Special Payments Form No. 2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pay Voucher No.

REVENUE REFUNDED.

Department of Lands, Conditional Purchase Branch, Dr. to Thomas Turner.

	Amount to be refunded.
For the following refund, viz. :— Land Office at Rylstone. Date of selection, 11th day of September, 1872. Deposit paid on three hundred and twenty acres. Selection cancelled.	
Deposit to be refunded on three hundred and twenty acres .....	£ 80 0 0

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher, as to computation, casting, and rate, is correct, and that the refund is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

W. W. STEPHEN,  
 Under Secretary for Lands.

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## No. 81.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. B. SHARP.

C.P. 72/1,103.  
72/5,754.Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 11 June, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 26th ultimo, requesting that an early decision might be arrived at with regard to the portion of land at Rylstone in dispute between Thomas Turner and yourself, I am directed to inform you that, after considering all the circumstances connected with this case, the Secretary for Lands has decided that Mr. Turner's application shall be cancelled; the conduct of the Land Agent and Constables D'Arcy and M'Alister in the matter being of a character to defeat the just administration of the Land Act, by giving an undue and improper advantage to Turner. No. 76.

2. I am to add, that the local surveyor has been requested to report as to the value of the improvements effected by you on the land, because if it is found that the portion has been improved, as has been stated, to the extent of £50, or even £40, it will bar selection by any person but yourself, *i.e.*, if the improvements are situated on an area of 50 acres, 40 acres, or any lesser area, as the case may be.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 82.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE CROWN LANDS AGENT, RYLSTONE.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 11 June, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to the conditional purchase of 320 acres made by Thomas Turner at Rylstone, on 12th September last, disputed by Benjamin Sharp, I am directed to inform you that, after considering all the circumstances connected with this case, the Secretary for Lands has decided that Mr. Turner's application shall be cancelled; the conduct of yourself and Constables D'Arcy and M'Alister in the matter being of a character to defeat the just administration of the Land Act, by giving an undue and improper advantage to Turner.

2. I am to state that the part taken by you in this case is not considered at all satisfactory. The fact that Mr. Cox called at your office the evening before the land was selected with a form ready filled in for your acceptance, that you were aware of the circumstance of the cancellation of Sharp's conditional purchase, and that Mrs. Sharp called upon you and informed you, two or three days before, that she intended to select the land on the following Thursday, should have impressed you with the necessity of taking such precautions as would prevent the possibility of any undue advantage being taken by one person over the other. If, as you have stated, the Rylstone time is always so incorrect as not to be depended upon, it only proves how necessary it was, particularly in this instance, not to allow any one, especially Constable D'Arcy, to enter your office before it was known to the public outside that it was open for the transaction of public business.

3. I am to add, that you are now at liberty to render any further explanation you may desire in the matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 83.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 13 June, 1873.

SIR,

Referring to the statements of Police Constables D'Arcy and M'Alister, and accompanying report, forwarded to me by your B.C. memorandum of the 5th May last, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to apprise you, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that, after carefully considering these statements, and comparing them with the evidence disclosed in the statutory declarations of Mrs. Sharp, Joseph Sharp, Joseph Taylor, and others, the Secretary for Lands is of opinion that the allegations of the police constables are not deserving of credence, and he has accordingly decided "that the conditional purchase of Thomas Turner must be cancelled, as being neither legal nor lawful, the conduct of the Land Agent and the policemen being of a character to defeat the just administration of the Land Act, by giving an undue and improper advantage to Turner,"—you will, I am to state, be good enough to draw the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to the position of Senior-constable D'Arcy in this matter. D'Arcy did not merely convey from Mr. Cox to the Land Agent a letter, of the contents or object of which he might be presumed to be ignorant, but he tendered to that officer a conditional purchase application of his own for Turner, and thus, as his legal agent, constituted himself a competitor against the outside public for the land in question. The impropriety of this course and the abuses to which it would lead are manifest, particularly in a case where the Land Agent was not merely Land Agent but also Police Magistrate; when the constable's attendance in the office would be regarded as a proof that he was engaged on Court business, while, in reality, under cover of his connection with the Police Magistrate, he might be, and actually was in this instance, selecting the very land Mrs. Sharp was outside waiting to apply for, as soon as she understood that the office was open for land business, and which, it is evident, she was prevented from entering, partly by her intentional misdirection as to the hour by D'Arcy, and partly by the obstructiveness of M'Alister, who cannot, as it seems to the Secretary for Lands, be acquitted of all complicity to the transaction. A reference to the salient points of the statements on both sides will, it is believed, clearly show the allegations of the policemen to be as false as the part which they severally

See No. 83 and  
enclosures  
thereto.

severally played in this affair. According to the evidence, Constables D'Arcy and M'Alister were, on Thursday morning the 12th September last, standing together outside the Land Office, about twenty minutes to 10 o'clock; Mrs. Sharp came up to Constable D'Arcy and "asked him if Mr. Armstrong had yet come to his office; the senior-constable answered that he had not; she then asked when he would be there; at 10 o'clock sharp, which he knew to be Mr. Armstrong's practice, especially on Thursday mornings; she then asked the senior-constable what time it was; the senior-constable looked at his watch and told her it was five minutes to 10 o'clock; she then asked if that was correct time; when Constable M'Alister also looked at his watch and said it wanted ten minutes to 10 by his time, but that no reliance could be placed on our time, as we had no means of testing it except when in Mudgee." Constable M'Alister thoroughly corroborates the above statement in D'Arcy's evidence, and almost uses the very same words. The Secretary for Lands has not thought it necessary to require Mrs. Sharp or any other witnesses to make a statutory declaration affirming or denying the statement of the policemen as to the Land Agent coming at 10 o'clock sharp, "as to no reliance being placed on their time," because he does not consider such statements could, under all the circumstances of the case, ever have been made. The constables cannot be allowed to make absolutely contradictory allegations: that "no reliance could be placed on their time," clearly means that they were in a complete state of ignorance as to the hour, and could not possibly give any opinion on it, and, yet a moment before, Constable D'Arcy told Mrs. Sharp that the Land Agent came "at 10 o'clock sharp," which he knew to be his practice, especially on Thursday mornings. Now no man can say of another that he comes at 10 o'clock sharp unless he knows when it is 10 o'clock, and indeed the word "sharp," used in this connection, always implies the keenest perception of correct time, and the power of verifying it; and no man can say of another that he makes a practice of coming at a particular hour, unless he has a constant and reliable standard of time to guide him. On their own showing, they ought to have spoken with confidence as to the time, and that "no reliance could be placed on their time," is simply an after-thought of the constables to help them out of the dilemma in which they afterwards found themselves, and yet it is plain they did not, however warranted by the circumstances of the case, tell Mrs. Sharp that the Land Agent came at 10 o'clock sharp. "Had Constable D'Arcy done so, Mrs. Sharp would have known that when the Land Agent came," 10 o'clock sharp (the legal hour) had come too, and she would have gone straight into the Land Office instead of lingering dubiously outside for many minutes afterwards, appealing first to Joseph Taylor to tell her the hour and finally to Constable M'Alister. In their declarations, Mrs. Sharp and her son affirm that, when Constable D'Arcy was asked what time it was, he said that it was not five but twenty-five minutes to 10; this statement is considered the true one, as it is consistent with the subsequent conduct of Mrs. Sharp, and gave Constable D'Arcy the priority he so zealously sought in his desire to oblige Mr. Cox.

In the foregoing extract from Constable D'Arcy's evidence, it will be seen that at the very time he states he told Mrs. Sharp it wanted five minutes to 10, Constable M'Alister pulled out his watch and said "it wanted ten minutes to 10 by his time," and this statement seems to the Secretary for Lands to afford a good test of the truthfulness or untruthfulness of the constables on the one side, and Mrs. Sharp, Joseph Sharp and Joseph Taylor, on the other. According to the witnesses on both sides this is certain,—that Constable M'Alister was but *once* referred to as to the time, and that his reply was that "it wanted ten minutes to 10 by his time." The question is, at what precise moment did he say so? According to the constables, it was when they stood *both* together, when of course D'Arcy could hear what M'Alister said, and therefore, *before* D'Arcy went to lodge his application with the Land Agent; but according to Mrs. Sharp, Joseph Sharp, and Joseph Taylor, it was *several* minutes after D'Arcy left, and, as they unanimously swear, *at the very moment that D'Arcy was coming out* of the Land Office after making the selection. Now it is a remarkable fact that Joseph Taylor was not present when D'Arcy, M'Alister, Mrs. Sharp, and her son Joseph, stood together, and he did not come up until several minutes after D'Arcy had gone, and yet it was this same Joseph Taylor who, on being asked what o'clock it was by Mrs. Sharp, said to her, in the presence of Joseph Sharp and M'Alister—"Ask Constable M'Alister"; and it was then *for the first and only time* that M'Alister said "it was ten minutes to 10 by his time." At this moment Constable D'Arcy was coming out of the Land Office. Constable M'Alister could not well say that "it was ten minutes to 10 by his time" more than once, and when he said so to Mrs. Sharp, Joseph Sharp, and Joseph Taylor, it is self-evident that he did not say *the same thing* to Mrs. Sharp and her son five minutes earlier when D'Arcy was present and Taylor was not. Constable M'Alister is charged by Joseph Sharp with having prevented Mrs. Sharp going into the Land Office when she wanted to do so; he is sworn to have said, that if it was Court business she was about she could go in at any time, but if land business she could not go in before 10 o'clock.

The constable denies this charge to be true, and Sub-Inspector Medley points out that the constable's denial is fully borne out by the declaration of Mr. Owen, who states that "no one said or did anything to prevent any one going into the Court House." The Sub-Inspector is entirely mistaken, for Owen had gone away *before* M'Alister was asked the hour; and it was even *after* this that the language in question (if used) was used; Owen is therefore no witness at all. The statement then is in no way disproved, and is certainly in keeping with the proceedings of the constables and the subsequent action of Mrs. Sharp.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

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Minute on No. 83.

It is a question whether on the decision arrived at by the Secretary for Lands in this case, the police officers referred to should not be dismissed.—(Written by the Principal Under Secretary, 17 June, 1873.)

Inspector General of Police.—I wish Captain McLerie to read this letter, and then see me on the conduct of these two members of the Police Force.—H.P., 25/7/73.

The Inspector General of Police. B.C., 25/7/73.—H.H.

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## No. 84.

THE CROWN LANDS AGENT, RYLSTONE, TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Court House, Rylstone,  
13 June, 1873.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, informing me that the Honorable the Secretary for Lands has decided that Thomas Turner's c.p. of 320 acres, made at Rylstone, on 12th September last, shall be cancelled, that the part taken by me in the matter is not considered satisfactory, and that I am at liberty to render any further explanation I may desire in the matter. No. 82.

I now do myself the honor to state that my letters of the 18th February and 15th April last, with declarations annexed, contained a statement of most of the facts of the case. In addition, I now wish to state that, as I am considered blamable for not taking such precautions as would prevent the possibility of any undue advantage being taken by one person over the other, and particularly in allowing Constable D'Arcy to enter the office before it was known to the public outside that the office was open for the transaction of public business, "I will make some further explanation that will, I believe, throw some additional light upon the matter." On the occasion in question I acted strictly in accordance with my usual practice, which is this:—The public are never excluded from the office until the hour of 10. As a rule I attend there at from ten to thirty minutes before 10 o'clock. Intending selectors are frequently there when I arrive, however early it may be. Such persons, if not already in the office, enter it when I do, make their inquiries, examine maps, get me to prepare their applications and transact any business, except lodging applications and deposit money, before the hour of 10 o'clock. On no occasion since the Land Act of 1861 came into operation has this rule been departed from, nor has it ever been in any way at any time announced that the office was or was not open to the public except in the way I have described. Nearly every selector in the district is personally known to me, and it is, I believe, a fact known to all what the practice is, therefore when any persons come to the office they walk in whatever may be the hour. Nos. 45 & 62.

Selections, under circumstances similar to the present case, have been made here previously to this one; two persons desirous of selecting the same portion of land have made previous inquiries, both entered the office as soon as I have arrived there, or shortly afterwards, had their applications prepared, then waited until 10 o'clock and drawn lots. No complaint of unfairness or any attempts at it had ever been made. I did not suspect, nor had I any reason to do so, that it would be otherwise in this case; and when Constable D'Arcy presented his application, I looked for Mrs. Sharp to appear (believing that she was the woman whom I had seen on the opposite side of the street when I entered the office), and after the lapse of a minute or two, I felt inclined to go to the door and call her, if I saw her outside, but I was confident that if I did so, or used any means to induce her to come in, I should be liable to be charged with partiality. At the moment no plan suggested itself to me by which I could, without the appearance of partiality, procure her attendance; if it had I should have adopted it, and up to the last minute I expected her to make her appearance. I had the description of the land ready for her if she required it, so that no time should be lost, and that she might be in as good a position as the other applicant. I had no thought or suspicion that Constable D'Arcy's presence or anything said or done caused her to remain away, otherwise I should have taken care that she was undeceived. I believe that if she was then in the vicinity of the Court House she was absorbed in conversation, and so allowed the time to pass away unheeded. Then again, I did not prevent Mr. D'Arcy entering the office nor cause him to leave, because, as I have before stated, no person was ever excluded. On this occasion I suspected no unfairness; a policeman would be one of the last persons whom I would suspect of using any means to prevent selectors doing their business, and besides, this policeman had on previous occasions done business for free selectors. When Mrs. Sharp entered the office and complained of having lost the land, she asked me if the selection by a constable was legal. I told her that I could not refuse the application, the words of the Act being—"Any person, &c." At the same time, I advised her to write out a full statement of her case, and send it to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, complaining of the conduct of any official whom she might think blamable. After I had explained to Mrs. Sharp why I had not called her in, she repeatedly told me that she attached no blame to me. When Mrs. Sharp called on me a few days before the 12th September, she asked me would I advise her to wait to select until her husband returned home, who was likely to be absent for some months. I advised her to attend promptly on the following Thursday, to come to the office when she saw me there, and get her application ready. I considered that I had done all that in fairness I could do for her. I never exchanged a word with the policeman on this matter until Mr. D'Arcy presented the application, and although Mr. Cox and Mrs. Sharp had both been at the office, making inquiries about this land, neither had any intimation from me, directly or indirectly, of the inquiries of the other. In conclusion, I trust I will be excused from mentioning that during an official service of nearly twenty years in this district, fifteen of which I have been Land Agent, I have always endeavoured to discharge my duties faithfully and impartially. During that period the present case is the only one in which any act of mine has been questioned; and, however much circumstances may appear in a light to convey an unfavourable impression of my conduct to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, I was innocent of any wish or intention throughout the whole matter to act otherwise than with strict fairness and impartiality between these applicants.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. ARMSTRONG,

C. L. Agent.

*Minute on No. 84.*

If, as the Land Agent thinks, appearances may be against him, it is his own fault. The charge against him was sufficiently serious at the beginning, and instead of merely repeating the same bald statement two or three times, he ought to have at once furnished the full and complete statement he now makes, which certainly puts his own conduct in a much more satisfactory light, and is not inconsistent with a desire to

act impartially. It is, I think, a matter of regret that he did not specially intimate to Mrs. Sharp that the Land Office business was about to commence. Had he done so before 10 o'clock his impartiality could not be called in question; at all events, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, his conduct would be justifiable.

I understood that the Land Agent was also P.M. at Rylstone. This appears to be an error, as he is only C.P.S. As such the matter is not so glaring. I would now beg to submit that the explanation of the Land Agent be accepted.

W.B., 26 June, 1873.

*Decision by the Minister for Lands.*

THE Land Agent was at fault, knowing as he did that Mr. Cox and Mr. Sharp were contending for the same land, in allowing the policeman to come into his office and wait there until the legal hour for opening the Land Office had arrived, thereby giving him an advantage as against Sharp, and rendering it almost impossible for Sharp to make his selection upon equal terms with Cox. The explanation of the Land Agent is accepted.

J.S.F., 3/7/73.

No. 85.

MR. B. SHARP TO THE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS AT RYLSTONE.

A.

C.P. 71-4,348. Alienation Act, section 13.—Notification of Alienation of Conditional Purchase under 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, where there is no additional conditional purchase in virtue thereof.

I HEREBY notify to you, as the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands for the District of Rylstone, that I have (after a residence thereon of at least twelve months) this day alienated to Joseph Sharp, of Rylstone, farmer's son, a minor, fourteen years of age, the 40 acres of land situated in the County of Phillip, parish of Dabee, which I selected at Rylstone, as a conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, on the 30th November, 1871, having no additional conditional purchase in virtue thereof.

See No. 6.

BENJAMIN SHARP,  
Rylstone.

Dated at Rylstone, this 19th day of June, 1873.

I have duly registered the above notification of alienation in the records of this office.

W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands.

Crown Land Sales Office,  
Rylstone, 19 June, 1873.

No. 86.

APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

C.P., No. 73-6,131. Land Agent's No., 659 of 1873. Alienation Act, section 13.

APPLICATION by Benjamin Sharp, of Cox's Creek, Rylstone, farmer, for the conditional purchase without competition of 320 acres unimproved Crown Land, under section 13 of the Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

RECEIVED by me, with a deposit of £80, this 19th day of June, 1873, at 10.4 o'clock.

W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Rylstone.

Mr. Benjamin Sharp to The Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Rylstone.  
19 June, 1873.

SIR,

I am desirous of purchasing without competition, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described, containing 320 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £80, being a deposit at the rate of five shillings (5s.) per acre on the area for which I apply, and on which it is my intention to reside.

I am, &c.,  
BENJAMIN SHARP,  
Rylstone.

*Description.*

County of Phillip, parish of Dabee, 320 acres, being a measured portion near Cox's Creek, and adjoining Joseph Sharp's and Frank Roche's selection of 40 acres each, and being the portion lately selected by one Thomas Turner and cancelled.

*Minutes on No. 86.*

The portion herein applied for was selected by Thomas Turner, C.P. 72-5,754.—W.A.T., 29 July, 1873.

Turner's c.p. has been cancelled.—W.B., 31 July.

The applicant (Benjamin Sharp) appears by plan to hold a c.p. of 40 acres under the 13th section, C.P. 71-4,348, and on which he has been reported resident.—W.A.T., 31 July.

C. p. of 40 acres transferred to his son.—W.B., 6 Aug., /73.

Mr. J. F. Mann to report on residence.—W.A.T., for Surveyor General, 7 Aug., /73.

No. 87.



43

## No. 87.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MANN.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 27 June, 1871.

(Form F.)

Memorandum of instructions.—To be returned with reply.

No. 73/202.

*Subject.**Reply.*

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR J. F. MANN is requested, at his earliest convenience, to report as to the value of the improvements made by B. Sharp on the 320 acres, portion 45, parish of Dabee, county of Phillip. Replied by memo. of the 9th July.

ROBT. D. FITZGERALD,  
(For Surveyor General).

## No. 88.

MESSRS. ROXBURGH, SLADE, &amp; SPAIN, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 1 July, 1873.

SIR,

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 11th June last, respecting Mr. Turner's selection of 320 acres at Rylstone, and, having carefully perused the papers referring to the matter, beg respectfully to protest, on Mr. Turner's behalf, against the cancellation of his selection. See No. 80.

We have learned that Mr. Sharp again applied to select the land in question, on the 19th June last. See No. 86.  
Mr. Turner has, however, erected improvements thereon to the value of £50 and upwards, and under these circumstances Mr. Sharp's application must necessarily be void, and we are instructed to protest against same, and to request that it may be cancelled accordingly. We are glad to hear that the local surveyor is about to report on the improvements of Mr. Sharp, which, on no possible computation, can be made to exceed £10.

We have, &c.,  
ROXBURGH, SLADE, & SPAIN.

Submitted.—W.B., 7/7/73. Let the surveyor in the first instance report upon the value of Turner's improvements.—J.S.F., 8/7/73.

## No. 89.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE CROWN LANDS AGENT, RYLSTONE.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 7 July, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 13th ultimo, furnishing a further explanation in the matter of the selection of 320 acres of land made in the name of Thomas Turner, at Rylstone, on the 12th September last, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to state that you were at fault (knowing as you did that Mr. Cox and Mr. Sharp were contending for the same land) in allowing the policeman to come into your office and wait there until the legal hour for opening the Land Office had arrived, thereby giving him an advantage as against Sharp, and rendering it almost impossible for Sharp to make his selection upon equal terms with Cox. No. 84.

2. I am, however, to add, that your explanation is accepted.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 90.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MANN.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 9 July, 1873.

(Form F.)

Memorandum of instructions.—To be returned with reply.

No. 71.

*Subject.**Reply.*

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR Jno. F. MANN is requested at his earliest convenience to report on the value of Thos. Turner's improvements on portion 45 of 320 acres effected prior to the recent conditional purchase by B. Sharp.

If Mr. Mann has not already reported, in compliance with my instruction (Form F.), 27 June, /73, he may reply to that instruction and this under one report.—J.S.A., for Sur. Gen.

No. 91.

## No. 91.

TELEGRAM FROM INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, SYDNEY, TO SUPERINTENDENT LYDIARD, GULGONG.

29 July, 1873.

PAPERS *re* Rylstone free selection by post to Mudgee to-night.

## No. 92.

THE CROWN LANDS AGENT, RYLSTONE, TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Court House, Rylstone,  
31 July, 1873.

SIR,

Referring to a transfer by Benjamin Sharp to Joseph Sharp of 40 acres of land, a c.p. under section 13, made at Rylstone, on 30th November, 1871, which transfer was forwarded to you on the 25th ultimo, I presume that it will not be necessary for the transferee to reside on this portion, as it adjoins his own original c.p. of 40 acres under section 13, made on 31st January, 1867, and his additional c.p. of 40 acres, made on 9th of May, 1867, he still residing upon his own original c.p.

See No. 85.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. ARMSTRONG,  
C. L. Agent.

The Land Agent should have known that the conditional purchase of 40 acres now transferred to Joseph Sharp is an incomplete purchase under section 13, and that residence on the land will be required for the term of three years, namely, to 30th November, 1874.

Written by Mr. Neate, 12/8/73.

## No. 93.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,  
Inspector General's Office,  
Sydney, 2 August, 1873.

See enclosure

See No. 75.

HEREWITH I return all the papers relating to Turner's land selection at Rylstone, together with Superintendent Lydiard's further report after a personal investigation of the circumstances. This report supports the opinion I have already expressed that Senior-constable D'Arcy is censurable, if at all, only for having acceded to the request of a Magistrate in delivering the paper entrusted to him. I submit that the conclusions arrived at, especially in the paper signed Wm. B., adverted to by Mr. Lydiard, are not warranted by the facts of the case. Senior-constable D'Arcy (the common constable referred to by Wm. B.) has gained a high character from the public and his superior officers by twelve years' faithful and efficient service, and I feel confident that the Colonial Secretary will not direct his dismissal, or even punishment, without a thorough investigation. I venture to suggest most respectfully that the matter is one of sufficient importance to warrant a special inquiry by some officer unconnected with either department.

JNO. McCLERIE, I.G.P.

B.C., Principal Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Superintendent Lydiard to The Inspector General of Police.

Rylstone, 31 July, 1873.

See sub-enclosure A.

IN reply to the Inspector General's telegram of the 23th instant, relative to Senior-constable D'Arcy's name being attached to an application for a land selection in favour of a man named Turner, I have made inquiries into the matter. Senior-constable D'Arcy was not aware that his name was attached to the document until shown by me; he had never opened it, but handed it to the Land Agent as given to him by Mr. Cox; the name is not spelt correctly, it is not in D'Arcy's handwriting, neither did he authorize any one to sign his name to any document of the sort. With respect to the statements made by Sharp, they could only have been from hearsay, as he did not return home until some months subsequent to the 12th September, 1872.

The declarations made by Mrs. Sharp, her son, and others, are taken for granted as true, while the statements of the constables are disbelieved. They have not been called upon to make any declarations, but which they are prepared to do if considered necessary. I submit that the constables' statements are quite as much to be relied on as the declarations, because young Sharp, a lad of between eleven and twelve, can neither read nor write; if the latter, merely his name, as on one document he makes his mark, on another his name is written. He would, I have no doubt, declare anything he was told. It is from Mrs. Sharp that the alleged occurrences at the Land Office are obtained, and I put little faith in her declaration; both she and her son have an object to gain. On asking Mr. Farrar respecting his declaration, he informed me he made it on what he was told; personally, he knows nothing of the matter. It will be seen on reading the papers, that on the 11th September, 1872, Mr. Cox went to the Land Agent and asked him to deal with the application, and on being informed by the officer that he could not do so, walked across the street to the barracks and asked Senior-constable D'Arcy to put in the application in the morning; this he agreed to do. D'Arcy had nothing to gain by this, he did not know what land was to be selected or if there was any competition, he took the application and handed it to the Land Agent without opening it; he was unacquainted with Mrs. Sharp, did not know what her business was at the Court House, she did not tell him nor did he ask her. I am confident that no collusion between Mr. Cox and D'Arcy relative to the selection of land, but the latter has been unwittingly drawn into the position of a competitor with the public by Mr. Cox. Senior-constable D'Arcy has been in the Police Force nearly twelve years, ten of which has been under my command; he has the character of being a most steady sober man, attentive to his duties, and against whom there is not an entry in his defaulter's sheet. I am confident had he thought he was committing himself he would have refused Mr. Cox's request—he had committed an error of judgment. As for

for Constable M'Alister, he knew nothing of the matter, was not aware that D'Arcy was doing a favour for Mr. Cox, was unacquainted with Mrs. Sharp and her business, and interfered in no manner except to state the time by his watch and remark as to the difference in the clocks, &c., and this was made when D'Arcy was by, before going into the Land Office, and not as he was coming out; it was D'Arcy's remark that it wanted five minutes to 10, not twenty-five as declared by Mrs. Sharp, that caused M'Alister to look at his watch. The constable lives under the same roof as the Land Office. On reading some of the reports in these papers the Inspector General will observe that, in those initialled Wm. B., inferences are drawn and conclusions arrived at which are not supported by facts or evidence. I beg to suggest, before Senior-constable D'Arcy's dismissal is determined on, and which I trust will not be the case, that a further inquiry be made into the matter, at which all parties concerned be summoned to attend, when Mrs. Sharp, her son, and others, may be properly examined. I think Senior-constable D'Arcy in this case has committed an error of judgment—that he has done nothing wilful or corrupt; and I am under the impression that a reprimand would meet the case.

C. J. P. LYDIARD,  
Superintendent.

[Sub-enclosures.]

A.

Telegram from Inspector General of Police, Sydney, to Sub-Inspector Medley, Gulgong.

28 July, 1873.

Very urgent. Minister for Lands decides statements Constables D'Arcy and M'Alister not entitled to credence respecting land selection, Rylstone; Turner's selection cancelled; D'Arcy much blamed, and dismissal suggested; alleged he did not merely deliver Cox's application as he alleges, but tendered application in his (Darcy's) name for Turner. If possible, ascertain if this be fact, and telegraph before noon to-morrow.

B.

Senior-constable D'Arcy states as follows:—On the 11th September, 1872, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Mr. Cox came to the barracks and asked me if I would present an application for some land at the office in the morning. I said I would, but immediately recollected that I had to attend the Quarter Sessions at Mudgee, and had to leave the next morning. I told this to Mr. Cox, who replied, "Can't you wait until 10 o'clock?" and gave me reasons why he could not be in attendance. I consented to deliver the application. He then handed the paper, which I understood to be the application, and a cheque. I at once placed them in a book on my table, and went to my work. I did not open the paper, but handed it to the Land Agent as given to me. I never saw the inside of the folded paper. I did not know that the name of Turner was in it, neither was I aware that my own name was attached to it until informed of it by you (Superintendent). The signature to the application I now see is not mine. The name is not spelt like mine. I never authorized any one to sign my name to any application for land. I had no knowledge of what land Mr. Cox wished to select; he never instructed me as to the time I was to give in the document to the Land Agent. I never knew Mrs. Sharp until the morning of the 12th, and should not have known her name then until I heard a man named Owen say, "Good morning, Mrs. Sharp." I had no knowledge of what her business was at the Court House. I positively declare I never told her it wanted twenty-five minutes to 10. When Mr. Armstrong, the Land Agent, opened the door I followed him in; his watch was on the table, and he was sitting at the table. I said to him, "Here is an application from Mr. Cox for some land." He replied,—"It is hardly 10 o'clock yet; wait a minute or two." I did so. When he gave me the receipt, I doubled it up, put it in an envelope addressed to Mr. Cox, and left it on the table in my quarters, and immediately left for Mudgee.

The door of the Land Office was wide open from the time I entered until I left, and any one could have gone in who chose; no one prevented Mrs. Sharp from going in. The meaning I wished to convey in a previous report, when I stated that the Land Agent would be at his office at 10 o'clock sharp, was that he would be there at 10 o'clock by his own watch.

Rylstone, 31 July, 1873.

MINTY D'ARCY.

C.

Constable M'Alister states:—I remember the 12th September, 1872. I knew nothing whatever about Mr. Cox having asked Senior-constable D'Arcy to present an application for land at the office on the above date; I knew nothing about it until called on to make a report as to what occurred on that morning. The only remarks I made to Mrs. Sharp, as I have stated, was, when she asked D'Arcy the time, and he pulling out his watch said, "Five minutes to 10." I looked at my watch and said, "I want ten minutes to 10." I then remarked, "We cannot rely on our time, as we have no means of testing it except when we go to Mudgee"; that is all I said to her. I never saw her before, nor did I know what her business was. I did not prevent her from going into the office, either by word or action; she had the same opportunity of seeing the door open as I had, or any standing by.

Rylstone, 31 July, 1873.

JOHN M'ALISTER.

D.

Rylstone, 31 July, 1873.

In reference to the declaration made by me on the 15th March, 1873, as to the selection being refused to Mrs. Sharp, I was No 65. not present at the Land Office at the time, and consequently could only make the declaration from hearsay; also from my own knowledge, Mr. Armstrong, the Land Agent, takes the time from his own watch, and is not guided by other people's clocks. In making the declaration, I took the time from my clock, which might have differed from Mr. Armstrong's watch.

WILLIAM FARRAR.

## No. 94.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE D'ARCY to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, BATHURST.

Police Station, Rylstone,  
2 August, 1873.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE D'ARCY, No. 633, reports that the attached declaration was handed to him to-day by Mr. Joseph Taylor, and he begs to forward the same to his Superintendent. The senior-constable begs to draw his Superintendent's attention to the fact of Mr. Taylor stating that he was the cause of delaying Mrs. Sharp from going into the Land Office on the morning referred to, and thereby contradicting what she has declared to have occurred. Messrs. Taylor and Owen being wholly uninterested in the cause and result of this inquiry, the senior-constable trusts that their testimony will receive due consideration, especially as they were the only persons present besides Mrs. Sharp and the police, and consequently the only persons who could have any knowledge of what took place on that morning. The senior-constable respectfully requests that these papers will be forwarded to the proper quarter, to be read in connection with the other papers relating to this case.

MINTY D'ARCY,  
Senior-constable.

[Enclosure

## [Enclosure to No. 94.]

I, JOSEPH TAYLOR, farmer, of Rylstone, and resident near the Court House, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I remember the 12th September, 1872; I was passing the Police Barracks on that morning; Mrs. Sharp was standing in the street near the slip rails leading to the police yard; I believe her business was to select land; I remained in conversation with her for some time; the door of the Court House was wide open; all that was taking place could be plainly seen. As Mrs. Sharp was about to leave me I told her she was in good time, which further delayed her. The whole time I was speaking to Mrs. Sharp we were about 60 yards from the Court House door, which is used as a Land Office. I make this declaration unsolicited by any one to do so, and to more fully explain what I know in regard to Mrs. Sharp's case than I did in a former declaration made by me.

Constable M'Alister was about the same distance from the Court House as I was, and I neither saw nor heard either of the police say or do anything to prevent Mrs. Sharp entering the Land Office during my conversation with her on that occasion.

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Declared before me, at Rylstone, this 2nd day of August, 1873,—  
JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

## [Minutes on No. 94.]

See No. 93.

Forwarded to the Principal Under Secretary, in connection with my report of the 2nd instant.—  
JOHN M'LERIE, I.G.P., B.C., 9 August, 1873.

Perhaps Mr. Farnell will read the papers which have accumulated upon this case since it came from the Lands Office, and then consult with me as to whether further investigation shall be made.—  
H.P., 2/9/73.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 2 Sept., /73., H.H.

I have read these papers; and I am still of opinion that the conduct of the policeman is reprehensible. In my opinion, policemen should not act as Agents in making selections.—J.S.F., 29/9/73.

## No. 95.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE CROWN LANDS AGENT, RYLSTONE.

(C.P. 71/4,348.)

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 21 August, 1873.

SIR,

No. 92  
Benjamin Sharp-  
40 acres,  
Rylstone, 30th  
Nov., 1871.

In reference to the inquiry contained in your letter of 31st ultimo, as to whether it will be necessary for the alienee, Mr. Joseph Sharp, to reside on the conditional purchase noted in the margin, which has recently been transferred to him, as you state that he holds an adjoining original conditional purchase, under section 13, made on the 31st January, 1867, on which he is now residing,—I am directed to apprise you that the transferred purchase herein mentioned, being an incomplete purchase under section 13, residence on the same by the owner of the land will be required for the term of three years from the date of selection.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 96.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

(C.P. 72/5,754.)

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 7 October, 1873.

SIR,

See No. 94.

With reference to your blank cover communication of 2nd ultimo, forwarding certain papers in connection with the alleged misconduct of Senior-constable D'Arcy, in the case of Thomas Turner's conditional purchase of 320 acres at Rylstone, with a request from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary that the Honorable the Secretary for Lands would read them, and then consult with him as to whether further investigation shall be made in the matter,—I am directed to inform you that Mr. Secretary Farnell, having read the papers, is still of opinion that the conduct of the policeman is reprehensible; further, that, in his opinion, policemen should not act as Agents in making selections.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## [Minutes on No. 96.]

Will the Under Secretary for Lands be good enough to return the papers sent to him on 3rd ultimo.—B.C., 13 Oct., /73—For the U.S., W.G.

The papers, which are now being copied for the Assembly, and will be required as soon as possible, are now, as requested, forwarded herewith.—B.C., 23 Oct., /73—W.W.S.

Submitted.—24/10/73. Written by Acting Principal Under Secretary:—Inform Inspector-General of Police I concur in Mr. Farnell's opinion that policemen ought not to be permitted to act as Agents in making selections of land.—H.P., 24/10/73.

## No. 97.

REPORT BY MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MANN ON CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

C.P. No. 73/6,131.

See No. 86.

John F. Mann, Licensed Surveyor.

Report on the conditional purchase made by Benjamin Sharp, at Rylstone, 19th June, 1873.

Instruction No. 73/202. 7th August, 1873.

Parish No. 45, parish of Dabee, county of Phillip.

Report No. 73/101. 17th October, 1873.

REPORT

## REPORT on Conditional Purchase, County of Phillip, Police District of Rylstone.

Land Office No.	Name of Purchaser.	Date of Purchase.	Section.	Area.	Situation.	Date of Inspection.	Nature of Improvements.	Value of Improvements.	Residence.	Remarks.
659 C.P. 73/6,131	Benjamin Sharp.	19 June, 1873	13	acres 320	Parish of Dabee.	4 Oct., 1873...	Hut ..... Log-fence ..... Fence on boundary of Coxen's 40 acres ..... Dam .....	£ s. d. 1 10 0 45 0 0 6 10 0 10 0 0 £ 63 0 0	Resident.	There is also upon this portion about 2½ acres of land under cultivation, which was cleared prior to selection.

JOHN F. MANN,  
73/101. 18 October, 1873.

## No. 98.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 28 October, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to your blank cover communication of the 23rd, and your letter of the 7th inst., See No. 96. relating to the alleged misconduct of Senior-constable D'Arcy, in the case of Thomas Turner's conditional purchase of 320 acres at Rylstone, I am directed to state that the Colonial Secretary concurs in the opinion of the Secretary for Lands, that policemen ought not to be permitted to act as Agents in making selections of land, and that the Inspector-General of Police has been apprised accordingly.

I have, &c.,  
W. GOODMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary).

## No. 99.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 28 October, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to your blank cover communication of the 9th August last, relating to the alleged misconduct of Senior-constable D'Arcy, in the case of Thomas Turner's conditional purchase of 320 acres at Rylstone, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that your communication has been referred to the Secretary for Lands, who is still of opinion that the constable's conduct was reprehensible. See No. 94.

2. I am desired to add, that Mr. Parkes concurs in an opinion which has been expressed by Mr. Farnell, that policemen ought not to be permitted to act as Agents in making selections of land.

I have, &c.,  
W. GOODMAN,  
(For Under Secretary).

## No. 100.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MANN TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Cooyal, 29 November, 1873.

SIR,

Referring to your message of the 24th instant, I herewith give a duplicate copy of the value of Thomas Turner's improvements on portion No. 45, parish of Dabee, county of Phillip, namely:—

A shingled slab-hut, and a detached slab-hut with flat roof, £40; 40 rods of wire-fence, at 4s., £8; small water-hole, £1; total, £49.

I have kept no exact record of original report, but the above is the estimated value of improvements.

I have, &c.,  
J. F. MANN,  
L.S.

[Three plans.]



TRACING

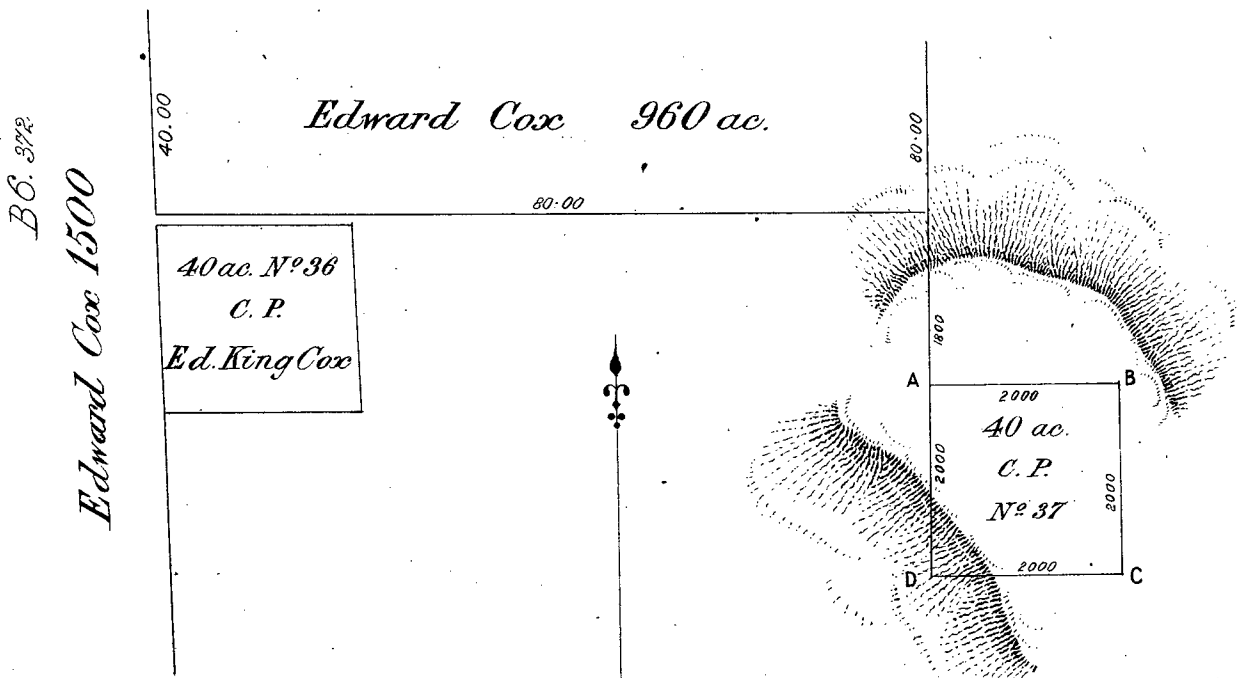
Showing Portion 37 in the

PARISH OF DABEE, COUNTY OF PHILLIP,

Applied for to purchase by Joseph Sharpe, under 13<sup>th</sup> clause of the C.L.A. Act of 1861.

Scale 20 chains to an inch.

B 307.691



REFERENCE TO CORNERS.				
Corner.	Bearing.	From.	Links.	No. on Tree.
A	W. 29° 40' S	Box	32	37
B	West	"	40	37
C	N. 14° W.	"	26	37
D	N. 27° W.	"	84	37

Cat. N<sup>o</sup> P. 457. 1524

(Sig. 298)

John F. Mann, L. S.

**TRACING**  
Of Seven Portions of Land,  
**PARISHES OF DABEE AND COOLCALWIN, COUNTY PHILLIP,**

Applied for by Edward King Cox, under section 23 C. L. Act, 1861.

Scale 20 chains to an inch.

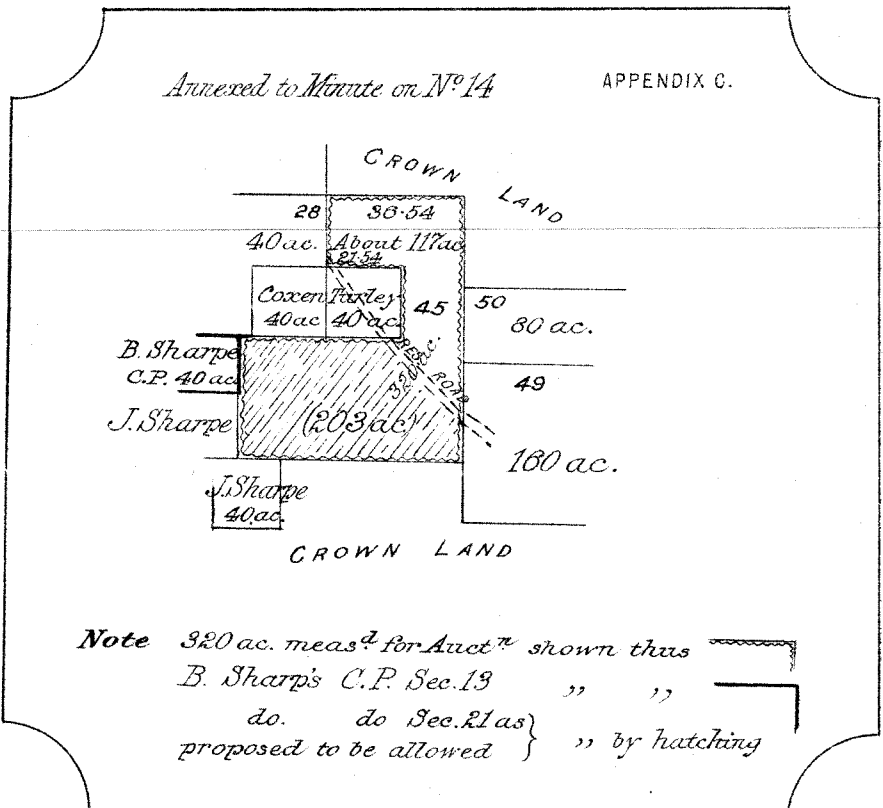
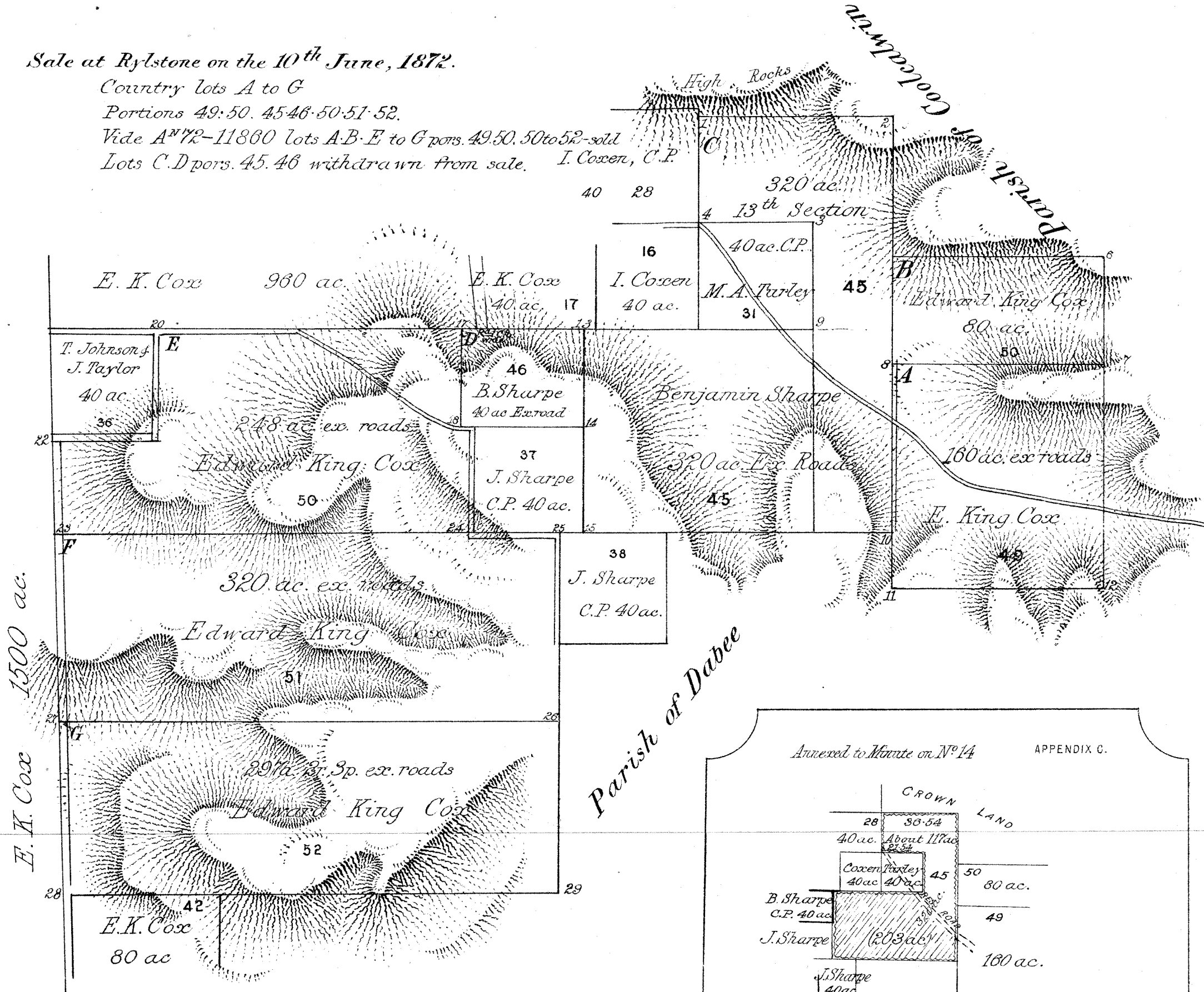
*Sale at Rylstone on the 10<sup>th</sup> June, 1872.*

*Country lots A to G*

*Portions 49.50. 45.46.50.51.52.*

*Vide A<sup>n</sup> 72-11860 lots A.B.E to G pors. 49.50.50to52-sold*

*Lots C.D pors. 45.46 withdrawn from sale. I. Cozen, C.P.*



(Signed) **J. F. Mann, L.S.,**  
21<sup>st</sup> December, 1871.  
N° 71/134.

(Sig. £98)



1873.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## CROWN LANDS.

(MINERAL SELECTIONS OF BARNES, PHILLIPS, & CO., BURRIL RANGES, COUNTY WELLINGTON.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19. December, 1873.*

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RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th September, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence and other Documents relating to the claim  
“of Messrs. Barnes, Phillips, & Co. to certain Mineral Lands, selected by  
“them on the 23rd and 24th of July, 1872, in the Burril Ranges, County  
“of Wellington.”

*(Mr. Macleay.)*

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## CROWN LANDS.

## No. 1.

MESSRS. J. G. BARNES &amp; Co. to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 22 July, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to enclose a receipt for the sum of £20, which I have deposited in the Colonial Treasury as the first year's rent for one portion of 80 acres, which we are desirous of leasing under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act; and we request that we may be favoured with the necessary authority to enable us to select the area specified for the purpose of working copper.

We have, &amp;c.,

JOHN GEO. BARNES.  
FREDERICK BUTCHER.  
HERBERT MEDLEY.  
WM. WILSON,  
(Pro H. MEDLEY.)

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales.

The Treasury, 22 July, 1872.

RECEIVED from J. G. Barnes, F. Butcher, H. Medley, and W. Wilson, the sum of £20 sterling, for deposit on application for authority to select 80 acres for mineral purposes, in one block.

£20.

W. NEWCOMBE,  
Pro Treasurer.

## No. 2.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MESSRS. J. G. BARNES &amp; Co.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 22 July, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the request contained in your application of the 22nd instant, I am instructed by the Secretary for Lands to convey to you authority to select, within twelve months from this date, 80 acres from any available Crown Lands, for the purpose of working copper,—subject, of course, to all prior claims, and to all the conditions of the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861," and the Regulations founded thereon. No. 1 selection reported at 12<sup>15</sup>, 22/7/72.

2. If no unobjectionable selection be reported to this Department within twelve months from this date, the present authority will be considered obsolete, and the first year's rent already paid by you will be forfeited. M. L. No. 2,060.

I have, &amp;c.,

LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,  
(For the Under Secretary.)

## No. 3.

MESSRS. J. G. BARNES &amp; Co. to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 22 July, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to us in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated 22nd July, 1872, we have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working copper ore, viz. :— No. 2 received at 12<sup>15</sup>, 22/7/72.

80 acres, District of Wellington, situated on Burril or Booral Run, which said run commences at a point 7 miles from the Bogan River, running up the Creek Booral or Burril and Ten-mile Creek, to their sources in Harvey's Range; on each side of creek the usual distance, and now in occupation by George W. Lord; bounded immediately on the south by Henry Christopher Moir's 80-acre selection, which latter selection immediately adjoins on the south the prospectors'.

We have, &amp;c.,

JOHN GEO. BARNES.  
FREDERICK BUTCHER.  
HERBERT MEDLEY.  
WM. WILSON,  
(Pro H. MEDLEY.)

No. 4.

## No. 4.

MESSRS. J. DAVIES &amp; Co. to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 24 July, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to enclose a receipt for the sum of £20, which we have deposited in the Colonial Treasury as the first year's rent for two portions of 40 acres each, which we are desirous of leasing under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act; and we request that we may be favoured with the necessary authority to enable us to select the area specified for the purpose of working copper ore.

We have, &c.,  
JOHN DAVIES,  
(Pro J. G. BARNES.)  
JOHN GEO. BARNES.  
ROBERT PHILLIPS.

[Enclosure to No. 4.]

(12,301.)

New South Wales.

The Treasury, 24 July, 1872.

RECEIVED from J. Davies, J. G. Barnes, and R. Phillips, the sum of twenty pounds sterling, for deposit on application for authority to select 80 acres for mineral purposes, in two blocks of 40 acres.

£20.

W. NEWCOMBE,  
Pro Treasurer.

## No. 5.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MESSRS. J. DAVIES &amp; Co.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 24 July, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

No. 4 selection  
reported at 10/49,  
24/7/72.  
M.L. No. 9,266 &  
9,267.

In compliance with the request contained in your application of the 24th instant, I am instructed by the Secretary for Lands to convey to you authority to select, within twelve months from this date, 80 acres from any available Crown Lands, for the purpose of working copper ore,—subject, of course, to all prior claims, and to all the conditions of the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861," and the Regulations founded thereon.

2. If no unobjectionable selection be reported to this Department within twelve months from this date, the present authority will be considered obsolete, and the first year's rent already paid by you will be forfeited.

I have, &c.,  
LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,  
(For the Under Secretary.)

## No. 6.

MESSRS. J. DAVIES &amp; Co. to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 24 July, 1872.

SIR,

No. 5 received  
at 10/49, 24/7/72.

We have the honor to report to you, that in pursuance of the authority conveyed to us in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated this day, we have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working copper ore, viz. :—

40 acres, district of Wellington, on Booral or Burril Run, which commences at a point 7 miles from the Bogan River, running up the creek Booral and Ten-mile Creek to their sources in Harvey's Range, and on each side of creek the usual distance. The block is on Mylecharane's lode, Muddy Creek, Old Mudgee Road, 12 miles from Wellington; bounded on the north by 100-acre selection of Moir, Moore, & Co., selected 22/7/72.

We have, &c.,  
JOHN DAVIES,  
(Pro J. G. BARNES.)  
JOHN GEO. BARNES.  
ROBERT PHILLIPS.

## No. 7.

MESSRS. DAVIES &amp; Co. to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 24 July, 1872.

SIR,

No. 5 received  
at 10/49, 24/7/72.

We have the honor to report to you, that in pursuance of the authority conveyed to us in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated this date, we have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working copper ore, viz. :—

40 acres, district of Wellington, on Booral or Burril Run, which commences at a point 7 miles from the

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the Bogan River, running up the creeks Booral and Ten-mile Creek to their sources on Harvey's Range, and on each side of creeks the usual distance. The portion is on Mylacharane's lode, Muddy Creek, Old Mudgee Road, 12 miles from Wellington; bounded on the north by selection of undersigned of 40 acres this day.

We have, &c.,  
JOHN DAVIES,  
(Pro J. G. BARNES.)  
JOHN GEO. BARNES.  
ROBERT PHILLIPS.

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No. 8.

MESSRS. R. PHILLIPS & Co., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 24 July, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to enclose a receipt for the sum of £25, which we have deposited in the Colonial Treasury as the first year's rent for two portions of 30 acres each, and one portion of 40 acres, which we are desirous of leasing under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act, and we request that we may be favoured with the necessary authority to enable us to select the area specified for the purpose of working copper ore.

We have, &c.,  
ROBERT PHILLIPS.  
JOHN GEORGE BARNES.  
GEORGE FERGUSON,  
(Pro ROBERT FERGUSON.)  
ALFRED HARCOURT,  
(Pro ROBERT PHILLIPS.)

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales.

(No. 12,306.)

The Treasury, 24 July, 1872.

RECEIVED from R. Phillips, J. G. Barnes, G. Ferguson, and A. Harcourt, the sum of twenty-five pounds sterling, for deposit on application for authority to select 100 acres for mineral purposes, in three blocks—two of 30 and one of 40 acres.

£25.

W. NEWCOMBE,  
Pro Treasurer.

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No. 9.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MESSRS. R. PHILLIPS & Co.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 24 July, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the request contained in your application of the 24th instant, I am instructed by the Secretary for Lands to convey to you authority to select, within twelve months from this date, 100 acres from any available Crown Lands, for the purpose of working copper ore,—subject, of course, to all prior claims, and to all the conditions of the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861," and the Regulations founded thereon.

2. If no unobjectionable selection be reported to this Department within twelve months from this date, the present authority will be considered obsolete, and the first year's rent already paid by you will be forfeited.

I have, &c.,  
LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,  
(For the Under Secretary).

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No. 10.

MESSRS. R. PHILLIPS & Co. to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 24 July, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to us in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated this date, we have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working copper ore, viz. :—

40 acres, district of Wellington, Booral or Burreil Run, which commences at a point 7 miles from the Bogan River, running up the creek Booral and Ten-mile Creek to their sources in Harvey's Range, and on each side of creek the usual distance; bounded on the south by the 80-acre selection of Barnes & party, selected on the 22/7/72, on Mylecharane's lode, Muddy Creek, Old Mudgee Road, 12 miles from Wellington.

We have, &c.,  
ROBERT PHILLIPS.  
JOHN GEO. BARNES.  
GEORGE FERGUSON,  
(Pro ROBERT PHILLIPS.)  
ALFRED HARCOURT,  
(Pro ROBERT PHILLIPS.)

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No. 11.

## No. 11.

MESSRS. R. PHILLIPS &amp; Co. to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 24 July, 1872.

SIR,

No. 9 received  
at 11.5, 24/7/72.

We have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to us in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated this date, we have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working copper ore, viz. :—

30 acres, district of Wellington, on Booral or Burril River, which commences at a point 7 miles from Bogan River, running up to the creek Booral and Ten-mile Creek to their sources in Harvey's Range, and on each side of creek usual distance; bounded on the south by 40-acre selection of Phillips and party, selected on the 24/7/72, on Mylecharane's lode, Muddy Creek, Old Mudgee Road, 12 miles from Wellington.

We have, &amp;c.,

ROBERT PHILLIPS.  
JOHN GEO. BARNES.  
GEORGE FERGUSON,  
(Pro ROBERT PHILLIPS.)  
ALFRED HARCOURT,  
(Pro ROBERT PHILLIPS.)

## No. 12.

MESSRS. R. PHILLIPS &amp; Co. to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 24 July, 1872.

SIR,

No. 9 received  
at 11.5, 24/7/72.

We have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to us in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated this date, we have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working copper ore, viz. :—

30 acres, district of Wellington, on Booral or Burril Run, which commences at a point 7 miles from the Bogan River, running up the creek to its sources in Harvey's Range, and on each side of creek the usual distance; bounded on the south by the 30-acre selection of Phillips and party, selected on the 24th instant, on Mylecharane's lode, Muddy Creek, Old Mudgee Road, 12 miles from Wellington.

We have, &amp;c.,

ROBERT PHILLIPS.  
JOHN GEORGE BARNES.  
GEORGE FERGUSON,  
(Pro ROBERT PHILLIPS.)  
ALFRED HARCOURT,  
(Pro ROBERT PHILLIPS.)

## No. 13.

MR. A. GOW to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 6 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a receipt for the sum of £25, which I have deposited in the Colonial Treasury as the first year's rent for two portions of 50 acres each, which I am desirous of leasing under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act; and I request that I may be favoured with the necessary authority to enable me to select the area specified for the purpose of working copper.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEXANDER GOW.

[Enclosure.]

(No. 12,375.)

New South Wales,  
The Treasury, 6 August, 1872.

RECEIVED from Alexander Gow the sum of (£25) twenty-five pounds sterling, for deposit on application for authority to select 100 acres for mineral purposes, in two 50-acre blocks.

£25.

W. NEWCOMBE,  
Pro Treasurer.

## No. 14.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. A. GOW.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 6 August, 1872.

SIR,

No. 13 selection  
reported at  
1.24 p.m., 6/8/72.  
M. L. No. 10,724  
and 25.

In compliance with the request contained in your application of this day, I am instructed by the Secretary for Lands to convey to you authority to select, within twelve months from this date, 100 acres in two 50-acre blocks from any available Crown Lands, for the purpose of working copper,—subject, of course, to all prior claims, and to all the conditions of the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861," and the Regulations founded thereon.

2. If no objectionable selection be reported to this Department within twelve months from this date, the present authority will be considered obsolete, and the first year's rent already paid by you will be forfeited.

I have, &amp;c.,

LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,  
(For the Under Secretary.)

No. 15.

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## No. 15.

MR. A. GOW TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 6 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to me in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated this day, I have selected the portion of Crown Lands here-under described, for the purpose of working copper, viz.:—50 acres, situated about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile north-north-east from Cullen's (the shepherd's) hut, Burril, to a tree-mark  $\frac{w}{c}$ ; that will be the centre from tree-mark  $\frac{w}{c}$  south-south-east; that will be the long way of the land.

I have, &c.,  
ALEXANDER GOW.

## No. 16.

MR. A. GOW TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 6 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to me in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated this day, I have selected the portion of Crown Lands here-under described, for the purpose of working copper, viz.:—50 acres, situated about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile north-north-east from Cullen's (the shepherd's) hut, Burril, to a tree-mark  $\frac{w}{c}$ ; that will be the centre from tree-mark  $\frac{w}{c}$  north-north-west; that will be the long way of the land.

I have, &c.,  
ALEXANDER GOW.

## No. 17.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO MR. DISTRICT-SURVEYOR FISHER.

(Mineral lease, Nos. 8,867 to 8,870.)

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 9 August, 1872.

SIR,

Application having been received on the 20th July last, at 10:51 o'clock, from Henry C. Moir, to lease, for mineral purposes, 80 acres of land, in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_, a description of which is annexed, I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for in the form prescribed for conditional purchase, if unobjectionable.

I am, &c.,  
J. S. ADAM,  
(For S.G.)

## DESCRIPTION.

80 acres, in four 20-acre blocks.  
8867. Situated 20 acres north and adjoining 60 acres applied for by Williams, Jenkins, and Stephens, on Burril sheep-station, 12 miles from Wellington, by road to Burrandong.  
8,868, 8,869, and 8,870 are similar to 8,867.

Transferred to Mr. Lic.-Sur. Tarves.—E. FISHER, D.-S., B.C., 17 August, 1872.  
Forwarded to Mr. Lic.-Sur. Simpson.—J. M. TARVES, 27 Aug., 1872.  
Returned with my letter, 13 Jany., /73.—W. B. SIMPSON, L.-S.

## No. 18.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO MR. DISTRICT-SURVEYOR FISHER.

(Mineral lease, No. 9,060.)

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 9 August, 1872.

SIR,

Application having been received on the 22nd July last, at 12:15 o'clock, from J. G. Barnes, no. 1. F. Butcher, H. Medley, and W. Wilson, to lease for mineral purposes, 80 acres of land in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_, a description of which is annexed, I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for in the form prescribed for conditional purchase, if unobjectionable.

I am, &c.,  
J. S. ADAM,  
(For S.G.)

## DESCRIPTION.

80 acres, in one block, district of Wellington.  
9,060. Situated on Burril or Booral Run, which said run commences at a point 7 miles from the Bogan River, running up the creek Booral or Burril and Ten-mile Creek to their sources in Harvey's Range, on each side of creek the usual distance, and now in occupation by George W. Lord; immediately on the south by Henry Christopher Moir's 80 acres selection, which latter selection immediately adjoins on the south the prospectors'.

Transferred to Mr. Lic.-Sur. Tarves.—E. FISHER, D.-S., B.C., 17 Aug., 1872.  
Forwarded to Mr. Lic.-Sur. Simpson.—J. M. TARVES, 27 Aug., /72.  
Returned with my letter, 13 January, /73.—W. B. SIMPSON.

No. 19.

## No. 19.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. DISTRICT-SURVEYOR FISHER.

(Mineral leases, Nos. 9,061 to 9,065.)

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 9 August, 1872.

SIR,

Application having been received on the 22nd July last, at 1:10 o'clock, from Henry C. Moir and T. M'Gowon, to lease, for mineral purposes, 100 acres of land in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_, a description of which is annexed, I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for in the form prescribed for conditional purchase, if unobjectionable.

I have, &c.,  
J. S. ADAM,  
(For S.G.)

## DESCRIPTION.

100 acres, in five 20-acre blocks.  
9,061. Situated 20 acres south of adjoining 60 acres section, applied for by Williams, Jenkins, and Stephens,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of shepherd's hut on Burril sheep-station, 9 miles from Wellington, on Burrandong Road.

9,062, 9,063, 9,064, and 9,065 are similar to 9,061.

Transferred to Lic.-Sur. Tarves.—E. FISHER, D.S., B.C., 17 August, 1872.  
Forwarded to Mr. Lic.-Sur. Simpson.—J. M. TARVES, 27 Aug., /72.  
Returned with my letter, 13 January, /73.—W. B. SIMPSON.

## No. 20.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. DISTRICT-SURVEYOR FISHER.

(Mineral Leases, Nos. 9,266 and 9,267.)

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 10 August, 1872.

SIR,

No. 4.

Application having been received on the 24th July last, at 10:49 o'clock, from J. Davies, J. G. Barnes, and R. Phillips, to lease, for mineral purposes, 80 acres of land in the description of which is annexed, I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for in the form prescribed for conditional purchase, if unobjectionable.

I am, &c.,  
J. S. ADAM,  
(For S.G.)

## DESCRIPTION:—

80 acres in two 40-acre blocks.—District of Wellington.

9266. Situated on Burril Run, which commences at a point 7 miles from the Bogan River, running up the Creek Booral, and Ten-mile Creek, to their sources in Harvey's Range, and on each side of creek the usual distance. The block is on Mylecharane's lode, Muddy Creek, Old Mudgee Road, 12 miles from Wellington; bounded on the north by 100 acre selection of Moir, Moore, & Ors.—Selected, 22/7/72.

9267. Situated on Burril Run, which commences at a point 7 miles from the Bogan River, running up the creek Booral and Ten-mile to their sources in Harvey's Range, and on each side of creeks the usual distance. The portion is on Mylecharane's lode, Muddy Creek, Old Mudgee Road, 12 miles from Wellington; bounded on the north by selection of undersigned of 40 acres this day.

Transferred to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Tarves.—E. FISHER, B.C., 15 August, 1872.  
Note.—Instructions Nos. 489, 490, and 491, and this one, all appear to be for land on head of Bogan River. Applicants do not seem to know the locality, and are most likely Sydney speculators.  
Forwarded to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Simpson.—J. M. TARVES, 27 August, /72.  
Returned with letter, 73/3.—W. B. SIMPSON, L.-S., 13 Jan., 1873.

## No. 21.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. DISTRICT-SURVEYOR FISHER.

(Mineral Leases, Nos. 9,271 to 9,273.)

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 10 August, 1872.

SIR,

No. 8.

Application having been received on the 24th July last, at 11:5 o'clock, from R. Phillips, J. G. Barnes, G. Ferguson, and A. Harcourt, to lease, for mineral purposes, 100 acres of land in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_ a description of which is annexed, I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for in the form prescribed for conditional purchase, if unobjectionable.

I am, &c.,  
J. S. ADAM,  
(For S.G.)

DESCRIPTION:—



## DESCRIPTION:—

100 acres in two 30-acre blocks and one 40-acre block.—District of Wellington.

9271. Situated on Booral or Burril Run, which commences at a point 7 miles from Bogan River, running up the creek Booral and Ten-mile Creek to their sources in Harvey's Range, and on each side of the creek the usual distance; bounded on the south by the 80-acre selection of Barnes and party, selected on the 22/7/72, on Mylecharane's lode, Mudgee Creek, Old Mudgee Road, 12 miles from Wellington (to make 40 acres.)

9272. Situated on Booral or Burril Run, which commences at a point 7 miles from the Bogan River, running up the creek to their sources on Harvey's Range, and on each side of creek the usual distance; bounded on the south by the 30-acre selection of Phillips and party, selected on the 24th instant, on Mylecharane's lode, Muddy Creek, Old Mudgee Road, 12 miles from Wellington.

9273. Situated on Booral or Burril Run, which commences at a point 7 miles from the Bogan River, running up the creek to their sources in Harvey's Range, and on each side of creek usual distance; bounded on the south by the 40-acre lease of Phillips and party, selected on the 24th instant, 7/72, on Mylecharane's lode, Muddy Creek, Old Mudgee Road, 12 miles from Wellington.

Transferred to Mr. Lic.-Sur. Tarves.—E. FISHER, D.-S., B.C., 15 August, 1872.

Forwarded to Mr. Lic.-Sur. Simpson.—J. M. TARVES, 27 August, 1872.

Survey forwarded in my letter.—W. B. SIMPSON, L.-S., Wellington, 8 Feb., /73.

## No. 22.

MR. H. C. MOIR to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

138, Pitt-street,

Sydney, 19 August, 1872.

SIR,

On the 20th July, 1872, at 10:51 a.m., I obtained from the Treasury the usual authority under the Regulations, with respect to mineral leases, to select 80 acres of land near Wellington. I was instructed to make this selection by Mr. Armfield, who was at the time out of Sydney, and had only just returned from Wellington after he had explored the lands.

When describing the land I wished to select, I was informed by some officer of the Department that I could only select in sections of 20 acres each; accordingly I framed four applications, in each of which I described the land as "20 acres north of and adjoining 60 acres applied for by Messrs. Williams, Jenkins, and Stephens," on Burril's Sheep Station, 11 miles from Wellington, on the Burrandong Road.

It will be seen that these four descriptions are identical, and when I made them I believed that by the usage of the office those four blocks would be adjoining each other, running from south to north. It has been suggested to me that as these descriptions are identical, they only will cover the same land; and that therefore under these four selections only one block of 20 acres will be obtained. Under these circumstances, it being clear that my intention was to obtain one block of 80 acres, which was the authority I received from and paid for at the Treasury, and that I described the four selections, as I did, in accordance as I understood with the usage of the office, I take the liberty, therefore, of requesting that instructions may be issued to the surveyor, whose duty it will be to make the survey of those lands, to interpret these four descriptions of 20 acres as if I had inserted in them respectively, that the second selection adjoined the first on the northern boundary of the first; and that the third selection adjoined the second on the northern boundary of the second; and that the fourth selection adjoined the third on the northern boundary of the third.

I shall then obtain the land which I intended to select.

I enclose a sketch, which shows the position of the land which I believe that I selected.

I have, &c.,

HENRY C. MOIR.

The mistake is on part of the applicant; his request to amend may perhaps be allowed if there are no previous applications for the land in question.—26/8/72. (Written by Mr. Lindsay G. Thompson.)—Approved, W.W.S., 2nd Oct.

## No. 23.

MESSRS. MOIR & M'GOWAN to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

138, Pitt-street,

Sydney, 19 August, 1872.

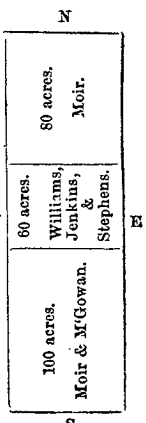
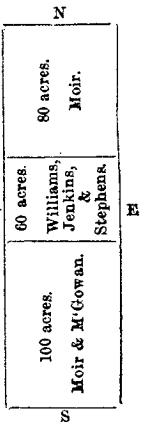
SIR,

On the 22nd July, 1872, at 1:10 p.m., I obtained from the Treasury the usual authority under the Regulations, with respect to mineral leases for myself and Mr. M'Gowan, to select 100 acres of land near Wellington. We made this selection under instructions received from Mr. Armfield, who had two days before visited this part of the country, and by his own exertions discovered what he believed to be its mineral value, and who, with seven others, was interested in this selection.

When describing the land we intended to select, we were informed that we could only select in sections of 20 acres each, and accordingly we framed five applications, in each of which we described the land as "20 acres south of and adjoining 60 acres applied for by Messrs. Williams, Jenkins, and Stephens, about a quarter of a mile south of shepherd's hut, on Burril's sheep station, 9 miles from Wellington, on the Burrandong Road."

It will be seen that these five descriptions are identical, and when we made them we believed and were informed that by the usage of the office these four blocks would be adjoining each other, running from north to south. It has been suggested to me that as these descriptions are identical they all cover the same land, and that therefore under these five selections only one block of 20 acres will be obtained under these circumstances, it being clear that our intention was to obtain one block of 100 acres, which was the authority received from and paid for at the Treasury, and that we described the five selections, as we did, in accordance as are understood with the usage of the office, we take the liberty of requesting

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that instructions may be issued to the surveyor, whose duty it will be to make a survey of these lands to interpret these four descriptions of 20 acres as if we had inserted in them respectively that the second section adjoined the first on the southern boundary of the first; that the third selection adjoined the second on the southern boundary of the second; that the fourth selection adjoined the third on the southern boundary of the third; and that the fifth selection adjoined the fourth on the southern boundary of the fourth selection. We shall then obtain the land which at the time we obtained the authority from the Treasury we intended to select.

We enclose a sketch, which shows the position of the land intended to be selected by us.

We have, &c.,  
MOIR & M'GOWAN.  
(Pro. H. C. MOIR.)

MINUTES ON No. 23.

THE law is explicit as to the limit of area which can be selected. The mistake is the applicants, but the amendment may be allowed if in the meantime no one else has applied for the land.—/26/8/72. (Written by Mr. Lindsay G. Thompson.)—Approved.—W. W.S., 2 Oct.

No. 24.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO MR. DISTRICT-SURVEYOR FISHER.

(Mineral Lease, No. 12,185 and 6.)

Surveyor's General's Office,  
Sydney, 2 September, 1872.

SIR,

Application having been received on the 23rd August, as 11.8 o'clock, from George Graham, to lease for mineral purposes, 100 acres of land in two blocks, in the parish of Wellington, a description of which is annexed, I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for in the form prescribed for conditional purchase, if unobjectionable.

I am, &c.,  
J. S. ADAM,  
(For S.G.)

DESCRIPTION.

12,185. 50 acres, county of Wellington, parish of Wellington, situated about 9 miles from Wellington, adjoining Gow's block of 100 acres, north-north-east of Cullen's (shepherd's) hut, Burril, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

12,186. 50 acres. Same description.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor W. B. Simpson.—E. MACFARLANE (for the District Surveyor), B.C., 5 Sept., 1872.

Returned with my letter No. 73/7 & 8, as they interfere with other applications now measured.—W. B. SIMPSON, Wellington, 3 Feby., /73.

No. 25.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co. to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Little George-street,  
Sydney, 11 September, 1872.

HONBLE. SIR,

We beg to submit the following case for the favour of your immediate consideration and decision, viz.,—9,060: On the 22nd July, 1872, 12.15 p.m., we selected one block of 80 acres, for the purpose of working minerals other than gold, situate at Burril Station, Old Mudgee Road, 12 miles from Wellington, bounded on the south by 80 acres selected by H. C. Moir, 20 July, 1872. 9,266 & 9,267: On the 24th July, 1872, 10.49 a.m., we selected two blocks of 40 acres each, situate as above, bounded on the north by 100 acres selected by Moore, M'Gowan, & others. 9,271, 2, and 3: Same date, 11.5 a.m., we selected two blocks of 30 acres and one block of 40 acres, situate as above, bounded on the south by selection of 80 acres of Barnes & Co.

2. The above selections, Moir's 80 acres, and Moore, M'Gowan, & others 100 acres, if surveyed as originally applied for would all be placed properly on the lode which runs N.N.E. and S.S.W.; but we are informed by Mr. John George Barnes, one of the subscribers hereto, who, on his own account and with full authority from the parties interested, was deputed to protect their interests and obtain survey as originally applied for, that Mr. Licensed-Surveyor W. B. Simpson informed him that he was in possession of a letter from Mr. Deputy Judge Wilkinson (who acted on behalf of Messrs. Moore & Moir, M'Gowan & others), instructing him to survey their selections in blocks of 20 acres each, being an alteration in their original application, and saying that he (Mr. Wilkinson) had the Honorable the Minister of Lands' authority for doing so. He said Mr. Wilkinson is under the impression that the lode runs north and south (due), but this is an error, borne out by observations by Licensed-Surveyor Simpson and Mr. Barnes. If the survey is made, as asked for by Mr. Wilkinson, in 20-acre blocks, the second 20-acre block would be off the lode, and on selections miles away from where we selected them (*vide* plan annexed); but if carried out as originally selected, all parties would be in a favourable position on the lode, and thus save unnecessary litigation.

We

See No. 1.

See No. 4.

See No. 8.

We also beg your attention to the fact of the alterations made in the selection papers after Moir & Moore and party's original application, in contravention of Regulations gazetted 30th April, 1872.

We feel confident when you have given the matter your full consideration, aided by the rough sketch\* annexed, that you will see the justice of our application, and facilitate the survey as much as \* Appendix A. possible, to enable us to commence mining operations before the hot weather intervenes.

We have, &c.,

(9,060)  
(9266 & 7)  
(9,271, 2, & 3)

JOHN G. BARNES & OTHERS.  
JOHN DAVIES & OTHERS.  
ROBERT PHILLIPS & OTHERS.

No. 26.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Barnes, Davis, &c., v. Moir and others leases.—Form of measurement.

THE parties signing this letter are mistaken in supposing H. C. Moir's and Moir and M'Gowan's selections are in blocks of 80 and 100 acres respectively. It will be seen from the descriptions that they were taken up in four and five blocks of 20 acres each; therefore, so far, the objection to the proposed form of measurement does not hold good.

The "alterations," referred to as having been made in Moir's and Moir and M'Gowan's selections are not, I think, "alterations" in the strict sense of the term. They appear to me to be explanations of what would otherwise appear ambiguousness in the descriptions. The four applications by H. C. Moir are for 20 acres each, described as north, and adjoining 60 acres applied for by "Williams and party," and the five by Moir and M'Gowan are for 20 acres each, described at south, and adjoining 60 acres applied for by "Williams and party." Whereas the intention was that the first 20 acres in each case should adjoin the 60 acres, and the others follow north and south one of the other. I would submit that the "explanations" or "alterations" were unnecessary, and do not therefore effect the form of measurement, it being evident that the parties would not have put in several selections for the same land. I think then that it may be fairly be argued, irrespective of the "alterations," that the selections by Moir and Moir and M'Gowan are applied for following one another from the 60 acres in each case.

Barnes and others (it having been explained personally that they were mistaken in their supposition referred to in the first paragraph of this memo.) appear satisfied their objection does not hold good, but submit the portions should be measured in the direction of the lode, and necessarily due north and south of one another. This appears reasonable, and there is nothing in the descriptions of any of the selections to show that such form of measurement is contrary thereto.

I would therefore submit the surveyor should measure the selections in the direction of the lode, unless any of the applicants wish otherwise; and if any are measured otherwise, such should not affect the leases which may have been described as adjoining them, the boundaries to be cardinal points as usual. The writers will be satisfied with this arrangement.

J. S. ADAM,  
(For the S.G.)

B.C., 4th October, 1872.

Approved.—J.S.F., 5/10/72.

Instructions to the surveyor may now issue, 22/10/72.—(Written by Mr. Thompson.)

No. 27.

MR. J. G. BARNES to MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR SIMPSON.

Sydney, 7 October, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

We placed our case in *re* the 260 acres mineral land at the Burril Ranges before the Minister for Lands, who on Saturday gave me his decision, allowing our blocks of 80, 40, 30, 30, 40, and 40 acres to be measured along the lode N.N.E. and S.S.W. as per \*sketch enclosed.—Moir's 80 and Moir and M'Gowan's 100 to be measured in 20-acre blocks. Kindly inform me when the survey will be completed. We shall want you to let us have a signed plan of the selections which we have named "The Great Wheal Burril Consols Copper Mines," for which we shall be happy to remit your charge. \* Appendix B.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN GEO. BARNES.

Great Wheal Burril Consols.

Barnes & others	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 acres.
Davis & others	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 and 40 acres.
Phillips & others	...	...	...	...	...	...	40, 30, and 30 acres.

## No. 28.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. DISTRICT-SURVEYOR FISHER.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 26 October, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to instructions dated 9th and 10th August last, Nos. as per margin, for survey of mineral leases on application of Messrs. Phillips & Co., Barnes & Co., Moir & Co., and Davis & Co., I have to inform you that objections having been raised by Barnes, Phillips, Davis, & Co., to form of measurement of portions applied for by H. C. Moir and Moir & Co., the matter has been submitted to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, a copy of whose decision, together with an explanatory tracing,\* is now forwarded for your guidance in dealing with this matter.

I have, &c.,  
R. D. FITZGERALD,  
(For Surveyor General.)

Transmitted to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Simpson, to whom the instructions referred to were forwarded on 29 August last.—E. FISHER, D.—S., B.C., 29 Oct., 1872.

[Enclosure.]

The Surveyor General to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Barnes, Davis, &amp;c., v. Moir and others leases.—Form of measurement.

The parties signing this letter are mistaken in supposing H. C. Moir and Moir and M'Gowan's selections are in blocks of 80 and 100 acres respectively. It will be seen from the descriptions that they were taken up in four and five blocks of 20 acres each; therefore, so far, the objection to the proposed form of measurement does not hold good.

The "alterations" referred to as having been made in Moir and Moir and M'Gowan's selections are not, I think, "alterations" in the strict sense of the term; they appear to me to be explanations of what would otherwise appear ambiguousness in the descriptions. The four applications by H. C. Moir are for 20 acres each described as north, and adjoining 60 acres applied for by "Williams & Co."; and the five by Moir and M'Gowan are for 20 acres each described as south, and adjoining 60 acres applied for by "Williams & Co." Whereas the intention was that the first 20 acres in each case should adjoin the 60 acres, and the others follow north and south one of the other. I would submit that the "explanations" or "alterations" were unnecessary and do not effect the form of measurement, it being evident the parties would not have put in several selections for the same land. I think then it may fairly be argued, irrespective of the "alterations," that the selections by Moir and Moir and M'Gowan are applied for following one another from the 60 acres in each case.

Barnes and others (it having been explained personally that they were mistaken in their supposition referred to in the first paragraph of this memo.) appear satisfied their objection does not hold good, but submit the portions should be measured in the direction of the lode, and not necessarily due north and south of one another. This appears reasonable, and there is nothing in the descriptions of any of the selections to show that such form of measurement is contrary thereto.

I would therefore submit the surveyor should measure the selections in the directions of the lode, unless any of the applicants wish otherwise; and if any are measured otherwise, such should not affect the leases which may have been described as adjoining them. The boundaries to be to the cardinal points as usual. The writers will be satisfied with this arrangement.

J. S. ADAM,  
(For S.G.)

B.C., 4 October, 1872. Approved.—J.S.F., 5/10/72.

## No. 29.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. DISTRICT-SURVEYOR FISHER.

(Mineral lease Nos. 10,724 &amp; 25.)

Surveyor General's Office,

Sydney, 18 November, 1872.

SIR,

Application having been received on the 6th August, at 1:24 o'clock, from Alexander Gow, to lease, for mineral purposes, 100 acres of land in two blocks, in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_, descriptions of which are annexed, I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for in the form prescribed for conditional purchase, if unobjectionable.

I am, &c.,  
R.D.F.

## DESCRIPTION.

10,724. 50 acres, about 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$  mile north-north-east from Cullen's (the shepherd's) hut, Burril, to a tree marked w over c over —; that will be the centre from the tree marked w over c south-south-east; that will be the long way of the land.

10,725. 50 acres, about 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles north-north-east from Cullen's (the shepherd's) hut, Burril, to a tree marked w over c over —; that will be the centre from tree mark w over c north-north-west; that will be the long way of the land.

Verbally informed this day (12 November) that this is in the Western District.

Transferred to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Simpson.—E. FISHER, D.—S., B.C., 21 Nov., 1872.

Returned with my letter 73/7, as they interfere with other applications now measured.—W.B. SIMPSON, L.—S., Wellington, 3 February, 1873.

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No. 30.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. H. C. MOIR.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 18 November, 1872.

SIR,

In reference to your letter dated 19th August last, applying for permission to amend the description of your mineral selections, Nos. 8,067 to 8,870 inclusive, near Wellington, on the ground that the land originally described had been previously taken up by other parties,—I am directed to inform you that your request will be complied with, provided it be found on reference to the surveyor that the facts are as stated by you, and that the amendment is otherwise unobjectionable.

I am to explain that your amended selection will bear date as per margin, the time at which it was received in this Department.

I have, &c.,  
LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,  
(For the Under Secretary.)

No. 31.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MESSRS. MOIR &amp; M'GOWAN.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 18 November, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 19th August, stating that in your application for certain mineral selections, being five blocks of 20 acres each, near Wellington, taken up on the 22nd July, you gave the same description of all the blocks, and requesting permission to amend such description, so that each block may be described as adjoining another,—I am directed to inform you that your amendment may be allowed, if, in the meantime, no other person shall have applied for the land in question.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 32.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MESSRS. BARNES &amp; Co.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 20 November, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 11th September, representing that your mineral selections and those of Messrs. Moir & Moir, M'Gowan & others, near Wellington, if surveyed as originally applied for, would all be placed on the lode which runs N.N.E. and S.S.W.,—I am directed to inform you that, under a report which has been received from the Surveyor General, the Minister for Lands has decided that the surveyor may be instructed to measure the selections in the direction of the lode, unless any of the applicants wish otherwise, but if any of the selections are measured in a different manner they shall not affect those selections described as adjoining them.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 33.

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR SIMPSON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Wellington, 13 January, 1873.

SIR,

In compliance with instructions received in letter of the 9th August, 1872, I have now the honor to transmit a plan\* of four portions, 20 acres, in the county of Wellington, parish of Galwadhgere; mineral lease by H. C. Moir. In making this survey I have measured the land in accordance with the applicants request to include the most suitable land.

I have, &c.,  
W. B. SIMPSON,  
Licensed Surveyor.

Forwarded to the Surveyor General for approval.—E. FISHER, D.-S., B.C., 18 January, 1873.

No. 34.

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR SIMPSON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Wellington, 13 January, 1873.

SIR,

In compliance with instructions received in letter of the 9th August, 1872, I have now the honor to transmit a plan\* of 80 acres, in the county of Wellington, parish of Galwadhgere, mineral lease, by J. G. Barnes, F. Butcher, H. Medley, W. Wilson. I have surveyed this land, as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the request of applicants. See Surveyor General's letter of 26th October, 1872, to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher, forwarded to me on the 29th October, 1872, by Mr. Fisher.

I have, &c.,  
W. B. SIMPSON,  
L. S.

Forwarded to the Surveyor General for approval.—E. FISHER, D.-S., B.C., 18 Jan., 1873.

No. 35.

## No. 35.

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR SIMPSON TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Wellington, 13 January, 1873.

SIR,

In compliance with instructions received in letter 9th August, 1872, I have now the honor to transmit a plan\* of five portions of 20 acres, in the county of Wellington, parish of Galwadgere, mineral leases by H. C. Moir and T. M'Gowan. In making this survey I have measured it to include the land most suitable, in accordance with the wishes of applicants and shareholders, they having communicated with me, and left the matter entirely in my hands to survey the land as I thought most desirable.

I have, &c.,  
W. B. SIMPSON,  
L.-S.

Forwarded to the Surveyor General for approval.—E. FISHER, D.-S., B.C., 18 June, 1873.

## No. 36.

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR SIMPSON TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Wellington, 13 January, 1873.

SIR,

In compliance with instructions received in letter of the 10th August, 1872, I have now the honor to transmit a plan\* of two portions of 40 acres, in the county of Wellington, parish of Galwadgere, mineral leases by J. Davis, J. G. Barnes, R. Phillips.

In making this survey I have measured the portions, as shown in the tracing forwarded, as the land the applicants wish to lease, and in accordance with instructions to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher of the 26th October, forwarded to me by Mr. Fisher on the 29th October, 1872.

I have, &c.,  
W. B. SIMPSON,  
L.-S.

Forwarded to the Surveyor General for approval.—E. FISHER, D.-S., B.C., 18 Jan., 1873.

## No. 37.

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR SIMPSON TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Wellington, 13 January, 1873.

SIR,

In compliance with instructions received in letter of the 10th August, 1872, I have now the honor to transmit a report on 100 acres, in the county of Wellington, parish of Galwadgere, mineral lease by R. Phillips, J. G. Barnes, G. Ferguson, and A. Harcourt.

Before making any survey of this application I have thought it advisable to report, as the land, if surveyed in accordance with Mr. Barnes' design (see letter returned in my letter of this date), would include land selected by Alexander Gow, leases 10,724 and 10,725, and George Graham, leases 12,185 and 12,186. I have returned these papers, awaiting further instructions as to how these surveys are to be carried out.

I have, &c.,  
W. B. SIMPSON.

Returned to Mr. Simpson, as I cannot see the objection to measuring this land, as shown on sketch. Messrs. Phillips, Barnes, & ors., describe their land as bounded on the south by their 80 acres, and their application is prior to that of Mr. A. Gow or G. Graham.

Mr. Simpson does not report who has sunk the shaft shown on sketch.\* If they have been sunk by Mr. A. Gow or his men, the fact should have been stated; also, whether they have been in undisturbed possession of the land; or have Messrs. Phillips, Barnes, & ors., or their agents, sunk the shafts, or laid any claim to the land by warning Mr. Gow or his men not to work there. Priority of application would give Messrs. Phillips & ors. the land, and I do not see what objection can be raised to their getting the 40 acres and second 30 acres, shown on sketch by red edging; and the only valid objection which can be raised to their getting the centre 30 acres, would be the fact of Mr. Gow or his men having sunk a shaft on it without having been warned off the land by Messrs. Phillips & ors.—E. FISHER, D.-S., B.C., 18 Jany., 1873.

In reply herewith forward survey of the land. I believe the shaft to be sunk by Gow and party. I cannot say if Barnes, Phillips, and party have been in possession, or warned off Gow and party. There were none of the parties interested on the ground at the time of survey, or did I see any one occupying any of the blocks.—Yours obediently, W. B. SIMPSON, L.-S. Wellington, 3 Feby., 1873.—Survey forwarded in letter.

Forwarded to the Surveyor General, with a recommendation that Messrs. A. Gow and G. Graham's applications of 6th and 23rd August last be returned to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Simpson for measurement. Mineral lease No. 10,725 can be measured to the west of Phillips, Barnes, & ors. 40 acre portion, No. 45, parish of Galwadgere, county of Wellington. No. 10,724 to be measured north of 10,725 and Graham's application. M.L. Nos. 12,185 and 12,186 to be measured north of Gow's applications. Messrs. Phillips, Barnes, & Co. are the senior applicants, and describe their land as north of a previous application of 80 acres; therefore Mr. Gow can have no claim to the land they have described.—E. FISHER, D.-S., B.C., 6 Feb., 1873.

No. 19.

M.L. 9,061 to  
9,065.  
\*Appendix F.  
Application  
returned.

No. 20.

M.L. 9,266—  
9, 7.  
\*Appendix G &  
Appendix H.  
Application  
returned; also  
instructions.  
See No. 28.

No. 21.

Application  
returned; also  
application by  
A. Gow; also  
application—  
George Graham.

\*Appendix I.

15

No. 38.

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR SIMPSON TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Wellington, 3 February, 1873.

SIR,

In compliance with instructions received in letter of the 10th August, 1872, and District-Surveyor's B.C. 18 January, 1873, I have now the honor to transmit a plan\* of three portions in the county of Wellington, parish of Galwadgere, mineral leases by R. Phillips, J. G. Barnes, G. Ferguson, and A. Harcourt. No. 21.  
Appendix J.  
Application re-  
turned.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. B. SIMPSON, L.S.

Forwarded to the Surveyor General for approval.—E. FISHER, D.-S., B.C., 6 February, 1873.

No. 39.

MR. A. GOW TO JOHN BOOTH, ESQ., M.L.A.

Balmain, 8 February, 1873.

DEAR SIR,

Having repeatedly made application at the Surveyor General's Office, from Mr. Thompson, for information respecting land at Burril, Wellington, taken up by me on the 6th August, 1872, and Nos. 10,724-10,725; my party have been in possession from that date, and sunk a shaft 54 feet on the land, and have spent a considerable amount of money in doing so, and in paying the Government also, I consider it a very serious drawback to be waiting so long before our boundaries are defined; the land is known at Burril and Wellington as M'Culloch, Magee, and party. No. 13.

I wrote to Mr. Fisher, district surveyor, on the 21st January, and on the 23rd he informed me that Mr. Simpson, surveyor, at Wellington, had got instructions for further action. I wrote to Mr. Simpson, surveyor, asking him for information, and he appears to take no notice of my letter. There is also land taken up on the 23rd August, Nos. 12,185 and 12,186, not surveyed; also on the 27th August, Nos. 12,497 and 12,500, not surveyed, these blocks being on each end of the above, taken up by Graham, Weir, and M'Millan. If you could inform me how I can get the matter settled I shall be greatly obliged.

Yours, &amp;c.,

ALEXANDER GOW.

No. 40.

MESSRS. BARNES &amp; CO. TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Little George-street,

10 February, 1873.

SIR,

We beg to apply for the issue of the following mineral leases of land, selected by us, and measured to our applications by Licensed-Surveyor Simpson, viz. :—

No. 9,060, 12.15 p.m. 22 July, 1872, 1 block, 80 acres. No. 9,266-7, 10.49 a.m. 24th July, 1872, 2 blocks, 40 acres each. No. 9,271-73, 11.5 a.m. 24th July, 1872, 1 block, 40 acres, 2 blocks, 30 acres each. All situated at Burril Station, Mumbil Run, near Old Mudgee and Burrandong Roads, about 10 miles from Wellington.

With regard to selections 9,271-73, which have been surveyed, and found to overlap Gow and party's selections, we would respectfully submit, for your favourable consideration, that our applications are numbered 9,271-73, and dated 11.5 a.m. 24th July, 1872, whereas Gow & party's are numbered 13,910-13, and dated 16th September, 1872; also, that Mr. John George Barnes, for himself and partners, informed Gow and party, on 26th August, 21 days before they (Gow and party) applied, that the ground had been selected on 24th July by Phillips & party; and lastly, on 11 September, 1872, or five days before Gow & party's application, we had the honor of addressing you in reference to these selections, giving a further precise description of the land we selected. To this letter we beg to refer you. See No. 25.

We have, &amp;c.,

JOHN GEORGE BARNES (for self and party.)

JOHN DAVIES,

ROBERT PHILLIPS,

No. 41.

MEMORANDUM.

Surveyor General's Office,

Sydney, 14 February, 1873.

A. Gow's leases, 10,724 and 5, and J. Graham's leases, 12,185 and 6.

THE instructions for the measurement of the above leases were returned by Mr. Simpson's report 73/904, leases for further instructions as to action, as the land is embraced by prior applications of Phillips, Barnes, Ferguson, and Harcourt. Mr. Fisher by B.C. endorsed upon Mr. Simpson's report, states that lease 10,725 can be measured to the west of Phillips, Barnes, & party's 40 acres, portion 45; 10,724 to the north of 10,725; 12,185 and 86 to the north of 10,725. This report is now in the office, unacted on as yet. Graham's, Weir, and McWilliams' leases Nos. 12,497 to 500: Leases 12,497 and 8 have been surveyed to the east of Barnes & party's lease 9,060, and the land described in leases 12,497 and 12,500, is embraced in Barnes & party's prior selections, numbered 9,060.—14 February, /73.—(Written by MR. EVANS.)

No. 42.

## No. 42.

MR. A. GOW TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Balmain, 18 February, 1873.

DEAR SIR,

I do hereby protest against the survey of land at Burril, in the county of Wellington, as now surveyed by Mr. Simpson, and laid down by him as per plan in the Mineral Lease Office, O'Connell-street, for Phillips, Barnes, & ors., as the said land was taken up by me on the 6th August, 1872, and my party, Messrs. M'Culloch, Reynolds, M'Kenzie, Mager, and others, have been working on the land, and have sunk two shafts, one to a depth of 54 feet, and have spent over £100 in work on the said land, and for five months constantly working, and up to the present time in undisturbed and undisputed possession.

As the descriptions given by Nos. 9,271, 9,272, and 9,273. Phillips, Barnes, & ors., District of Wellington, on Booral or Burril Run, which commences at a point 7 miles from the Bogan River, running up the creek Booral and Ten-mile Creek to their sources in Harvey's Range, and on each side of the creek the usual distance; bounded on the south by the 80-acre selection of Barnes and party, selected on the 22/7/72, on Mylecharane's lode, Muddy Creek, Old Mudgee Road, 12 miles from Wellington. My objections are:—1st. That the Bogan River, Ten-mile Creek, and Harvey's Range, is not in the county of Wellington at all; but there is a Burril Creek (on the plan or map now hung up in the Mineral Lease Office) in close proximity to Harvey's Range, Ten-mile Creek, and Bogan River, as described in the first part of their application, and distant from those places to where the land is surveyed for them over 50 miles, it being in the Wellington District, and not the county. 2nd. That the land is not surveyed on each side of the creek, the usual distance as applied for by them, as I do protest against the way it is surveyed, being away from the creek across the hill. If the land was surveyed on the creek there would be a distance of at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile between us. 3rd. There is no Mylecharane's lode or Muddy Creek in the vicinity of this land. Nos. 10,724 and 10,725, my description, distinctly says, that we start from a tree marked W over C, north-north-west and south-south-east from the tree 50 acres each way, the tree being the centre of the land, and on the eastern side of a hill distant from Burril Creek nearly a mile, and from Gigmalarie Creek about a mile on the other side; and Mr. Simpson has surveyed the land, showing on his plan our shaft, also tree marked W over C, for Phillips, Barnes, & ors., as per plan in Mineral Lease Office, under Mr. Campbell's charge. Also, 9,266 and 9,267, Davis, Barnes, & Phillips', are all described as being on each side of the creek the usual distance; if this land was surveyed on the creek as described they would not interfere with us. Now, 9,060 says, Burril or Booral Run, which said run commences at a point 7 miles from the Bogan River, running up the creek Booral or Burril, and Ten-mile Creek to their sources in Harvey's Range, on each side of the creek, and now in occupation of George W. Lord; whereas, where the land is surveyed for Barnes, Medley, & ors., the said George W. Lord has no land. I do protest, that because one part of their description may fit their description, and the other three parts is a mis-description, that we, who have been in quiet and undisputed possession, should be turned off our land and lode, as there are two lodes or runs of copper. Stephen Jenkins and Williams, the prospectors, are on what they call the Burril lode, close to Burril Creek, and we are on the Gigmalarie lode, so called locally; between these lodes are nearly a mile, between which said lodes run north-north-west and south-south-east, and Barnes, Phillips', & Co. should have been surveyed on the Burril Creek, as they described.

In laying this matter before you, I feel satisfied that you will give it your careful consideration, as all the papers of the said leases and numbers are in the Mineral Lease Office I have quoted, in Mr. Campbell's charge; and deal fair and impartially, as I feel satisfied you will.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEXANDER GOW.

## No. 43.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR SIMPSON.

THE HON. the Minister for Lands requests that you will report on the following, in connection with your surveys, transmitted by letters.

Also report—

According to the statements by Messrs. Gow and others there appear to be two lodes running parallel to each other, and in a different direction to what Barnes and others supposed.

Do the portions 42, 43, 46, and 47 (Barnes & ors.) as measured by you, follow the same lode as that on which Messrs. Stevens & ors. selections are situated?

\*Appendix K.

What is the direction of the lodes? Sketch\* herewith marked A has been furnished by Messrs. Gow and party. Which lode (if any) has been locally known as "Mylecharane's lode"? and what creek as "Muddy Creek"?

B.C., 24 Feby., '73.

ROBT. D. FITZGERALD,  
(For the Surveyor General.)

## No. 44.

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR SIMPSON TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Wellington, 26 February, 1873.

SIR,

No. 43.

In compliance with instructions received in B.C. of the 24th February, I have now the honor to transmit a report on leases in the county of Wellington, parish of Galwadgere.

In reply to paragraph 1st:—It is also my opinion there are two parallel lodes or lines of copper, but at such a distance apart, and with so small a surface indication, it is impossible to make a decided statement.

2nd:—



2nd:—I do not think the lode that Gow and party are on is the *same as that on which Stevens and Williams are on*, or I would not have forwarded my report, 73/7 (see sketch marked xx, returned in letter 73/7), asking for further instructions as to how I should make the survey (see Mr. Fisher's further instructions on that report, returned to me for survey in accordance with former instructions).

3rd:—The direction of the lode, as far as my opinion goes, are opposite to what Barnes & Co. have shewn in their sketch forwarded to me for survey. Gow & other's sketch is somewhat more correct. I have shewn on a tracing\* by green lines the lode as far as I can trace it.

\* Appendix L.

4th:—The copper lode locally known as "Mylecharane's" lode is situated some 30 miles to the north-west of this land, and I cannot see how "Mylecharane's" lode can be in any way connected with the "Burril."

I know of but one creek as Muddy Creek, and this is situated near the head of the Bogan River, and a long way from the Wellington Burril Sheep-station.

I have, &c.,  
W. B. SIMPSON,  
Licensed Surveyor.

Gow v. Barnes and party.

In my opinion Gow is entitled to the mineral selections made by him and numbered respectively 10,724-5.—J.S.F., 13/3/73.

### No. 45.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co. to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Little George-street,  
14 March, 1873.

HONORABLE SIR,

We do hereby protest against the issue of lease to Alexander Gow, of Balmain, of mineral lands situated on Burril Ranges, parish of Galwadgere, county of Wellington, selected by him on 23rd August, 1872, for the following reasons, viz. :—

Firstly,—that our selections,—

22nd July, 1872, No. 9,060, 80 acres, portion 42,  
24th July, 1872, No. 9,266/7, two 40-acre blocks, portion 36/37,  
24th July, 1872, No. 9,271/3, 1 acre block, portion 43-46/47,  
two 30-acre blocks, portion 43-46/47,

were one month prior to Alexr. Gow's.

Secondly, that our application of 11th September, 1872, was not an amendment but merely a request No. 2. that we should be measured in accordance with our original application, and not otherwise, by reason of Moir and party's alterations. To this letter we respectfully beg your special reference, as your decision of 12th instant was based on an erroneous conception of its tenor.

We have, &c.,  
JOHN GEO. BARNES & ORS.  
JOHN DAVIES & ORS.  
ROBERT PHILLIPS & ORS.

### No. 46.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to A. Gow, Esq.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 28 March, 1873.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 18th ultimo, further protesting against the survey of certain No. 42. mineral lands on Booral Creek, as measured for Messrs. Barnes & Phillips, I am directed to inform you that under a report which has been received from the Surveyor General, the Minister for Lands has decided that you are entitled to the mineral selections made by you as against Messrs. Barnes and others.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

### No. 47.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co. to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Little George-street,  
Sydney, 29 March, 1873.

SIR,

Being of opinion that you have been misinformed by the heads of your Department regarding our true position as to our application for mineral leases, 9,060/7, 9,266/7, and 9,271/73, of land situated at Burril Ranges, near Wellington, we beg most respectfully to place once more before you a brief statement of our case in the hope that after a further due consideration thereof you will be induced to alter your decision which we think has been come to under an erroneous impression.

Upon our last interview, and on which occasion only Mr. Fitzgerald was present, you appear to have given an adverse decision in the matter, on the ground that our letter of 11th September was a No. 25. renewed application; this, we think, on reperusal, you will find is not the case; we were perfectly aware that it was not competent for us to ask for an amendment in face of the regulations published in the *Gazette*, 30th April, 1872. Further, we understand you are of opinion, though nothing in writing can be produced in support of it, that at our then interview with you, our conversation always tended to an amendment of application; but this we beg most respectfully to state is an error on your part, or you have misunderstood us, as we could have no reason for it, inasmuch as we throughout only asked that we should not be prejudiced by Moir and party's alteration of their original application. Then

Then again, as to a private communication, made by Mr. Barnes to Mr. Simpson, written only after the Surveyor General had informed us of your decision in the matter and had no reference, we humbly submit to any desire for alteration but only to have carried out the result of the decision that we should not be prejudiced by any amendment by Moir and party; and we feel sure, taking the matter again into your full consideration, no other construction can be placed upon this letter upon which some stress is laid. We most decidedly assert that we never expressed, verbally, any desire of alteration of application; this letter can have no reference to an alteration by us, which now for the first time is hinted at.

That we were the first applicants for the land there can be no question, and further, Alexr. Gow, at the latter end of July, had only just commenced to work on our land when the workmen were warned off by Mr. Barnes, before witnesses, but he (Alex. Gow) not believing that we had applied for the land, he sent in an application on — August.

Had we in any way attempted to alter our original application, premising that no regulation existed against amendments whereby Alex. Gow would have been prejudiced, we should of course have forfeited our rights.

We feel confident that when you reconsider our case you will find that we never, for one moment, attempted to alter our original application, but on the contrary that such should not be prejudiced by Moir and party's acts.

We have, &c.,  
JOHN GEO. BARNES & ORS.  
ROBERT PHILLIPS & ORS.  
JOHN DAVIES & ORS.

No. 48.

MR. A. GOW TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Balmain, 25 April, 1873.

DEAR SIR,

I respectfully request you will be pleased to grant to me the lease of blocks No. 10,724 and 25, mineral leases, at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.,  
ALEXANDER GOW,  
Balmain.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor W. B. Simpson for measurement, in accordance with decision by the Hon. the Minister for Lands.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD (for the Surveyor General).

No. 49.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MESSRS. BARNES & CO.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 10 May, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to your letter of the 14th March, protesting against the issue of a lease to Mr. Alexander Gow of certain mineral land on Burril Ranges, District of Wellington, I am directed to inform you, that under a report which has been received from the Surveyor General, the Minister for Lands has decided that Mr. Gow is entitled to the mineral selection in question as against you.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 50.

M. FITZPATRICK, Esq., M.L.A., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

100, Pitt-street, Sydney,  
3 July, 1873.

SIR,

On the 13th ultimo I had the honor of an interview with you on the subject of the claim of Messrs. Barnes & Phillips to certain mineral land, also claimed by Mr. Alexander Gow, upon which occasion you were kind enough to say you would not object to look into the case again if grounds were alleged for re-opening it. Well, the grounds I am about to allege appear to me not only sufficient to justify a re-hearing of the case, but they are *primâ facie* sufficient to justify a decision in favour of Barnes & Phillips. They are broadly these:—

The selection of Barnes & Phillips is of anterior date to that of Mr. Gow and should therefore be first satisfied.

2. The land was duly measured for them by the Government surveyor.

These are pretty broad facts.

On the other hand, the only plea advanced in support of Mr. Gow's position is, that Barnes & Phillips personally asked permission to alter their first selection, and that your determination to comply with that request gave Mr. Gow a status which it is clear he never could otherwise have obtained, his selection being of later date than theirs. In answer to this permit me to observe—(1.) That both Messrs. Barnes & Phillips most consistently and most emphatically deny ever having made any application to amend.\* (2.) That, although there has been considerable correspondence on the subject, there is not a line to be found in your office to sustain the assertion that they did so apply.

I am aware, of course, that you as unhesitatingly declare that such application was made to you personally and repeatedly, and after carefully perusing all the papers and comparing what I then find with the personal statements of Messrs. Barnes & Phillips, I am quite satisfied that the personal representations made to you, especially by Mr. Barnes, had no reference whatever to any amendment of their selection, but related entirely to the selections of Messrs. Moir & Ors., to which they strenuously objected, and which selections, as specially permitted by your office to be located, partially displaced the selections of Barnes & Phillips. I am quite clear on this point.

In

No. 45.  
M. L. 9,286/7.

The survey of the land is no proof of ownership. The survey of land is ordered in many cases as being the only measure of settling the dispute. Mr. Fitzpatrick knows that cases have been decided in favour of his clients when the land had been measured by the surveyor for other parties.—J.S.F.

\*The question of amendment did not arise.

Mr. F. is misinformed. He several times after the parties called upon Moir's case was settled.

In now entreating you to look once more into this case, I ask your especial attention to the fact which I took the liberty of mentioning to you personally, viz. :—That according to the sketches in your office, whether the selections of Messrs. Barnes & Phillips are taken as measured for them, or in the altered direction which it is alleged they desired to take them, in either case, the selection of Mr. Gow interferes with theirs. But how can this justly take place when theirs is the earlier selection?

I have, &c.,

M. FITZPATRICK.

This is just the thing that is objected to, that is, allowing Mr. Barnes to fall back upon the alternative of having his land measured in either one or other of two directions at his own discretion, and by which he would intersect Gow's selection, whereas, his land, if taken in the proper direction, will not conflict with Gow. Gow entered into possession of his land; but there is no evidence of Barnes having done so. Occupation is the superior title.

Mr. Thompson,—Should not the surveyor be requested to return the papers sent to him (L.-S. Simpson) on the 26th ultimo?—(Written by Mr. Bell) 14/7/73.

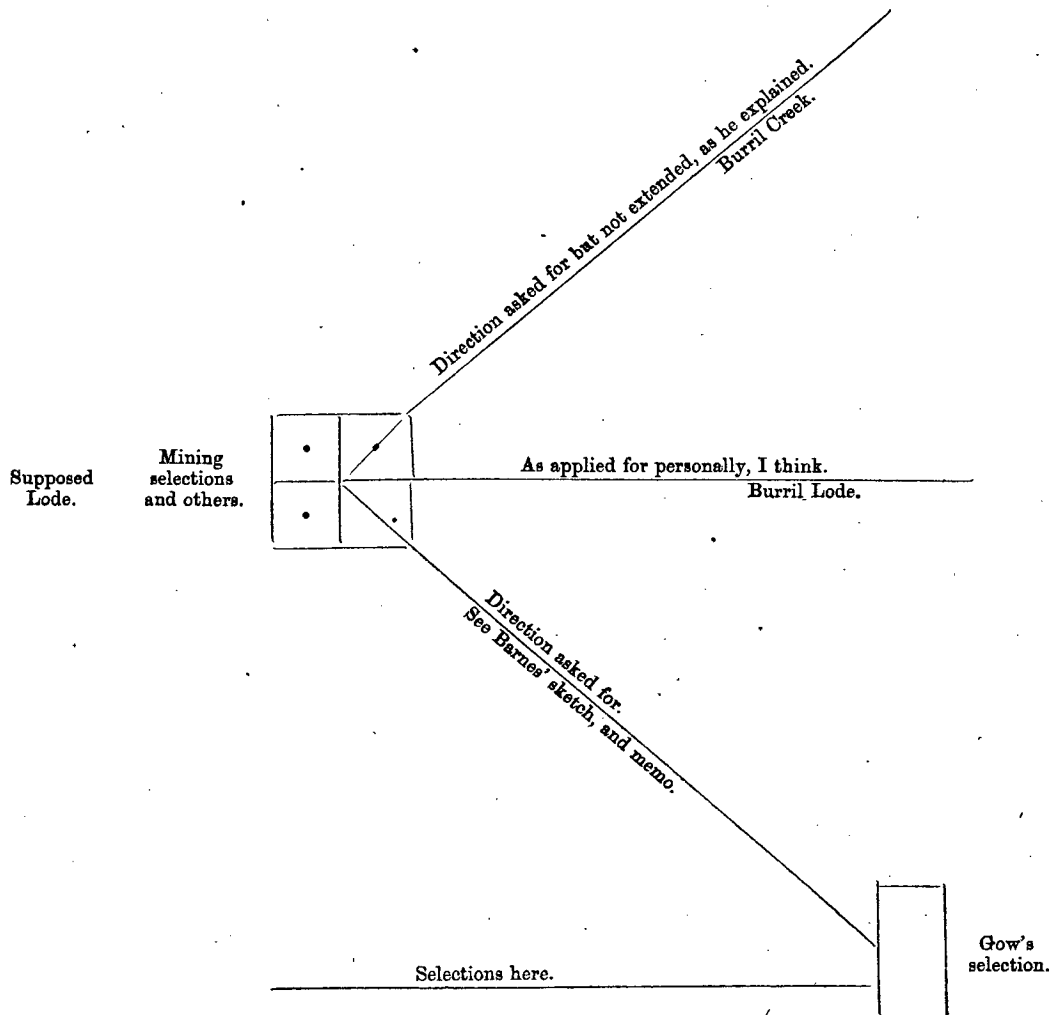
I do not see any necessity for withdrawing the instructions.—J.S.F., 17/7/73.

Submitted as to action to be taken on this letter.—(Written by Mr. Thompson) 25/7/73.

I have considered this case upon several occasions at the request of the parties or their friends, and when the matter was fresh in my mind, and I came to the conclusion that Barnes and Phillips had no claim as against Gow. Mr. Fitzpatrick has been misinformed in many respects by his clients. Their challenge of the production of written documents to show that they applied for an alteration in the direction of their ground satisfies me of the weakness of their case. It was because that they had applied personally that I paid particular attention to what they desired. But if I remember rightly, there is a written document asking for the land in a particular direction. The fact is, after I modified the survey of Moir's land, in accordance with their request, they then applied to me personally to alter the direction of their selections, and which I consented to do; they, finding that that alteration would not include the supposed lode, desired to have it altered back again, not exactly to the original, because the original would not have included any lode, but to a modification of it. After the alteration in the direction in their selections, Gow selected on a supposed line of lode, and which did not interfere with the altered direction as desired by Barnes; but they now wish to return to their former direction, after having acquired the knowledge that the lode ran in that direction. Barnes & Phillips asked to follow the lode in a north-westerly direction, and then afterwards in a north-easterly direction, and now require it as first applied for.

The parties rely a great deal upon their statement that they did not ask to amend; admitting that they did not, the fact remains that they asked for an alteration of the direction of their selections. The settlement of the modification of the measurement of Moir's selections was settled forthwith, and the frequent calls upon me by Mr. Barnes was for no other purpose than obtaining an alteration in the direction of the selections.

The following shows Barnes & Phillips' case, roughly :—



NOTE.—In the original description there is no mention of measuring the land in any particular direction.

All

All the papers and tracings in the case not being now before me I am trusting to my memory, but the above is substantially correct. I am so satisfied that Barnes and Phillips have no claim or cause of complaint that I must again affirm my former decision. I have not considered the question of occupation; on that ground alone Gow is entitled to his selections.—J.S.F., 1/8/73.

Since the above was written the papers have been returned by the surveyor; and I now wish to add that Mr. Barnes is mistaken as to his applications being treated as amendments. The tracings, sketches, and diagrams will illustrate the case.—J.S.F.

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No. 51.

MR. S. L. BENSUSAN TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

9, Bridge-street,  
Sydney, 16 July, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will permit me to inspect the papers and correspondence relative to the claims of Messrs. Phillips and party to the lease of certain mineral lands situated at the Burril Ranges.

My name is not associated with those of Messrs. Phillips and party, but I am nevertheless largely interested in tenure, which I understand is in dispute.

I have, &c.,  
S. L. BENSUSAN.

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No. 52.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO M. FITZPATRICK, Esq., M.L.A.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 8 September, 1873.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 3rd July, further respecting the claim of your clients (Messrs. Barnes & Phillips) to certain mineral land on Burril Run, Wellington, in dispute between those gentlemen and Mr. A. Gow, I am directed to inform you that the Honorable the Minister for Lands has considered this case upon several occasions, at the request of the parties or their friends, and came to the conclusion that Barnes and Phillips had no claim to the land in dispute as against Gow.

Mr. Farnell is of opinion that you have been misinformed in many respects by your clients; and their challenge of the production of written documents to show that they applied for an alteration in the direction of their grounds satisfies him of the weakness of their case.

It was because they applied personally that particular attention was paid to what they desired.

After modification of the survey of Moir's land, in accordance with your clients' request, they applied to Mr. Farnell personally to alter the direction of their selections, which was allowed.

Finding, however, that such alteration would not include the supposed lode, they requested a further alteration, not exactly to the original description, as that description would not have included any lode, but a modification of it.

After the alteration in the descriptions of their selections Mr. Gow selected on a supposed line of lode, which did not interfere with the altered directions desired by Barnes and Phillips; but they now wish to return to their former description, after having acquired the knowledge that the lode ran in that direction.

Messrs. Barnes and Phillips asked permission to follow the lode in the north-westerly direction, then in a north-easterly direction, and now want the lands as originally applied for.

In conclusion, I am to state that Mr. Farnell is so satisfied that your clients have no claim or cause of complaint, that he again confirms his former decision in this case.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

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No. 53.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR SIMPSON TO THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Wellington, 10 September, 1873.

By this night's mail have returned papers. Surveys are made of all the amendments. Will prepare plans at once.

---

No. 54.

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR SIMPSON TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Wellington, 10 September, 1873.

MEMO.—In accordance with telegram received from the Deputy Surveyor General of this date, I herewith return all papers connected with dispute between Messrs. Barnes & Phillips and Gow.

I have, &c.,  
W. B. SIMPSON,  
L.S.

The surveys, as per instructions 26 August, 73/85, are nearly completed. Plan will be forwarded immediately.

21

No. 55.

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR SIMPSON TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Wellington, 12 September, 1873.

SIR,

In compliance with instructions received in B.C. of the 26th May, I have now the honor to transmit a plan\* of two portions, 50 acres each, in the county of Wellington, parish of Galwadgere.

\* Appendix N.

Mineral leases by Alexander Gow.

All instructions relative to this survey were returned to the Surveyor General's Office on the 10th September, in accordance with telegram from the Deputy Surveyor General.

I have, &c.,  
W. B. SIMPSON,  
Licensed Surveyor.

The applications were returned 10th September, 1873.

[Twelve Plans.]

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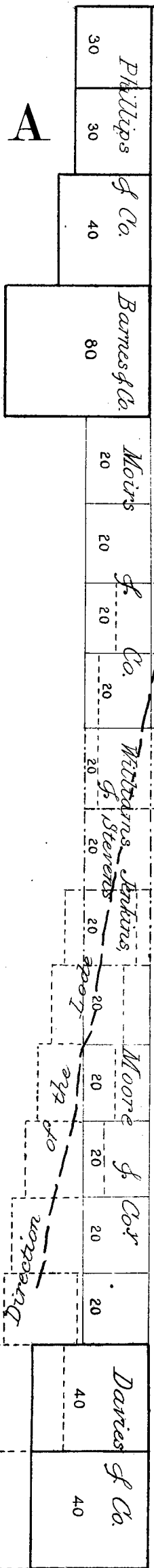
Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1874.

[3s.]

320—D



Enclosure to N<sup>o</sup> 25

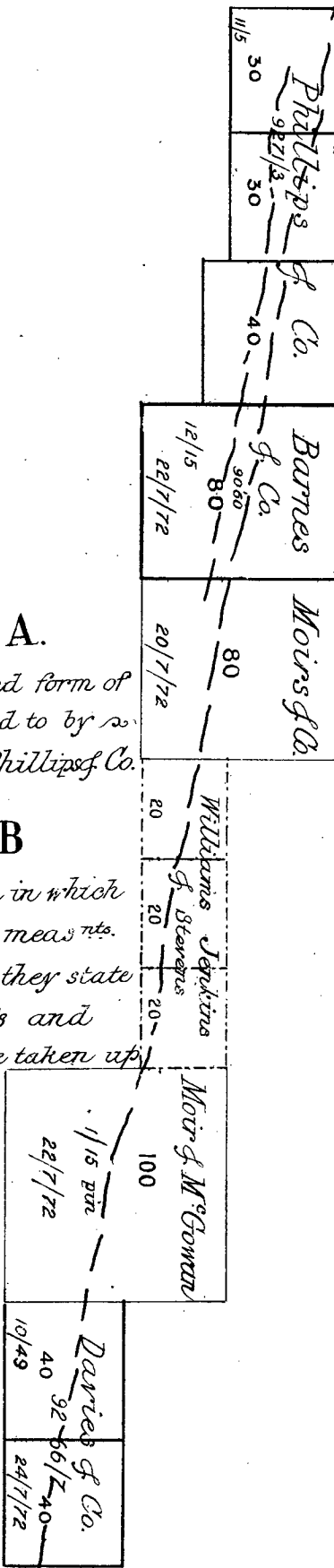


Sketch A.

Shows the proposed form of measurement objected to by Barnes, Davies, Phillips & Co.

Sketch B

Shows the position in which those parties with the meas<sup>ts</sup>. made and in which they state Moir's 80 ac. and Moir's and M<sup>o</sup> Gowans 100 ac. were taken up

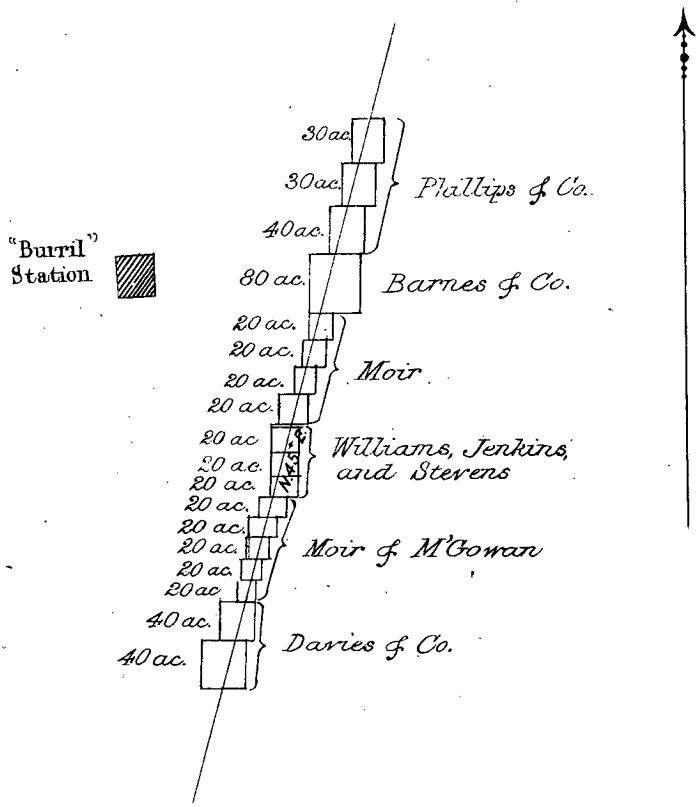


Williams, Jenkins, & Stevens leases (60 ac. in 3 por<sup>s</sup>) shown thus  
Moir & M<sup>o</sup> Gowans' and H. C. Moir's leases (100 & 80 ac. in 5 & 4 por<sup>s</sup> )  
Barnes, Davies & Phillips leases

NOTE. Barnes, Davies, and Phillips will be satisfied if the leases are measured along the lode (see dotted lines Sketch A), and not due North and South of one another; to this there is apparently no objection. Sig<sup>d</sup> W.P. 4 Oct. (Fig. 320)

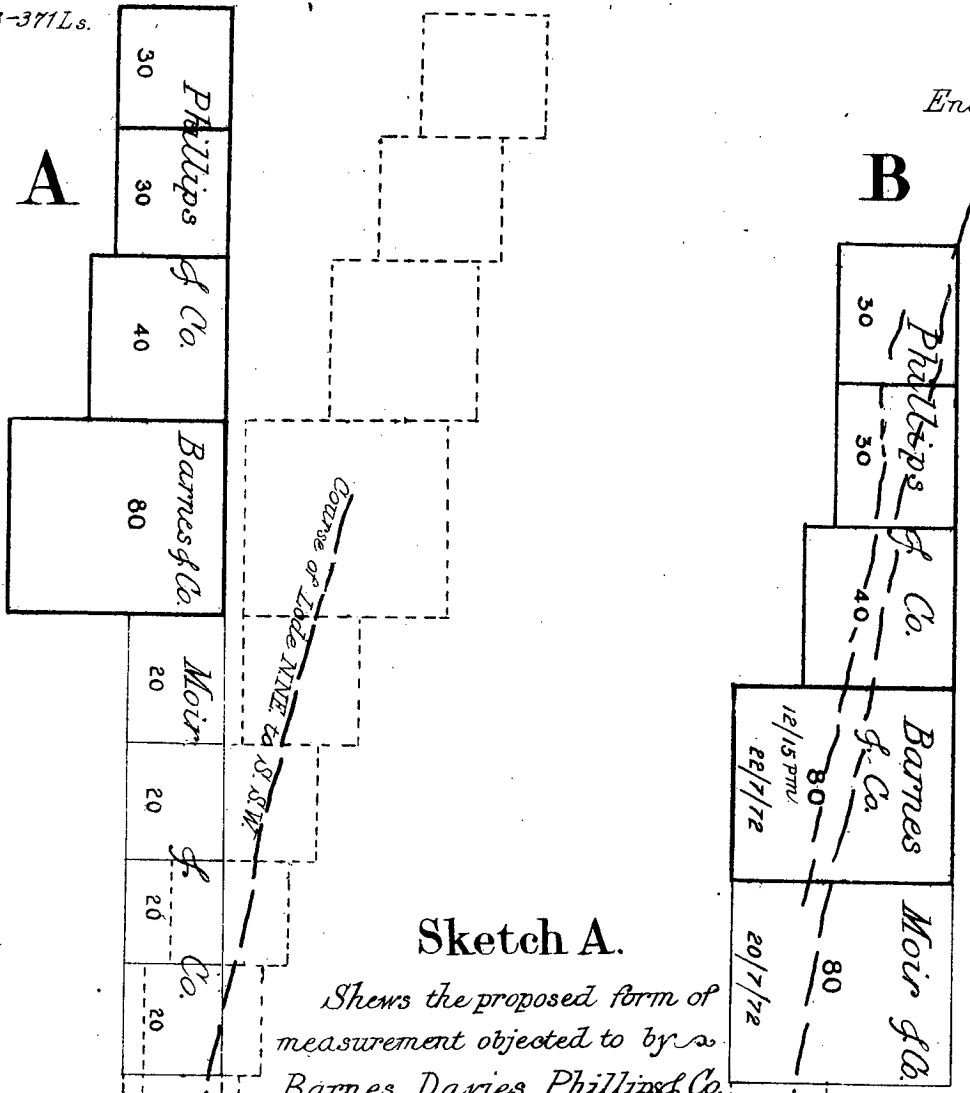
Enclosure to N<sup>o</sup> 27

*Tracing*  
*(from Sketch) of*  
*The Great Wheel Burril Consols*  
*Copper Mines.*



(Sig. 320)



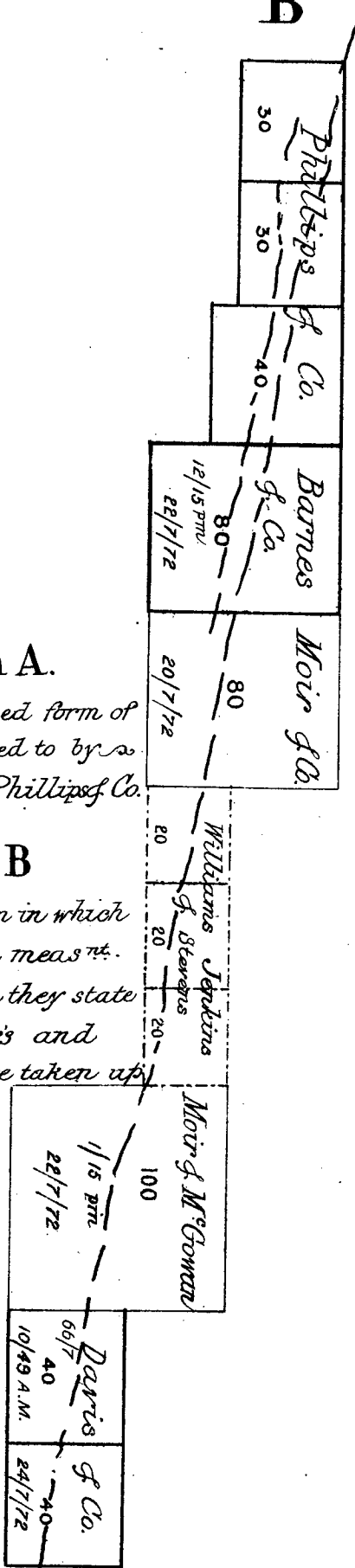


Sketch A.

Shows the proposed form of measurement objected to by Barnes, Davies, Phillips & Co.

Sketch B

Shows the position in which those parties wish the measurements made and in which they state Moir's 80 ac. and Moir's and M<sup>c</sup>Gowan's 100 ac. were taken up.



In lieu of 520 acres, one 100-acre block

Williams, Jenkins, & Stevens leases (60 ac. in 3 por<sup>s</sup>) shown that Moir & M<sup>c</sup>Gowan's and H.C. Moir's leases (100 & 80 ac. in 5 of 4 por<sup>s</sup>) Barnes, Davies & Phillips leases

NOTE. Barnes, Davies, and Phillips will be satisfied if the leases are measured along the lode (see dotted lines Sketch A), and not due North and South of one another; to this there is apparently no objection.





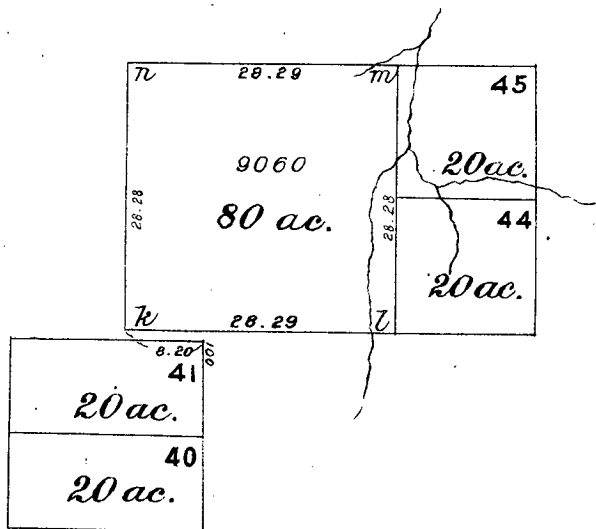
TRACING

Of a Portion of 80 acres

PARISH OF GALWADGERE, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON,

Applied for under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, by  
J. G. Barnes and others.

Scale 20 chains to an inch.



REFERENCE TO CORNERS.				
Corner.	Bearing.	From.	Links.	No. on Tree.
k	312°	Box	53	42
l	125½°	Box	45	42.44
m	246	Box	23	42.45
n	208	Box	13	42

*Marked in accordance with regulations  
Instrument used in Survey, Theodolite  
Date of Survey, 10<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>. 73.  
Value of Improvements  
Situated in the*

*Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter of  
the 13<sup>th</sup> January, N<sup>o</sup> 73/5*

*sd W. B. Simpson  
Lic<sup>d</sup> Surveyor.*

(Sig. 320)



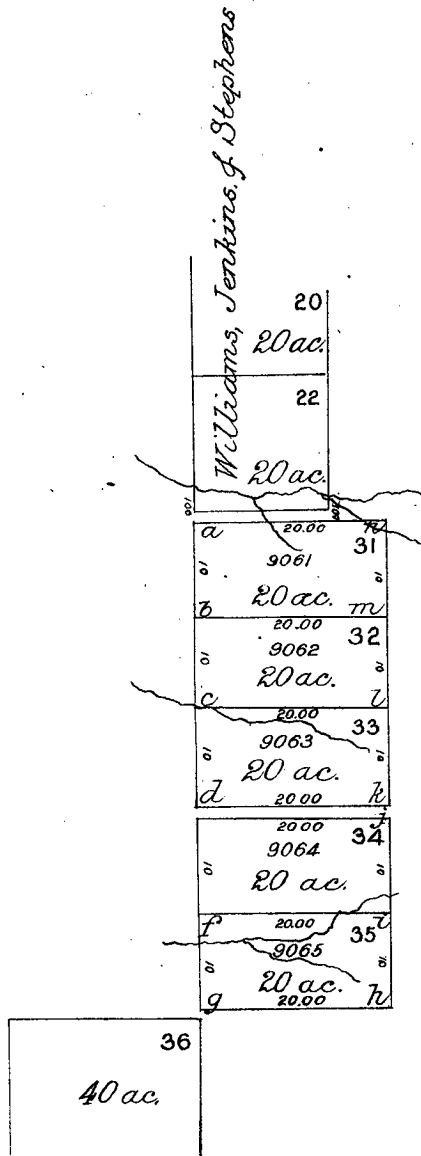
TRACING

Of 5 Portions of 20 acres,

PARISH OF GALWADGERE, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON,

Applied for under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, by  
H. C. Moir and T. McGowan.

Scale 20 chains to an inch.



Marked in accordance with regulations.  
Instrument used in Survey, Theodolite.  
Date of Survey, 6 Jan<sup>y</sup>, 73  
Value of Improvements.  
Situatid in the

REFERENCE TO CORNERS.				
Corner.	Bearing.	From.	Links.	No. on Tree.
a	120°	Box	49.	31
b	125½°	Box	46.	31.32
c	224°	Box	28.	32.33
d	91½°	Box	26.	33
e	158°	Leasing Box	21.	34
f	237°	Box	28.	34.35
g	103½°	Box	94.	35
h	107°	Gum	31.	35
i	289°	Box	15	34.35
j	166°	Box	25	34
k	165°	Box	9	33
l	62°	Box	14	32.33
m	50°	Dead Gum	22	31.32
n	158°	Gum	52	31

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter  
of the 13<sup>th</sup> January, N<sup>o</sup> 73/2. (S<sup>d</sup>) W. B. Simpson,

(Sig. 320)

Lieut<sup>nt</sup> Surveyor.



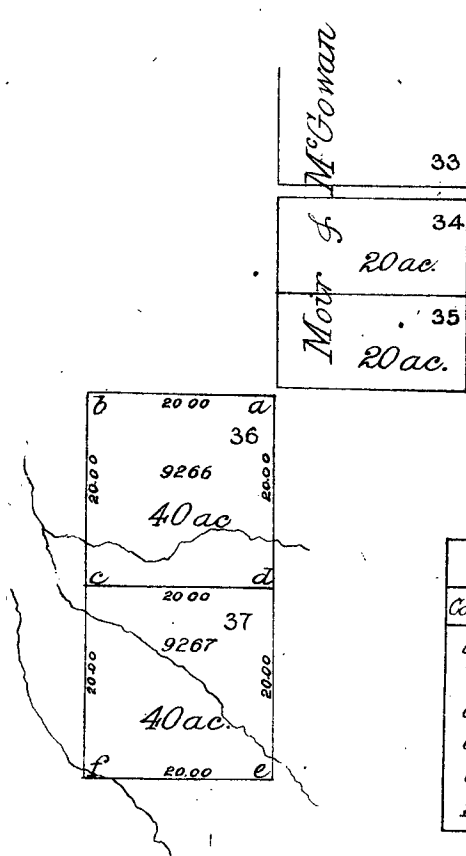
**TRACING**

Of 2 Portions of 40 acres,

PARISH OF GALWADGERE, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON,

Applied for under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, by  
J. Davis, J. G. Barnes, R. Phillips.

Scale 20 chains to an inch.



Reference to Corners.				
Corner	Bearing	From	Links	N <sup>o</sup> on Tree.
a	48°	Box	7	36
b	244 1/2°	Box	37	36
c	317°	Box	43	36.37.
d	125°	Cam.	60	36.37.
e	136°	Box	44	37.
f		Box tree at corner		37.

Marked in accordance with regulations.  
Instrument used in Survey, Theodolite.  
Date of Survey, 8<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>/73.  
Value of Improvements  
Situating in the

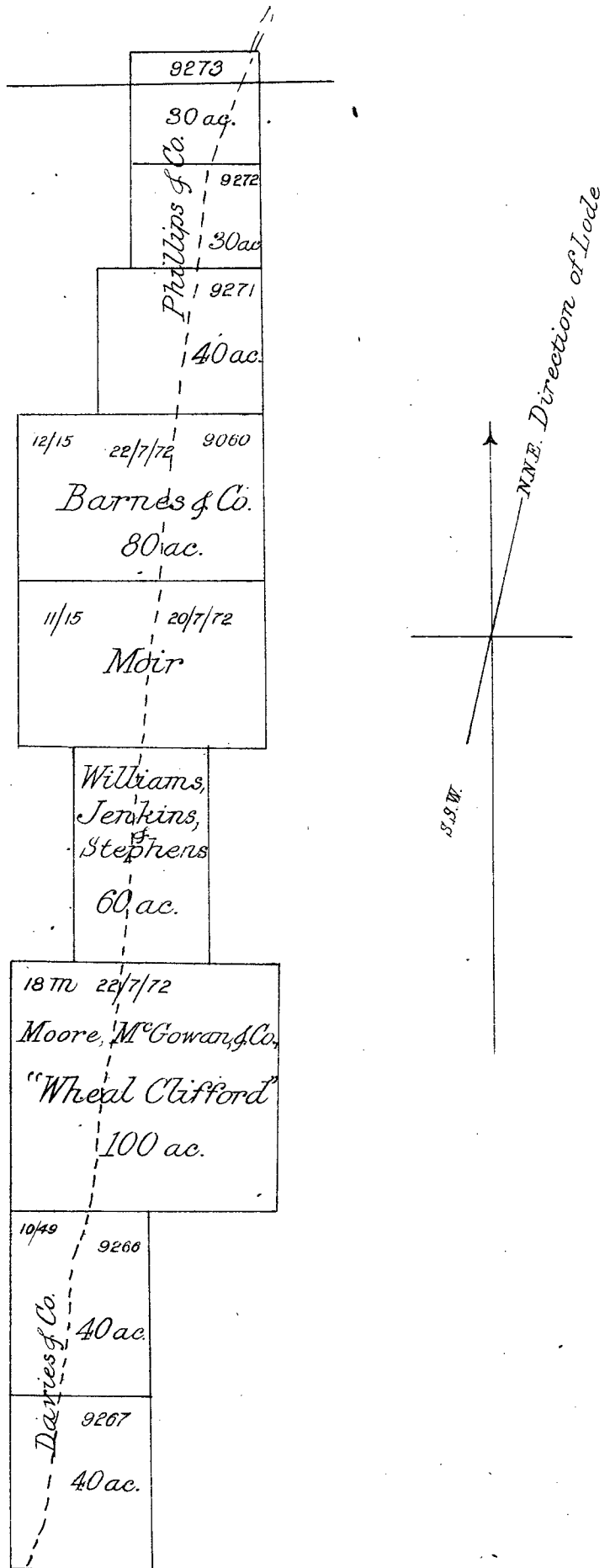
(Signed) W. B. Simpson, L. S.

(Sig. 320)

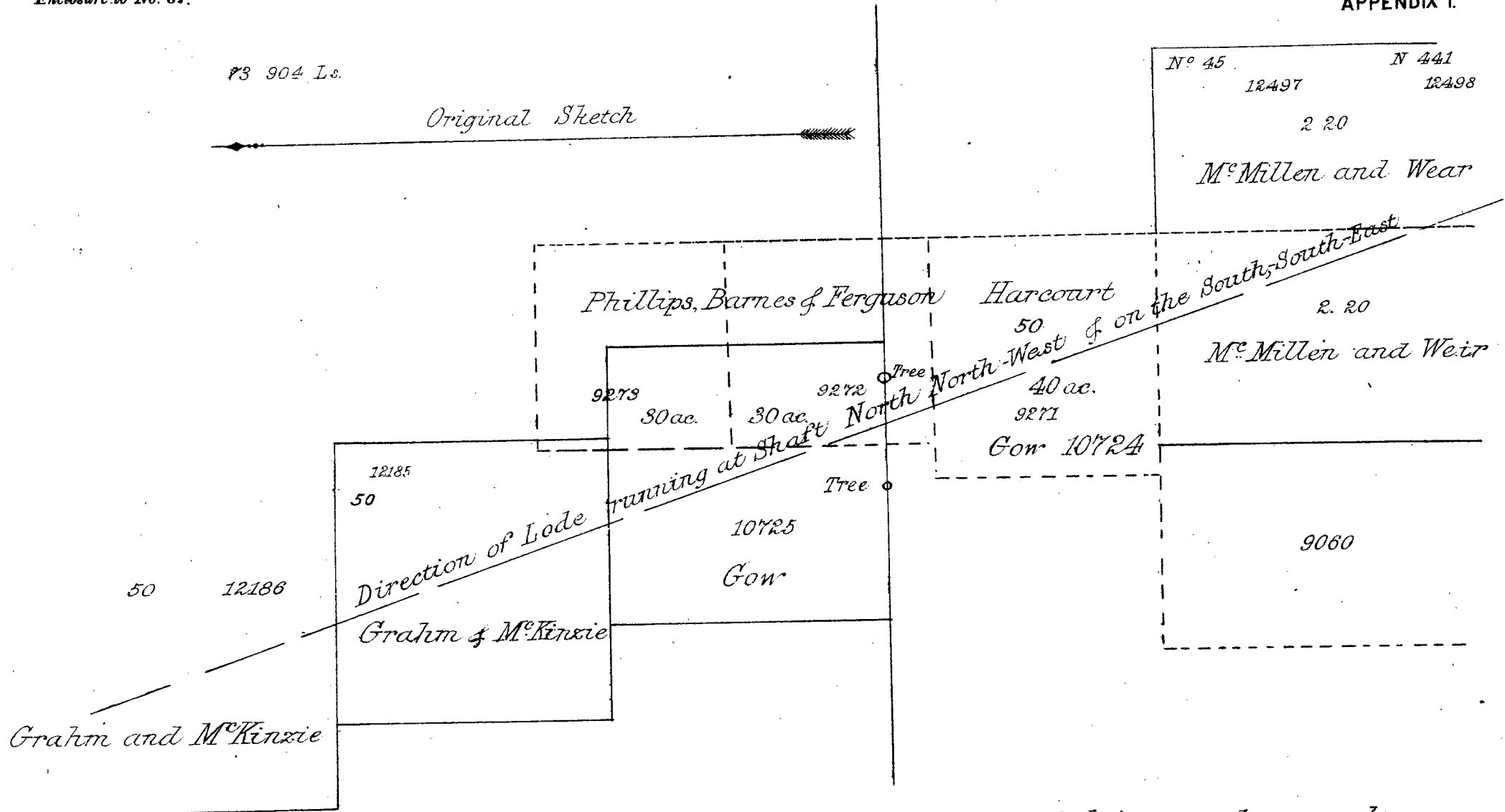
APPENDIX H.

BURRILL STATION, MUDDY CREEK, TEN-MILE CREEK, OLD MUDGEE ROAD,  
12 Miles from Wellington.

Messrs. Williams, Jenkins, and Stephens (prospectors), Mineral Selection, 60 acres. H. C. Moir, 80 acres, N. Moore, McGowan, and Co. (Wheal Clifford), 100 acres, S. Davis and Co., 2 blocks, 40 acres, and on S. of Moore, McGowan, and Co. Barnes and Co.'s 80 acres on N. of Moore and Co.; and Phillips and Co.'s blocks of 40, 30 and 30, N. of Barnes and Co.



(Sig. 320)



Sketch left by Parties to show me how they required their ground surveyed  
 The dotted lines show how the encroachment would be if Mr Barnes' design be  
 carried out (see Letter 26 Oct<sup>r</sup> 72/1086. See my Letter 72/3)  
 with sketch returned in it

XX

(Sig. 320)

(sd) W. B. Simpson, L.S.

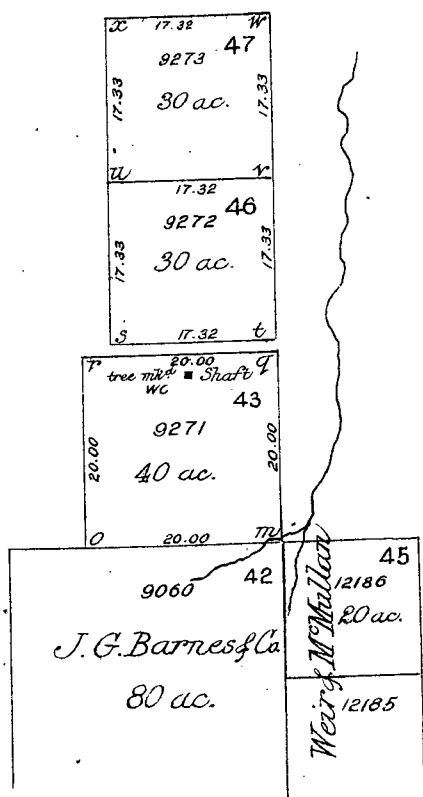


TRACING  
Of 3 Portions,

PARISH OF GALWADGERE, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON,

Applied for under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, by  
R. Phillips, J. G. Barnes, G. Ferguson, and A. Harcourt.

Scale 20 chains to an inch.



REFERENCE TO CORNERS.				
Corner.	Bearing.	From.	Links.	No. on Trce.
m	246°	Box	23	42, 43, 45
o	211½	Box	48	43
q	275½	Box	15	43
r	242	Box	67	43
s	289	Box	22	46
t	49	Box	34	46
u	348	Box	67	46, 47
v	2°	Box	37	46, 47
w	171°	Box	10	47
x	352½	Box	41	47

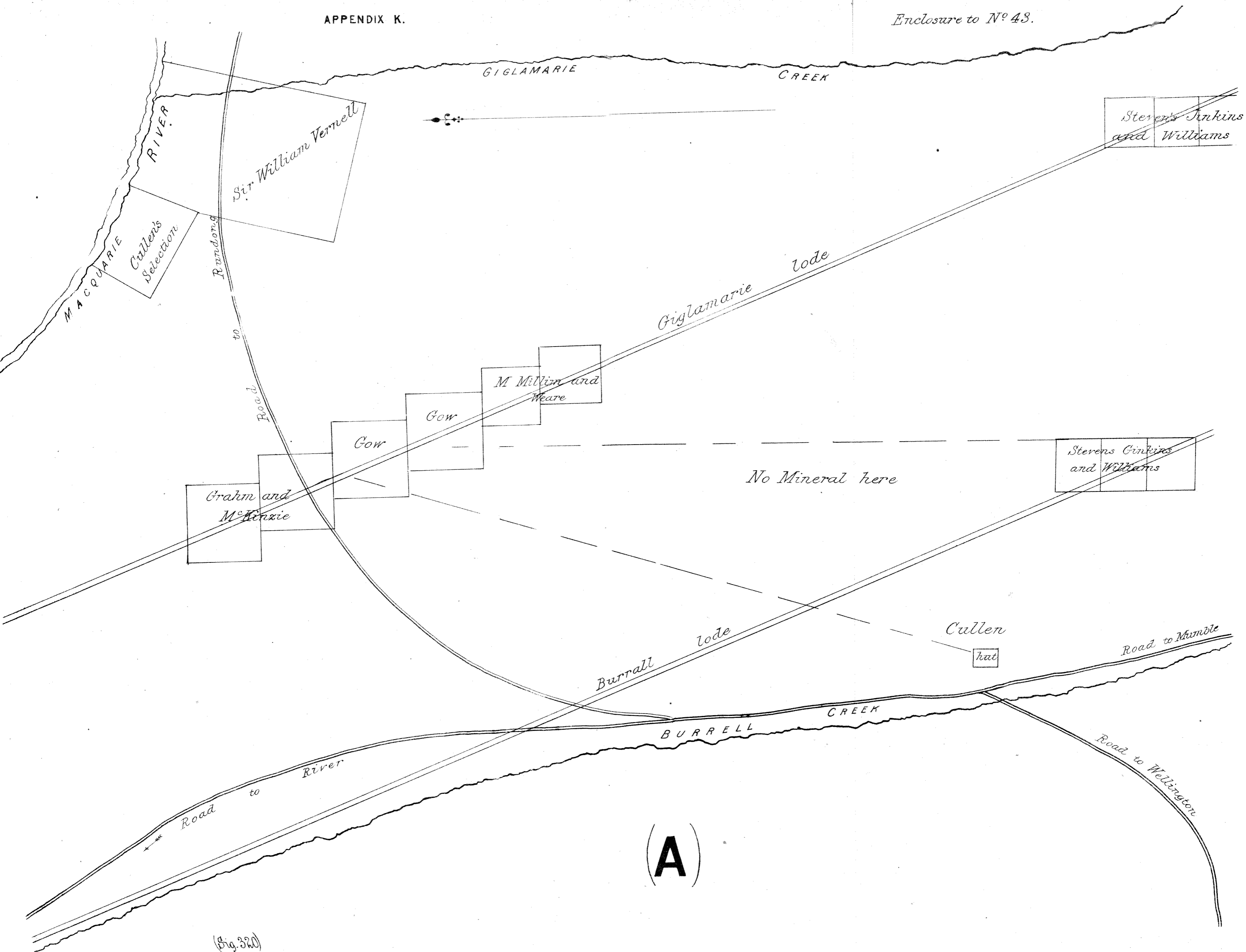
Marked in accordance with regulations.  
Instrument used in Survey, Theodolite:  
Date of Survey, 31 Jan<sup>y</sup>, 73.  
Value of Improvements.  
Situated in the

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter, 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup>.

N<sup>o</sup> 29/8

(Signed) W. B. Simpson,  
Licensed Surveyor.



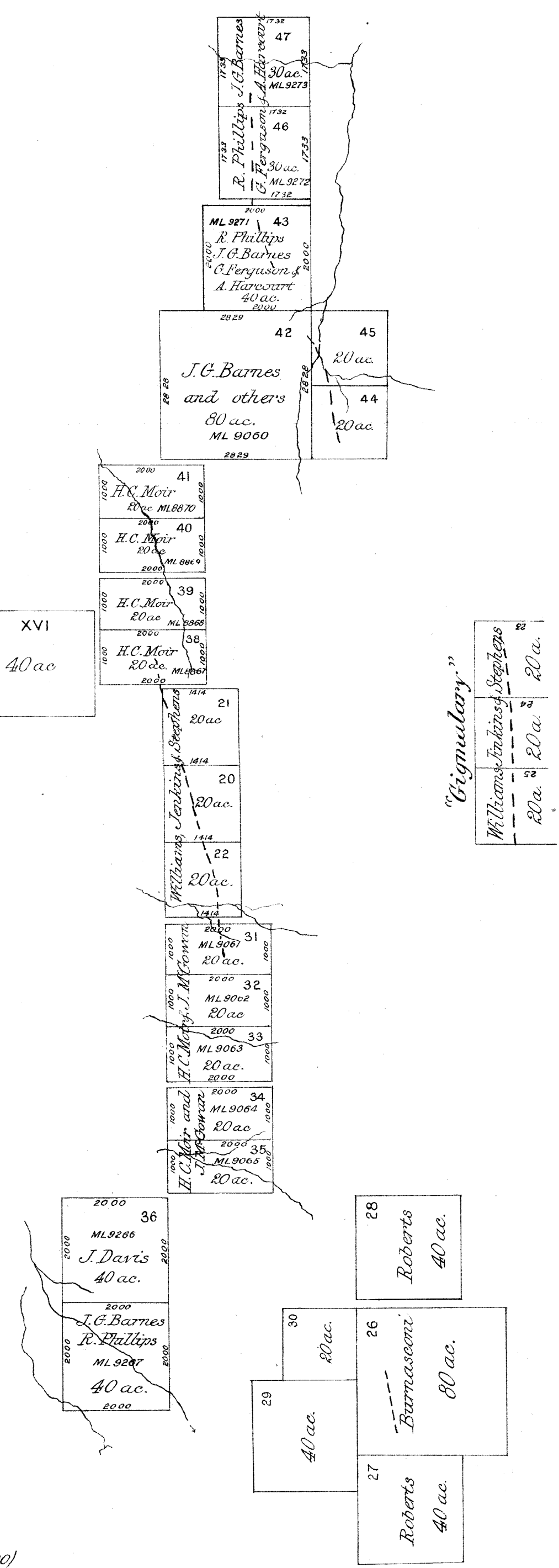


(Fig. 320)

(A)

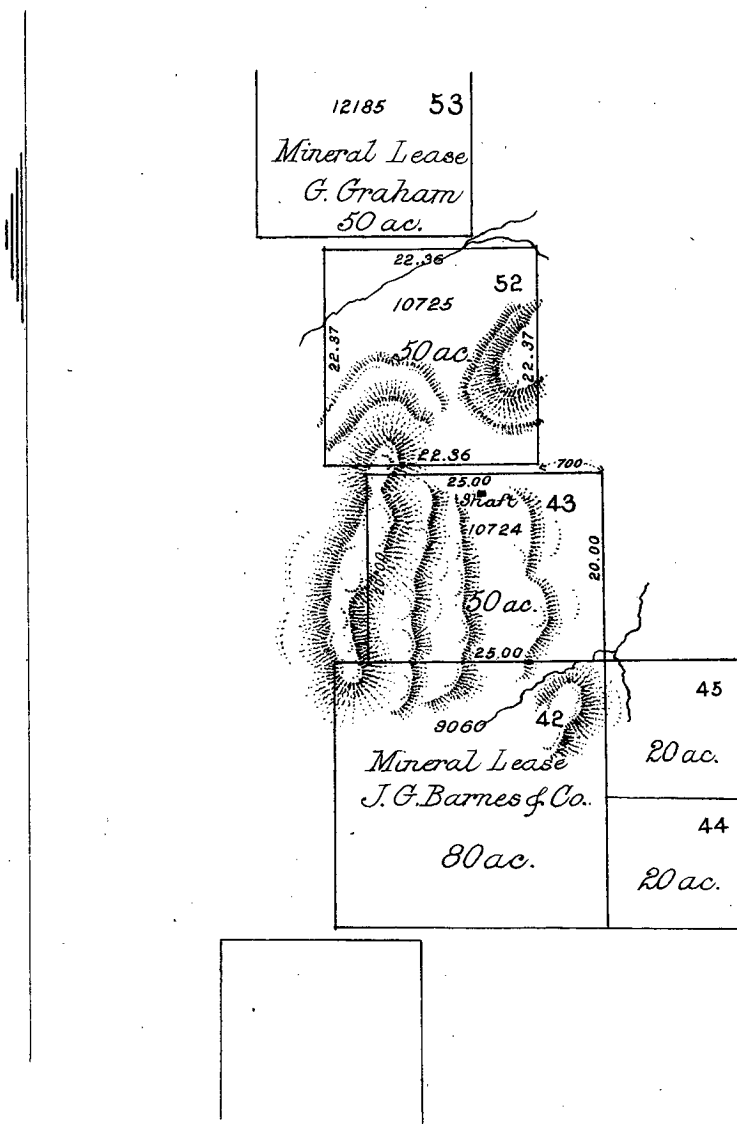


Barril Cr.



TRACING OF PLAN  
Of 2 Portions of 50 acres each,  
PARISH OF GALWADGERE, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON,  
Applied for under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, by  
Alexander Gow.

Scale 20 chains to an inch.



(Signed) *W.B. Simpson,*  
*Licensed Surveyor.*

(Sig. 320)

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MINERAL SELECTIONS.**

(PETITION OF MINERAL SELECTORS RESPECTING.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 January, 1874.*


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To the Honorable the Speaker and to the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales,  
in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mineral Selectors in the District of New England,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners, desiring to take up certain specific blocks of land other than gold in the mineral districts of New England, have, at various times, made the necessary application for permission so to do to the recognized department of the Government, as required by law, and have paid into the Treasury the necessary deposit money.

2. That in many cases, after the lapse of several months, they have had their applications refused by the Lands Department, upon the ground of prior application by other parties, or other causes.

3. That, under the provisions of the 80th clause of Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, the refunding of the deposit money to unsuccessful applicants has been refused, it being held that it was of a fixed character, and its only equivalent the right to select equal areas of land elsewhere.

4. That your Petitioners have been led to make these applications upon the faith of presumed reliable information as to the value of the mineral lands they applied for; and the application having failed in many cases, and their further interest in mineral speculation having ceased, they have been left with but two alternatives: either, on the one hand, to forfeit their deposits, or, on the other, to select any land they could get, the character of which they have had little means of testing.

5. That as it repeatedly happens that the priority of these applications is not decided for some months, other lands which your Petitioners might have selected have been taken up in the interim betwixt your Petitioners making the application and the decision of the head of the department.

6. That your Petitioners have reason to believe that there are hundreds of mineral selectors in other parts of the Colony who have been similarly treated, and that in numbers of cases the Government have been paid several times over for the same area by different applicants.

7. That under the circumstances, your Petitioners submit that it is but equitable that when the application is refused the deposit should be refunded; and they consider it a hardship that such obnoxious regulation should exist in the Lands Department.

8. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will speedily take the case of your Petitioners into favourable consideration, with a view of granting them relief, either by legislative enactment—making the regulations with regard to other mineral leases identical with those of gold—or such other means as to your Honorable House shall seem most meet.

9. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

[Here follow 41 Signatures.]

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1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINERAL SELECTION, MILBURN CREEK.

(PETITION OF ROBERT MARTIN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1873.*

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Richard Neville, Thomas Neville, James Lynch, and Robert Martin,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That on or about the 15th September, 1872, the Petitioners selected as a mineral conditional purchase 40 acres of land at Milburn Creek, and went into possession and commenced working at once.
2. That a person named Thorne saw them so working about a fortnight after they had commenced, but never questioned their right until the Surveyor came on the ground some time afterwards.
3. That when Mr. Machattie the Surveyor went to survey the land, Messrs. Baker and party, of whom Thorne was one, disputed their right then for the first time, and the Surveyor after investigation drew up a report in Petitioner's favour, and forwarded it, together with a plan, to the Lands Office.
4. That the District Surveyor (Mr. Fisher) was subsequently sent by the Minister to inquire into the dispute, and after taking evidence he told Messrs. Baker & Co. that they must disprove their being parties to a letter (now in Mr. Fisher's or the Lands Department's possession) which had been sent by Thorne to one Whitty, who marked their selection for them, and which letter clearly proved that the land they marked could not be the land applied for and taken possession of by your Petitioners.
5. That at an interview with the Honorable the Minister for Lands, that gentleman stated that the matter would be decided on the report of the surveyor.
6. That finding the reports of both surveyors against their claims, Messrs. Baker & Co. forwarded to the Lands Office a statement made by Thorne and witnessed by Mr. Baker, M.L.A., one of themselves; and that solely on that statement, as your Petitioners believe, Mr. Farnell decided against them, although they had four (4) sworn declarations to entirely disprove Thorne's statement; and that the Government subsequently issued the lease to Messrs. Baker and party, without giving your Petitioners an opportunity to put in those declarations.
7. That after the dispute arose between Petitioners and Messrs. Baker and party, that party were allowed to amend their description, a course which your Petitioners believe to be unusual and unfair.
8. That having every confidence in the justice of their claim, and believing that the matter would be decided, as stated by the Minister, on the Surveyor's report, they continued working and built a house, and raised several tons of copper ore, &c.
9. That to their astonishment and dismay, they received a notice that a lease of the ground had been granted to Messrs. Baker, Thorne and party, which was immediately followed by a letter from Messrs. Baker and party's solicitor, warning them at their peril against removing any of the ore from the ground.
10. That with as little delay as possible they forwarded a Petition to His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, and received an answer to the effect that the Cabinet saw no reason for interfering with the decision referred to.
11. That the four declarations referred to were made by Messrs. Whitty, Jordan, Markham, and T. Neville, and that Whitty in his declaration states that he marked the land for Messrs. Baker, Thorne, and party, according to Thorne's instructions, and that afterwards Thorne asked him to say, contrary to the fact, that the land he (Whitty) then marked was that now in dispute.
12. That Jordan states that he has no interest in this disputed ground; that after Whitty marked the ground for Messrs. Baker, Thorne, and party, Thorne came and altered their marks, and asked him (Jordan) to show him his northern boundary, which he (Jordan) did; that Thorne then marked trees about 6 feet from such northern boundary.
13. That the land which Messrs. Baker and party so selected is about 25 or 30 chains distant from that now in dispute.
14. That your Petitioners having been the first applicants for the land in dispute, and the first occupants of it, and the Surveyor who was sent to survey it and the District Surveyor to whom the dispute was referred having both decided in Petitioners' favour, your Petitioners feel aggrieved at the decision of the Government, and pray that your Honorable House will take the matter into consideration and afford such relief as to your Honorable House may seem meet; and your Petitioners will ever pray.

ROBERT MARTIN,  
(for self and party).



1873-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**CROWN LANDS.**

(MINERAL SELECTION, MILBURN CREEK.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 February, 1874.*

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RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25 November, 1873, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the Correspondence, and of all Applications, Memorials, Reports, Minutes, Descriptions, Plans, or other documents, dated since the 1st day of September, 1872, having reference to any application by Richard Neville, Thomas Neville, James Lynch, and Robert Martin, or by Neville, Martin, and party, or by Baker, Thorn, and party, for a Mineral Selection or Mineral Conditional Purchase of 40 acres of Land at Milburn Creek, County of Bathurst.”

*(Mr. R. B. Smith.)*

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## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. Joseph Martin to the Minister for Lands, applying for authority to select 100 acres of land in four blocks of 25 acres each, situated at Milburn Creek, parish of Dunleary, for working tin, enclosing Treasury receipt. 13 August, 1872	4
2. Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. Martin, in reply to above, conveying the authority required. 13 August, 1872	4
3. Mr. J. Martin to Minister for Lands, notifying selection of No. 1 portion of 25 acres at Milburn Creek. 13 August, 1872	4
4. Same to same, notifying selection of No. 2 portion of 25 acres. 13 August, 1872	4
5. Same to same, notifying selection of No. 3 portion of 25 acres. 13 August, 1872	5
6. Same to same, notifying selection of No. 4 portion of 25 acres. 13 August, 1872	5
7. Surveyor General to District Surveyor Fisher, instructing him to measure 100 acres of land applied for by Mr. Martin, if unobjectionable. 26 August, 1872	5
8. Messrs. W. Crane, C. Bennett, E. A. Baker, and G. S. Thorn, to Minister for Lands, asking for authority to select a portion of 40 acres of land near Milburn Creek, for working silver and copper, enclosing Treasury receipt. 3 September, 1872	6
9. Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Crane, Bennett, Baker, and Thorn, in reply to above, conveying the authority asked for. 3 September, 1872	6
10. Messrs. Crane and party, notifying selection of 40 acres near Milburn Creek. 3 September, 1872	6
11. Mr. G. S. Thorn to Mr. Whitty, relative to mineral lease taken up by Messrs. Crane and party. 4 September, 1872	6
12. Surveyor General to District Surveyor Fisher, instructing him to measure 40 acres of land, applied for by Messrs. Crane and party, if unobjectionable. 9 September, 1872	7
13. Messrs. E. A. Baker, M.L.A., and G. S. Thorn, applying for authority to select a portion of 40 acres of land, near Bald Hill, for working copper, enclosing Treasury receipt. 17 September, 1872	7
14. Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. E. A. Baker, M.L.A., and G. S. Thorn, in reply to above, conveying the authority applied for. 17 September, 1872	8
15. Messrs. E. A. Baker, M.L.A., and G. S. Thorn, to Minister for Lands, notifying selection of 40 acres near Bald Hill. 17 September, 1872	8
15½. Surveyor General to District Surveyor Fisher, instructing him to measure 40 acres of land applied for by Messrs. E. A. Baker, M.L.A., and G. S. Thorn, if unobjectionable. 24 September, 1872	8
16. Messrs. Crane, Bennett, and party, to Under Secretary for Lands, respecting Martin's claim to the same selection applied for by them, and requesting that the survey of the land may be stayed, pending Minister's decision. 2 October, 1872	9
17. James Watson, Esq., M.L.A., to Minister for Lands, with reference to the dispute between Messrs. Crane and party and Mr. J. Martin, with enclosures A and B. 4 October, 1872	9
18. E. A. Baker, Esq., M.L.A., to Minister for Lands, requesting that decision in regard to the dispute be delayed until further particulars are furnished. 4 October, 1872	10
19. Crown Lands Agent at Carcoar to Under Secretary for Lands, with reference to Richard Neville's conditional purchase application for mining purposes, with minutes thereon. 8 October, 1872	10
20. Telegram from E. A. Baker, Esq., M.L.A., to Under Secretary for Lands, asking if Minister's decision will be deferred, with minutes thereon. 9 October, 1872	10
21. Telegram from Under Secretary for Lands to E. A. Baker, Esq., M.L.A., in reply to above. 15 October, 1872	11
22. Licensed-Surveyor Machattie to Surveyor General, reporting Joseph Martin's application for mineral lease, with sketch enclosed. 17 October, 1872	11
23. E. A. Baker, Esq., M.L.A., to Minister for Lands, in reply to No. 21, and stating that Martin's description does not apply to land in dispute, with minutes thereon. 21 October, 1872	11
24. Under Secretary for Lands to James Watson, Esq., M.L.A., in reply to No. 17. 22 October, 1872	12
25. Mr. Joseph Martin to Minister for Lands, stating his case at length, with minutes thereon. 13 November, 1872	12
26. Telegram from Licensed-Surveyor Machattie to Under Secretary for Lands, respecting Jas. Martin's, West and Jordan's, Neville and party's mineral leases. 16 December, 1872	13
27. District-Surveyor Fisher to Mr. Wm. Scott, making appointment to meet on the ground next day, with enclosure. 19 December, 1872	13
28. Messrs. R. Neville and party to Minister for Lands, offering to produce affidavits in proof of prior possession of the ground in dispute. 20 December, 1872	14
29. District-Surveyor Fisher to Surveyor General, reporting upon applications of Martin and party, Jordan and party, Thorn and party, and Neville and party, for mineral lands at Milburn Creek. 24 December, 1872	14
30. Statutory declaration of W. A. Blakeney, as to survey of Martin's mineral selections of 100 acres at Milburn Creek, with sketch enclosed. 26 December, 1872	16
31. Mr. G. S. Thorn to E. A. Baker, Esq., M.L.A., in reference to marked trees on disputed land, with plan enclosed. 1 January, 1873	17
32. Statement of Messrs. Thorn, Crane, and party's claim to 40 acres of mineral land in dispute, with enclosure. 4 January, 1873	18
33. Messrs. Crane and party to Under Secretary, applying for the lease of 40 acres of mineral land near Milburn Creek, taken up by them on 3rd September, 1872. 8 January, 1873	19
34. Decision of the Minister for Lands on the case in dispute, with minutes thereon. 14 January, 1873	19
35. Messrs. W. Crane and C. Bennett to Minister for Lands, applying for authority to select a portion of 40 acres of land near Bald Hill, for working copper, enclosing Treasury receipt. 17 January, 1873	19
36. Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Crane and Bennett, in reply to above, conveying the authority applied for. 17 January, 1873	19
37. Messrs. Crane and Bennett to Minister for Lands, notifying selection of 40 acres near Bald Hill. 17 January, 1873	20
38. Under Secretary for Lands to E. A. Baker, Esq., M.L.A., informing him of the decision of the Minister for Lands on the case in dispute. 20 January, 1873	20
38½. Surveyor General to District-Surveyor Fisher, instructing him to measure 40 acres of land applied for by Messrs. Crane and Bennett, if unobjectionable. 21 January, 1873	20
39. Surveyor General to District-Surveyor Fisher, instructing him to measure the leases in accordance with Minister's decision, a copy of which is enclosed, together with a copy of Mr. G. S. Thorn's statement. 21 January, 1873	21
40. Messrs. R. Neville and party to Minister for Lands, protesting against his decision and refusing to give up possession of disputed ground. 4 February, 1873	21
41. Surveyor General to District Surveyor Fisher, drawing attention to No. 39, with minutes thereon. 18 February, 1873	22
42. Licensed-Surveyor Machattie to Surveyor General, furnishing plan of Thorn and party's ground, with minutes thereon. 23 February, 1873	22
43. Licensed-Surveyor Machattie to Surveyor General, asking on which side of Thorn's ground Neville, Lynch, and party's selection is to be measured, with minutes thereon; also enclosing R. Neville and party's conditional purchase application, dated 19 October, 1872. 23 February, 1873	22
44. Mr. Joseph Martin to Minister for Lands, relative to his selections, with two enclosures and plan. 26 February, 1873	23
45. Messrs. C. Bennett, H. Polson, G. S. Thorn, and E. A. Baker, to Minister for Lands, applying for authority to select a portion of 20 acres of land, near Milburn Creek, for working copper, enclosing Treasury receipt. 3 March, 1873	24
46. Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Bennett and party, in reply to above, conveying the authority applied for. 3 March, 1873	24
47. Messrs. Bennett and party to Minister for Lands, notifying selection of 20 acres near Milburn Creek. 3 March, 1873	25

NO.	PAGE.
48. Surveyor General to District-Surveyor Fisher, instructing him to measure 20 acres of land applied for by Messrs. Bennett and party, if unobjectionable. 6 March, 1873	25
49. Minute of Executive Council, authorizing the issue of lease in favour of Messrs. Crane, Bennett, Baker, and Thorn, with schedule and description annexed. 11 March, 1873	25
50. Mr. Robert Martin to Minister for Lands, asking for copy of Thorn's statement, with minutes thereon. 12 March, 1873	26
51. Petition of Messrs. R. Neville and party to His Excellency the Governor, appealing against the decision given in the case, and praying that a lease may not be issued until inquiry is made in the matter, with minutes thereon. Received 17 March, 1873	26
52. Under Secretary for Lands to James Watson, Esq., M.L.A., with reference to No. 24. 19 March, 1873	27
53. Same to Messrs. Neville and party, in reply to No. 40. 19 March, 1873	27
54. Licensed-Surveyor Machattie to Surveyor General, transmitting a plan of four portions in the parish of Dunleary, taken up by Joseph Martin, with minute thereon. 28 March, 1873	27
55. Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Neville and party, in reply to No. 51. 2 April, 1873	28
56. Messrs. Thorn and Baker to Minister for Lands, on the subject, with sketch annexed. 23 April, 1873	28
57. Mr. C. Bennett to Minister for Lands, further with respect to the disputed case, with minute thereon (plan enclosed). 24 April, 1873	28
58. Messrs. C. Bennett, J. R. Blackett, J. M'Brady, W. Richardson, R. Smith, and — Hicks to Minister for Lands, applying for authority to select a portion of 20 acres of land, situated north-east of Rockley, for working minerals other than gold, enclosing Treasury receipt. 13 May, 1873	30
59. Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Bennett and party, in reply to above, conveying the required authority. 13 May, 1873	30
60. Messrs. Bennett, Blackett, M'Brady, Richardson, Smith, and Hicks to Minister for Lands, notifying selection of 20 acres, about 8½ miles north-east of Rockley. 13 May, 1873	30
61. Surveyor General to District Surveyor Fisher, instructing him to measure the 20 acres of land applied for by Messrs. Bennett and party, if unobjectionable. 14 May, 1873	31
62. Mr. C. Bennett for himself, Polson, Thorn, and Baker, to Under Secretary for Lands, requesting the lease of 20 acres taken up by them on 3 March, 1873, may be issued. 16 May, 1873	31
63. Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Thorn and Baker, in reply to No. 56. 17 May, 1873	31
64. Same to Mr. Chas. Bennett, in reply to No. 57. 17 May, 1873	32
65. E. A. Baker, Esq., M.L.A., to Minister for Lands, requesting permission to re-select, and enclosing amended description and rough sketch annexed, with minutes thereon. 17 May, 1873	32
66. Messrs. Crane and Bennett to Minister for Lands, requesting permission to reselect 40 acres of land, situated west of mineral lease taken up by Messrs. Crane and party, with plan annexed—minute thereon. 20 May, 1873	32
67. Mr. G. S. Thorn to Minister for Lands, respecting the mineral land in the vicinity of Milburn Creek taken up by himself and E. A. Baker. 21 May, 1873	33
68. Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Thorn and Baker, in reply to No. 65. 22 May, 1873	34
69. Same to Messrs. Neville and party, in reference to No. 53. 22 May, 1873	34
70. Messrs. Neville and party to Minister for Lands, in reply to No. 69, with minute thereon. 30 May, 1873	34
71. Messrs. G. S. Thorn and E. A. Baker to Minister for Lands, in reply to No. 68. 16 June, 1873	34
72. Mr. G. S. Thorn to Minister for Lands, requesting permission to reselect to the east of Bennett, Crane, and party's ground. 18 June, 1873	35
73. Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Neville and party, in reply to No. 70. 26 June, 1873	35
74. Same to Messrs. Thorn and Baker, in reference to No. 68. 26 June, 1873	35
75. Messrs. Neville and party to Minister for Lands, in reply to No. 73. 15 August, 1873	35
76. Mr. Robert Smith to Under Secretary for Lands, intimating that he has transferred half his interest in mineral selection to Robert Clague, and enclosing transfer, with minutes thereon. No date	35
77. E. A. Baker, Esq., M.L.A., to Minister for Lands, in reference to Nos. 63, 68, and 74. 22 September, 1873	36
78. Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Neville and party, informing them that their conditional purchase of 40 acres, made on 19th September, 1872, has been cancelled, enclosing refund form. 23 September, 1873	36
79. Same to Land Agent at Carcoar, to above effect. 23 September, 1873	37
80. Same to Messrs. Crane and Bennett, in reply to No. 66. 25 September, 1873	37
81. Same to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, intimating that Messrs. Thorn and Baker's selection will bear date from 26th June, 1873. 25 September, 1873	37
82. Same to E. A. Baker, Esq., M.L.A., in reply to No. 77. 25 September, 1873	37
83. Same to Mr. Robert Smith, in reply to No. 76. 30 September, 1873	37

## CROWN LANDS.

## No. 1.

MR. J. MARTIN TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Kent Brewery,  
13 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a receipt for the sum of £25, which I have deposited in the Colonial Treasury, as the first year's rent for four portions of 25 acres each, which I am desirous of leasing under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act; and I request that I may be favoured with the necessary authority to enable me to select the area specified for the purpose of working tin.

I have, &c.,  
F. TOOTH & Co.,  
per A.F.T.

For Joseph Martin, Burrowa.

[Enclosure.]

No. 13,799.

New South Wales.

Treasury,  
13 August, 1872.

RECEIVED from Joseph Martin the sum of twenty-five pounds sterling, for deposit on application for authority to select 100 acres in four blocks of 25 acres each, for mineral purposes.

£25 : 0 : 0

W. NEWCOMBE,  
pro Treasurer.

## No. 2.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. J. MARTIN.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 13 August, 1872.

SIR,

No. 1 selection  
reported at 10<sup>52</sup>,  
13/8/72.  
M.L., Nos. 11,296  
to 11,299.

In compliance with the request contained in your application of the 13th instant, I am instructed by the Secretary for Lands to convey to you authority to select, within twelve months from this date, 100 acres from any available Crown Lands, for the purpose of working tin, subject, of course, to all prior claims, and to all the conditions of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, and the Regulations founded thereon.

2. If no unobjectionable selection be reported to this Department within twelve months from this date, the present authority will be considered obsolete, and the first year's rent already paid by you will be forfeited.

I have, &c.,  
LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,  
(For the Under Secretary).

## No. 3.

MR. J. MARTIN TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 13 August, 1872.

SIR,

No. 2 received at  
10<sup>52</sup>a.m., 13/8/72.

I have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to me in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated 13th August, 1872, I have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working tin, viz. :—

M. L., 11,296. 25 acres, county of Georgiana, parish of Dunleary, situated about 2 miles from Junction Milburn Creek, running south from a tree branded J.O.C., about three-quarters of a mile in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of a block of 1,000 acres, charted as village reserve in the Parish of Dunleary District.

I have, &c.,  
J. MARTIN,  
per A. F. TOOTH.

## No. 4.

MR. J. MARTIN TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 13 August, 1872.

SIR,

No. 2 received at  
10<sup>52</sup>a.m., 13/8/72.

I have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to me in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated 13th August, I have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working tin, viz. :—

M. L., 11,297. 25 acres, county of Georgiana, parish of Dunleary, situated about 2 miles from Junction Milburn Creek, running north from a tree branded J.O.C., about three-quarters of a mile in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of a block of 1,000 acres, charted as village reserve, in the Parish of Dunleary District.

I have, &c.,  
JOSEPH MARTIN,  
per A. F. TOOTH.

No. 5.

5

## No. 5.

MR. J. MARTIN TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 13 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to me in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated 13th August, 1872, I have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working tin, viz. :—

M.L., 11,298. 25 acres, county of Georgiana, parish of Dunleary, situated on a road leading from the junction of Milburn Creek with the Lachlan, and situated about half a mile in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of No. 2 Block, 1,000 acres, formerly granted by virtue of a pre-emption to Mrs. Bridget Markham.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOSEPH MARTIN,  
per A. F. TOOTH.

## No. 6.

MR. J. MARTIN TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 13 August, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to me in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated 13th August, 1872, I have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working tin, viz. :—

M. L., 11,299. 25 acres, county of Georgiana, parish of Dunleary, situated about half a mile in an easterly direction from the north-west corner of No. 2 Block, 1,000 acres, formerly granted by virtue of a pre-emption to Mrs. Bridget Markham, and on a road or track leading from the junction of Milburn Creek with the Lachlan and Carcoar, box-tree branded W District of Carcoar.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. F. TOOTH,  
pro JOSEPH MARTIN.

## No. 7.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO MR. DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER.

Form G.—Mineral Lease No. 11,296-9.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 26 August, 1872.

SIR,

Application having been received on the 13th August, at 10:52 o'clock, from Joseph Martin, No. 1. to lease for mineral purposes 100 acres of land, in four blocks, in the parish of Dunleary, descriptions of which are annexed, I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for in the form prescribed for conditional purchase if unobjectionable.

I am, &amp;c.,

J. S. ADAM,  
(For S. G.)

*Description.*

11,296.

25 acres. Parish of Dunleary, situated about 2 miles from junction Williams Creek, running north from a tree branded J.O.C, about three-quarters of a mile in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of a block of 1,000 acres charted as village reserve in the parish of Dunleary District.

11,297.

25 acres. Same description as above.

11,298.

25 acres. County of Georgiana, parish of Dunleary, on a road leading from the junction of Williams Creek with the Lachlan, and situated about half a mile in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of No. 2 Block, 1,000 acres, formerly granted by virtue of a pre-emption to Mrs. Bridget Markham.

11,299.

25 acres. County of Georgiana, parish of Dunleary, situated about half a mile in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of No. 2 Block, 1,000 acres, formerly granted by virtue of a pre-emption to Mrs. Bridget Markham, and on a road or track leading from the junction of Williams Creek with the Lachlan and Carcoar, box-tree branded W. District Carcoar.

Transferred to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Machattie. E. FISHER, D.S. B.C., 28 August, 1872.

No. 8.

## No. 8.

MESSRS. CRANE, BENNETT, BAKER, AND THORN, to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 3 September, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to enclose a receipt for the sum of ten pounds (£10), which we have deposited in the Colonial Treasury, as the first year's rent for a portion of 40 acres, which we are desirous of leasing under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act; and we request that we may be favoured with the necessary authority to enable us to select the area specified, for the purpose of working minerals other than gold.

We have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM CRANE.  
CHARLES BENNETT.  
EZEKIEL ALEXANDER BAKER.  
GEORGE SAMUEL THORN,  
*per* CHARLES BENNETT.

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales.

No. 15,219.

[The Treasury,  
3 September, 1872.]

RECEIVED from Wm. Crane, C. Bennett, E. A. Baker, Geo. S. Thorne, the sum of ten pounds sterling, deposit on application for authority to select 40 acres for mineral purposes, in one block.

W. NEWCOMBE,  
*pro* Treasurer.

£10 0 0

Entd. S.C.

## No. 9.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MESSRS. CRANE, BENNETT, BAKER, AND THORN.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 3 September, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the request contained in your application of the 3rd instant, I am instructed by the Secretary for Lands to convey to you authority to select, within twelve months from this date, 40 acres from any available Crown Lands, for the purpose of working mineral purposes other than gold, subject of course to all prior claims, and to all the conditions of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, and the Regulations founded thereon.

2. If no unobjectionable selection be reported to this Department within twelve months from this date, the present authority will be considered obsolete, and the first year's rent already paid by you will be forfeited.

I have, &amp;c.,

LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,  
(For the Under Secretary.)

## No. 10.

MESSRS. CRANE AND PARTY to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 3 September, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to us in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated 3rd September, 1872, we have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working silver and copper, viz. :—

40 acres, county of \_\_\_\_\_, parish of \_\_\_\_\_, situated on a hill at the back of the Bald Hill, which lies about half a mile from the head of Markham's Creek, distant from the town of Cowra some 20 miles. The above land desired to be leased is in close proximity to a mineral lease applied for recently by Messrs. Jordon, West, and J. J. Ash, and is distant about 3½ miles from Spring Vale, and 3 miles from Milburn Creek, which empties in the Lachlan River.

We have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM CRANE.  
CHARLES BENNETT.  
EZEKIEL ALEXANDER BAKER.  
GEORGE SAMUEL THORN,  
*per* CHARLES BENNETT.

## No. 11.

MR. G. S. THORN to MR. WHITTY.

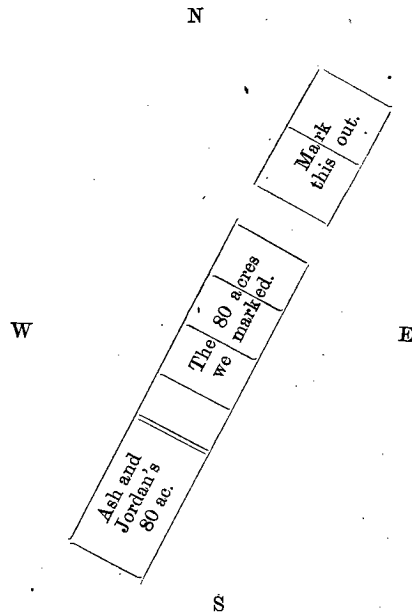
Grenfell, Wednesday,  
4 September, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

I write according to promise. Mr. Baker will be home on Friday or Saturday. He leaves word that he will start with me to your place on Monday, at which time you can have the agreements altered. I hope you have been at work at the Currajong cattle camp, and done what I told you. I hope  
your

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your brother John has been constant on the Bald Hill, Markham's Creek. Tell him that we have taken 40 acres more, and tell him to mark out 40 acres more, besides the 80 we have already. Tell him to mark out the 40 acres north on the lode, and close up to the end of our 80 acres on the Bald Hill, Markham's Creek, just according to the plan below:—



Tell him I hope he has put the pegs right, so as to make sure of having the lode in our ground all the way. I hope you have managed to trace the lode and found something fresh. I have nothing more to say until I come down on Monday.

Yours respectfully,  
G. S. THORN.

No. 12.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER.

Form G.—Mineral Lease No. 12,988.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 9 September, 1872.

SIR,

Application having been received on the 3rd September, at 2:17 o'clock, from Wm. Crane, No. 8. C. Bennett, E. A. Baker, Geo. S. Thorn to lease for mineral purposes 40 acres of land, in the parish of , a description of which is annexed, I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for, in the form prescribed for conditional purchase, if unobjectionable.

I am, &c.,  
J. S. ADAM,  
(For Sur. Gl.)

*Description.*

12,988.

40 acres. Situated on a hill at the back of the Bald Hill, which lies about half a mile from the head of Markham's Creek, distant from the town of Cowra some 20 miles. The above land desired to be leased is in close proximity to a mineral lease applied for recently by Messrs. Jordan, West, and J. J. Ash, and is distant about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Spring Vale and 3 miles from Milburn Creek, which empties into the Lachlan River.

The land applied for is not stated as having been marked, and there is no such description as having a marked tree in centre; and the boundaries, as marked, show the tree spoken of in Thorn's affidavit as near the northern boundary, as shown in my tracing.—E.F.

No. 13.

MESSRS. E. A. BAKER, ESQ., M.L.A., AND G. S. THORN, to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 17 September, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a receipt for the sum of £10, which I have deposited in the Colonial Treasury, as the first year's rent for one portion of 40 acres, which I am desirous of leasing under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act; and I request that I may be favoured with the necessary authority to enable me to select the area specified for the purpose of working for copper.

I have, &c.,  
M. FITZPATRICK,  
(For EZEKIEL ALEXANDER BAKER and  
GEORGE SAMUEL THORN.)

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales.

No. 16,369.

The Treasury, 17 September, 1872.

RECEIVED from E. A. Baker and Geo. S. Thorn the sum of £10 sterling, for deposit on application for authority to select 40 acres, in one block of 40 acres, for mineral purposes.

W. NEWCOMBE,  
pro Treasurer.

£10.

## No. 14.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to E. A. BAKER, Esq., M.L.A., AND MR. G. S. THORN.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 17 September, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the request contained in your application of the 17th instant, I am instructed by the Secretary for Lands to convey to you authority to select, within twelve months from this date, 40 acres from any available Crown Lands, for the purpose of working copper, subject, of course, to all prior claims, and to all the conditions of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, and the Regulations founded thereon.

2. If no unobjectionable selection be reported to this department within twelve months from this date, the present authority will be considered obsolete, and the first year's rent already paid by you will be forfeited.

I have, &c.,  
LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,  
(For the Under Secretary).

## No. 15.

E. A. BAKER, Esq., M.L.A., AND MR. G. S. THORN, to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

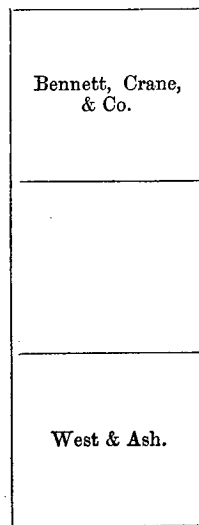
Sydney, 17 September, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to me in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated this day, I have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working copper, viz. :—

40 acres, county of \_\_\_\_\_, parish of \_\_\_\_\_, situated on a hill at the back of the Bald Hill, which is about half a mile from the head of Markham's Creek. Bounded on the north by 40 acres selected on or about the third instant, in the names of Bennett, Crane, and Baker; and on the south by the selection of West and Ash, as per rough sketch.

I have, &c.,  
M. FITZPATRICK,  
(pro E. A. BAKER AND GEO. S. THORN).



## No. 15½.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER.

Form G.—Mineral Lease, No. 13,971.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 24 September, 1872.

SIR,

Application having been received on the 17th instant, at 10:26 o'clock, from Messrs. E. A. Baker and G. S. Thorn, to lease, for mineral purposes, 40 acres of land at the back of Bald Hill, a description of which is annexed, I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for in the form prescribed for conditional purchase, if unobjectionable.

I am, &c.,  
J. S. ADAM,  
(For S.G.)

Description.

*Description.*

13,971.

40 acres. County of \_\_\_\_\_, parish of \_\_\_\_\_, situated on a hill at the back of the Bald Hill, which is about half a mile from the head of Markham's Creek: Bounded on the north by 40 acres, selected on or about the 3rd instant, in the names of Bennett, Crane, and Baker; and on the south by the selection of West and Ash.

## No. 16.

MESSRS. CRANE, BENNETT, AND PARTY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

307, George-street, Sydney,  
2 October, 1872.

SIR,

We beg to inform you that on 3rd September last we applied for a mineral selection of 40 acres, No. 12,988. To our surprise, one Joseph Martin claims the same selection, and is endeavouring to have the same surveyed. We respectfully request that the survey be disallowed until you have decided which are the rightful owners. See No. 8.

We are, &amp;c.,

W. CRANE.  
CHARLES BENNETT.  
E. A. BAKER.  
G. S. THORN,  
*per* CHARLES BENNETT.

## No. 17.

J. WATSON, ESQ., M.L.A., TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 4 October, 1872.

SIR,

I am a shareholder in a mineral selection taken up on 13 August last in the name of Joseph Martin and others, and on same day the land applied for, situate on Milburn Creek near Cowra, was marked off and described as near as we could do so, by marking certain trees with the letters JOC, and W. Subsequently, about a fortnight after, other parties applied for the same land and in our absence some party obliterated our marks. See No. 3.

Mr. Surveyor Machattie in due course received instructions to survey the land applied for by us, and arrived on the ground, but deferred the survey until next day, when he directed our party to be present. We were present on the day named, but Mr. Machattie did not make his appearance. Two days subsequently he arrived on the ground, and intimated to us that other parties having applied for the same ground he could not survey without your instructions, and referred to the fact that our tree-marks had been obliterated, and that our description was not quite in accordance with the land we sought.

We were the first applicants for the land. We were on the land the same day we applied for it, and marked it out by certain marks on trees already described; and in support of this I enclose a declaration made by the party who marked off the land. Other and subsequent applicants for the same land now wish to deprive us of our *first* rights. I shall therefore be glad if you will, on a perusal of the papers, give instructions to Mr. Surveyor Machattie to survey the land we applied for, and which we will point out to him, by virtue of our *first* right, with as little delay as possible. See A.

I am, &amp;c.,

JAMES WATSON.

I enclose a report I have received from two shareholders in the land referred to. See B.

It is obvious from this statement and the accompanying documents that Martin and others are entitled to the land applied for and selected by them. Mr. Machattie should be instructed to survey the land for the selectors of mineral land above referred to.—J.S.F., 5/10/72.

Parties should be informed and Surveyor instructed.—16/10/72. Written by Mr. Thompson.

## [Enclosures.]

## A.

## Declaration.

I, JOSEPH MARTIN, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the four blocks of land I asked Surveyor Machattie to survey for myself and party on 30th September is the land I leased from the Minister for Lands on the 13th August, 1872.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Declared before me, at Burrowa, this }  
2nd day of October, 1872,—

W. H. SCOTT, J.P.

## B.

Messrs. Martin and Scott to James Watson, Esq., M.L.A.

Burrowa, 1 October, 1872.

Sir,

We respectfully desire to bring under your notice the following facts in reference to the lease taken up by us, Joseph Martin and party. On the 13th August, 1872, the said lease, consisting of four blocks of 25 acres each, and situated near Milburn Creek, in the Carcoar District. The selection of the above land was reported at the Office of the Minister for Lands, Sydney, on the 13th August, at 10:52 a.m. On the said selection two trees were marked, one with the letters JOC, and the other, W. This was deemed sufficient for the purpose until the land was duly surveyed, but on subsequently visiting the locality we discovered that all our marks had been removed from the trees in question, for the purpose of throwing some doubt upon the accuracy of our description of the land. We have since ascertained, in presence of Mr. Machattie, the surveyor, and several others—in fact it was admitted by Mr. Markham—that a person named Jordon, who also claimed the land as his property, had cut out the marks placed by us in the trees referred to. We



We particularly wish to direct attention to the conduct of the Government Surveyor, Mr. Machattie, in regard to our mineral selection on the 25th September, 1872. Mr. Joseph Martin had a conversation with Mr. Machattie at the residence of a man named Jordan, the claimant to the land previously mentioned. On that occasion Mr. Machattie stated that he had received instructions to survey certain areas applied for by Mr. Joseph Martin, but that he would not be able to do so until the following day, and requested Mr. Martin to be there on the ground in order to show him the point of commencement. Mr. J. Martin kept the appointment punctually on the following day, and continued on the ground until the 30th September, during which time Mr. Machattie never put in an appearance. On the 30th September Mr. Machattie arrived on the ground, and then professed his willingness to survey the land, but subsequently stated that he would have to wait for Mr. West, who he stated had an interest in the land. There were then about forty persons on the ground, most of whom stated that they had applied for the land; but despite their assertions, I believe they were merely striving to deter us from pushing our claim to the land referred to. The fact that the marks made by us upon the trees had been removed by opposing claimants, together with the indisposition manifested by the Surveyor to comply with the instructions he admitted to have received from the Lands Office in Sydney, afford convincing evidence that we are not likely to obtain justice unless you press our just claim upon the authorities in Sydney. Point out the injustice to which the conduct of the Surveyor would subject us, unless he receive a check from his superior, and advocate to the utmost of your ability our right to have the land, in accordance with our priority of application and actual possession since the date of selection.

We might inform you that the Surveyor, Mr. Machattie, acknowledged having received the sum of six pounds from Mr. Ashe, the banker, of Carcoar, one of the claimants to the land, to defray his expenses while engaged in the survey of the land to which we lay claim.

Signed on behalf of the shareholders in Joseph Martin and party's lease of 100 acres, at Milburn Creek,—

JOSEPH MARTIN.  
WILLIAM SCOTT.

### No. 18.

E. A. BAKER, ESQ., M.L.A., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Cumbermurrah River, near Murrumburrah,  
4 October, 1872.

SIR,

Missing.

I wrote to you a short time since stating that 40 acres of land (mineral lease) situated in the Carcoar and Cowra districts, and applied for by me and others in the beginning of last month, was disputed, and I now find that our right is questioned by two distinct parties, namely,—Martin & party, and Neville & party. The fact is, we have undoubtedly a most valuable mine, and these two parties are trying in all sorts of ways to get this ground from us.

I am informed that Mr. Machattie, the Surveyor, has inspected the ground, and heard the statements from all parties, and that in his opinion, as indeed it is evident to any one who investigates the matter, that Martin & party are entirely out of the affair by their own description. The dispute is in reality between us and Neville & party.

Being away from Grenfell, and therefore unable at the present time to lay all the particulars before you, I must ask you to be good enough to refrain from coming to any decision as to the ownership of the lease in question, till I lay before you full documentary evidence of our position.

I hope to be in Sydney in about three weeks time, and shall then, if you will permit me, place before you in writing all particulars and evidence showing that in point of time as regards our application we are before Neville, and that in point of possession and description our position is unassailable.

If the opposing parties will also place their case before you in writing, it will be for you to decide as to who shall have the ground. I can only say that, as far as I am concerned, I shall be quite willing to abide by that decision, whatever it may be. All I ask for at the present time is that you will delay entering into the merits of the case till I am in a position to lay particulars as to my right fully before you.

I am, &c.,

E. A. BAKER.

### No. 19.

THE CROWN LANDS AGENT, CARCOAR, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Crown Lands Office,  
Carcoar, 8 October, 1872.

SIR,

See No. 43.

With reference to the application made by Richard Neville and others for a conditional purchase for mining purposes (No. 60, of 19th September last), the description should read—in a *northerly direction* from Markham and West's copper lease, instead of *southerly*.

I have, &c.,

E. J. C. NORTH, L.A.

It is recommended the amendment may be allowed, provided the land is vacant Crown land and open to conditional purchase.—W.B.

Approved.—J.S.F., 4/11/72.

### No. 20.

TELEGRAM from E. A. BAKER, ESQ., M.L.A., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 9 October, 1872.

See No. 18.

REFERRING to my letter, will you send telegram paid here, saying if Minister will defer decision as to 40 acre copper as requested.

Telegram that the Minister decided in Martin's favour on the 5th instant, four days prior to the date of applicant's telegram.—14/10/72.—(Written by Mr. Thompson.) The decision does not appear to have been communicated to the parties yet.—W.W.S.

No. 21.

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## No. 21.

TELEGRAM FROM THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO E. A. BAKER, ESQ., M.L.A.

15 October, 1872.

THE MINISTER for Lands decided in favour of Martin and party four days prior to the receipt of your No. 20. telegram of the 9th instant.

## No. 22.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MACHATTIE TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Camp, Wood's Flat,

17 October, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor most respectfully to furnish my report on J. Martin's application for mineral No. 1. lease No. 72/16,664-7, applied for at 10:52 o'clock on the 13th August.

I have now the honor also to furnish sketch\* showing the relative position of land claimed by \*Appendix A. Messrs. West & Co., Thorn & Co., and R. Neville & Co.

Mr. Martin claims portions 1, 2, 3 (*vide* sketch), which I am of opinion is not the land described in his application. In the first part of his description he states two 25-acre blocks, situated about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of the v. r. running north from a tree marked J.O.C.

Now, by measurement this tree is distant in an easterly direction 57 chains, only 3 chains less than the  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile.

A small shaft has been sunk close to this tree (position of tree and shaft shown in sketch).

In virtue of the first part of J. Martin's description he now claims the portion No. 3 on sketch, which is distant one mile and a half in a north-easterly direction from the north-east corner of v. r.

In the second part of J. Martin's description he applies for two 25-acre blocks, situated about half a mile in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of a pre-lease held by Mrs. Markham, and on the road leading from the junction of Milburn Creek with the Lachlan to Carcoar, at a box-tree marked W.

Now, by measurement this tree is distant about 30 chains in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of Mr. Markham's pre-lease, and on the road spoken of (position of tree and shaft shown on sketch).

In virtue of this part of the description Mr. Martin now claims block No. 1 in sketch, which is distant one mile and a quarter from his starting point.

I am of opinion that, in reference to sketch and Mr. Martin's description, it will be plainly seen that the ground applied for by Mr. Martin is that shown in red in sketch.

I would add that Messrs. Jordan & Co. have been in possession of block No. 3, and have worked it continuously since they discovered it.

A dispute has arisen between Messrs. Thorn & Co. and Messrs. R. Neville & Co. as to ownership of No. 1 on sketch.

Messrs. Thorn & Co. applied for a lease of 40 acres in close proximity to Jordon & Co's. lease of 80 acres, No. 3 on sketch, subsequently a large lode was discovered in No. 1 Block, and applied for by R. Neville & Co.

Now Mr. Whitty, who is a shareholder with Mr. Thorn, states that the ground he and Thorn marked out is that shown in sketch as No. 2 Block, which I may state is further corroborated by Mr. Thorn himself, in a letter written the day after they selected the land in Sydney.

Mr. Thorn's letter showing the position of ground marked out by him and Whitty enclosed.

Mr. Thorn now wishes to include No. 1, the portion pegged out by R. Neville & Co., but I think it will be determined, after referring to Mr. Thorn's letter and sketch, that he is not entitled to the ground marked out by Neville & Co.

I would add that Neville & Co. are now working and in possession of No. 1, and have been continuously since the date of their application.

I would respectfully request that this may receive your earliest attention, as I am now camped in the neighbourhood. It is a very mountainous country, and very tedious and difficult travelling in and out with my equipment.

I have, &amp;c.,

R. R. MACHATTIE,

Licensed Surveyor.

## No. 23.

E. A. BAKER, ESQ., M.L.A., TO THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

Grenfell, 21 October, 1872.

SIR,

I am in receipt of a communication from the Under Secretary, in which he states that, as See No. 21. regards the dispute respecting a lease to certain copper land in the Cowra district, you have decided in favour of Martin and party. I beg to submit to you that the right to the lease of this land is disputed by Martin and party, by myself and party, and by Neville and party.

I conclude that, in deciding that Martin and party shall have the lease of land they ask for, you intend they shall have the land as described by them in their application of the 13th, or about the 13th August. I shall be able to show most conclusively, when I wait upon you in a few days time, that the description as sent in by Martin and party gives them land a long distance from that I claim, as indeed is shown by the survey and plan made by Mr. Machattie, your own surveyor. The dispute in reality lies between Neville and party and myself; for Martin, though trying to make out that he can claim the land I am applying for, is entirely put out of the possibility of owning the ground, by his own clear and explicit description.

I

I shall do myself the honor of waiting on you shortly with full particulars and plans respecting the dispute about the land claimed by myself and party.

I am, &c.,  
E. A. BAKER.

Report expected in two or three weeks.—J.S.F.

A decision was given that Martin was entitled to the land applied for by him on the 5/10/72, but a dispute has arisen as to the position of the land. Mr. Machattie has reported that Martin's description places his land in one position while Martin claims it in another. The matter in dispute is a question of survey. Mr. Fisher has been requested to define the position of the land and report thereon. Until a report is received no decision can be arrived at.—J.S.F., 3/12/72.

Memo.—Mr. Baker knows what is going on, and need not be further informed at present.

No. 24.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO J. WATSON, ESQ., M.L.A.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 22 October, 1872.

SIR,

No. 17.  
M.L. 11,296 to 9.

Referring to your letter of 4th instant, respecting certain mineral leases on Milburn Creek, near Cowra, in dispute between Messrs. Crane, Bennett, Baker, and Thorn, and Mr. Joseph Martin and party, I am directed to inform you that the Minister for Lands, upon the statements produced, has been pleased to decide that Mr. Joseph Martin and party are entitled to the land applied for and selected by them.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 25.

MR. J. MARTIN TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 13 November, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring the following facts under your notice, with a hope that you will cause inquiry to be made into the matter.

On the 13th August last I applied for permission to, and did take up and select four blocks of 25 acres each of mineral land situate near Milburn Creek, in the district of Cowra, and in my application for authority to select said lands I described same with certain boundaries and distances from certain points as near as I could without measurement, but more particularly described by certain trees which I marked with the letters JOC and W respectively; I marked the land off, and from the above date have been constantly and continuously on the said ground working and tracing a lode of copper thereon.

Subsequent to my taking up the said selection other parties, on or about 27th August, applied for permission to take up land in the vicinity of my selection, and now claim mine, and during my absence obliterated and erased my marks or letters from the trees as above described, and made similar marks or letters on other trees a considerable distance from the land referred to.

After some time Mr. Surveyor Machattie arrived on the ground with, as he said, instructions to survey my selections, and requested me to be there on the following day. On the next day I attended, but Mr. Machattie did not attend next day I also attended on the ground, but Mr. Machattie did not put in an appearance. On the following day I saw Mr. Machattie and complained, when he informed me that there were other applications for the same land, and he could not survey it without your instructions. During the time of Mr. Machattie's first arrival and my last interview he had been staying at the house of a Mr. West, one of the parties now claiming the land as against me.

Now, sir, referring to the foregoing, and also to Mr. Machattie's report on my application, and the plan attached, which you were pleased to allow me to inspect,—I have to complain of Mr. Machattie's conduct and actions as being very partial, and his report not in accordance with the facts, and also to his excluding facts from his said report which he knew of his own knowledge, and which would have materially assisted you in arriving at a decision, and would have incontestably proved that I am entitled to the land I claim, not only by priority of application, but also being continually in possession since the said 13th day of August.

Mr. Machattie states that the land I now claim is not the same as described in my application. I gave the description in my application as near as I could without measurement from certain points; but sir, even admitting I was not correct in my distances, the fact of my marking the trees as described, and continually working the land ever since, should at once convince any impartial person that the land I now claim is the land I originally took up and applied for. Mr. Machattie when he came on the ground referred to my marks on trees in the application did not appear, when it was proved before him on inquiry, and admitted by one of the parties now claiming my land, that he had obliterated said marks, yet sir, notwithstanding this circumstance, Mr. Machattie, although well knowing it, excludes all mention of it from his report to you, and by his report and plan wants to give the land I took up from the first to other parties (the very parties who obliterated my marks), and place my selection some distance away, where it would be worthless. Mr. Machattie states in his report that the parties who now claim my land, and to whom he wishes to give it, have been continuously working on it since they first took it up. How, sir, does he know this, when he has only been on the ground twice? This shows his partiality, if nothing else were forthcoming. Mr. Machattie says nothing about the description in the application of those claiming my land, but at once wishes to survey for them, as pointed out, and place my selection where I never took it up, and where I never intended it should be.

Seeing therefore, sir, and without desiring to trouble you further, that I took up the land on the 13th August, and that I there and then described it as near as I could, but more particularly by certain marks and letters, which these now claiming admit to have obliterated—that I have been continuously at work

on

on the land ever since—that I was the first applicant for said land,—I pray that you will order Mr. Surveyor Machattie to survey my selection for me, which I will point out to him (notwithstanding that it may not be exactly in accordance with my application so far as measurements are concerned), and which I have been constantly and continuously at work upon since the said 13th day of August last; and in the event of your not being able, from the facts now before you, to comply with my application, then I have to request that you will give instructions that a Licensed Surveyor from your department (as from Mr. Surveyor Machattie's partiality in favour of these claiming the land as against me I cannot get justice from him) may be ordered to attend and make inquiries into the matters and statements herein, which I have no fear in stating will be borne out.

Craving your early attention and consideration,—

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH MARTIN, JUNR.

P.S.—Although the selections are in my name, others are interested with me. Permit me to refer you to a letter from Mr. Watson in reference to this matter addressed to you, dated October 4th, and your reply of October 22nd, wherein you decide that I am entitled to the land I applied for, and not Messrs. Crane, Bennett, Baker, and Thorn. See No. 17.  
See No. 24.

JOSEPH MARTIN, JUNR.

These papers to be returned to Mr. District Surveyor Fisher, with a request that he will himself, if possible, survey the selections according to descriptions, and inquire into the conflicting claims of the parties selecting, and report thereon. If Mr. Fisher cannot perform the survey himself, he will appoint some other surveyor other than Mr. Machattie. To be attended to with as little delay as possible.—J.S.F., 14/11/72.

*Urgent.*—Mr. D.-S. Fisher accordingly.—R. D. FITZGERALD, for Sur. Gen., 14 Nov., /72.

Returned to the Surveyor General, as I cannot visit this locality for the next three weeks, the wet weather having detained me. It appears to me that J. Martin's applications are correctly shown on Mr. Licensed Surveyor Machattie's sketch, as he distinctly states in his application one of them is *on the road* from junction of creek, &c., and he cannot claim to go one mile away from this road, and from the facts of shafts having been sunk near the marked trees it almost amounts to positive proof that these were the portions he selected, and as Jordan & Co. and Neville & Co. have sunk shafts, Mr. Martin cannot claim to have been in possession of the land he now wants to secure. However, if still considered necessary, I will drive to the locality from Orange on my return from Burrendong and Ophir.—E. FISHER, B.C., 22 Nov., 1872, Wellington.

The Honorable the Minister for Lands has seen this report, and requires that the District Surveyor examine on the ground and report, or if necessary re-survey. Mr. District Surveyor Fisher is therefore requested as soon as possible to carry out the original instructions of the Minister.—R. D. FITZGERALD, for Sur. Gen., 29 Nov., /72.

#### No. 26.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MACHATTIE TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Bathurst, 16 December, 1872.

James Martin—mineral lease, No. one (1), six (6), six (6), six (6), four (4), to seven (7), west; and Jordan—lease No. one, eight, five, five, two; Richard Neville, Thomas Neville, James Lynch, Robert Martin—mineral selection forty acres, selected Carcoar Land Office, 19th September.

#### No. 27.

MR. DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER TO MR. WILLIAM SCOTT.

Spring Vale,  
-19 December, 1872.

SIR,

Having been instructed by the Honorable the Minister for Lands to report as to the conflicting claims for leases, parish of Dunleary, county of Bathurst, between Messrs. Martin & Co., Thorn & Co., Jordan & Co., and Neville & Co., and as I am given to understand you are a partner in the party of Martin & Co., I have the honor to request you will meet me on the ground to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to point out the trees which you claim as those mentioned in Mr. Martin's description, and furnish any evidence possible as to who marked such trees and the date when they were marked. I would have sent word to Mr. Martin, but he states in his letter that he was in possession of the ground since the date of selection, from which I inferred either he or one of his partners were living on the spot. I was also so ill as to be unable to state the exact day when I could visit the land, and only received permission from my medical adviser to start on last Wednesday, and as the case was stated to be urgent I came on as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,  
EDWARD FISHER,  
District Surveyor.

[Statement annexed to No. 27.]

On the 19th instant, I with Surveyor Blakeney arrived at the mines near Milburn Creek shortly after Messrs. Fisher and Machattie arrived, and at 9.30 p.m. that evening I received this note, and not knowing very well the descriptions given by Joseph Martin, I requested Mr. Fisher to allow me one day for the purpose of giving J. Martin notice to attend the inquiry, which was refused by him.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

No. 28.

## No. 28.

MESSRS. R. NEVILLE AND PARTY TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Milburn Creek,  
20 December, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to state, and are prepared to make an affidavit that we have been in continuous possession of the copper lease that is now disputed by Martin & Co., and Baker, Thorn, & Co., since the day of our selecting same, and have been continuously at work in sinking shafts and otherwise prospecting the ground.

And we furthermore beg to state that we have never received any notice (from either Martin & Co. or Thorn, Baker, & Co., although they have many times been on our ground and seen us at work) to leave off working our ground, nor up to the date of Mr. Surveyor Machattie coming here did they lay any claim to the ground.

We have, &amp;c.,

RICHARD NEVILLE.  
THOMAS NEVILLE.  
JAMES LYNCH.  
R. MARTIN.

## No. 29.

MR. DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Bathurst, 24 December, 1872.

SIR,

In connection with your instructions of 14th November and 29th November, transmitting applications from Messrs. J. Martin and party—West, Jordan, and party—Crane, Thorn, and party—and Neville and party, for certain mineral leases in the parish of Dunleary, county of Bathurst; also Mr. Licensed Surveyor Machattie's sketch, showing position of the land applied for, with his report on same, and asking me to re-survey and forward a further report on certain statements made by Mr. J. Martin in reference to such report,—I have the honor to forward herewith a plan\* showing from a re-survey the position of the land applied for, and the various trees marked by applicants, from which you will perceive that my plan coincides with Mr. Machattie's sketch. I would also respectfully forward my report on the statements made by Mr. Martin in his letter of 13th November last, which statements I do not see how Mr. Martin can substantiate.

I would first state that I was disappointed at not meeting any of Messrs. Martin and Co.'s party on the ground, as from what was stated in Mr. Martin's letter, I understood he was living there; further, one of his partners, Mr. William Scott, was on the land on the 19th instant with a private surveyor, and I sent him a note on Thursday evening, 19th instant, requesting him to meet me on the ground on Friday forenoon, 20th instant, at 9 o'clock, to point out the position of the land they claimed.

Mr. W. Scott called on me at half-past 11 o'clock on Thursday night after I had retired to rest, and asked me to postpone my visit to the ground until Saturday, as he said he had no proof ready as to who marked the trees they claimed to commence from, nor when they were marked. I pointed out to him the unreasonableness of his coming to disturb me at that time, as I was not well, being under medical treatment, and that if he was on the ground at 9 o'clock next morning I would be glad to see him, as I wished some one connected with Martin & Co. to be present while I was surveying and holding the inquiry, and that if he could not prove who marked the trees, he could give me the same information as he had that day given to the private surveyor who had made some survey at their request.

Mr. Scott further stated he could give me no information as to who had marked the trees referred to in Mr. Martin's application for lease, and that the terms used in Mr. Martin's letter of 13th November were not to be taken, as stating that he (J. Martin) had marked the trees himself. Also, I understood him to say he was confident of this, as he (Scott) had composed the letter from Martin to the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

That Martin & Co. had two men working on the land prior to the 27th August, 1872; that he was aware John O'Connor, as partner in Martin & Co., had claimed the land selected by Messrs. West, Jordan, & Co. as his, and that neither he nor Martin, although present, had contradicted O'Connor when making this statement.

That J. O'C. on marked trees were for initials of John O'Connor.

I again asked him to meet me on the land at 9 o'clock on Friday morning to point out the land claimed by Martin & Co. in right of their application of 13th August, reminding him that in their description they state the trees were then marked, and telling him that if there was any further evidence they (Martin & Co.) wished brought forward relative to who marked the trees and when they were marked, they could send the same in writing to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, or to myself at Bathurst.

When Mr. Scott was leaving he stated that he did not know whether he would attend or not. Neither did he nor Mr. F. Leary—who also claims to be a partner, and was aware of my presence—attend to give me the slightest help or information.

Messrs. J. N. Jordan, J. Markham, Charles and William Green, Daniel O'Brien, junr., Patrick Jordan, and R. J. Curling, state they can prove that J. O'C. was on the box-tree at Razorback; also, a notice that John O'Connor, George Frost, and J. Martin had applied to lease the land for mineral purposes other than gold, was on that tree from the 6th to the 22nd August last.

Charles Green, William Green, and Daniel O'Brien state they are not in any way connected with any of the leases.

C. and W. Green state they saw O'Connor marking the J. O'C. on box-tree at Razorback. He said he had leased the land on which he had sunk a small shaft on what was supposed to be the indications of a copper lode.

William

See No. 25.

\*Appendix B.

See No. 25.

No. 27.

Station A on  
plan.

William Rosewarren, living on Lachlan River, stated to J. N. Jordan and to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Machattie, that O'Connor and party had, on account of his having some mining experience, brought him to look at the shafts at the J. O'C. tree at Razorback, as well as at the W. tree near north-east corner of No. 2 Block (1,000 ac. pre-lease, Mrs. Markham), to give his advice as to the best way to commence working the lodes, offering him one-seventh share in such leases if he would work in them, and stating that they (O'Connor, Martin, & Co.) had leased the land. Station A.  
Station B.

John N. Jordan states he saw John O'Connor mark the J. O'C. tree on his (Jordan's) claim on 27th August, and in presence of Jas. Markham he defaced this mark on 28th August. The letters were cut with a knife on the bark only of this tree, whereas on the tree originally marked at Razorback they were cut into the wood. That he was at work on one of the shafts on his land on the 29th August, when O'Connor came up and claimed the land as leased by him. That on the 10th September, O'Connor, J. Martin, junr., and W. Scott, came to the Jordans when the latter were working in their old shaft, and O'Connor then claimed the land as his lease in the presence of the others. That J. Martin, junr., first claimed the land as his lease when Mr. Machattie came on the ground to survey it about 24th September, stating he had marked both the J. O'C. tree and the W. tree, and pointing them out. Station C.  
Station C.  
Station C.  
Station C.

That no one had done any work on this 80 acres up to that date but Jordan and party, nor had any one been in possession of the land but that party up to that date.

That on the 25th November, Mr. W. Scott put two men to work on the land claimed by West, Jordan, & Co., as their 80 acres, and up to that date no one on behalf of Messrs. Martin & Co. appears to have in any way taken possession of this land or worked it. Station C.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Machattie also states he asked Martin & Co. to point out any work they had done on this land, and they could show him no sign of any work done, or anything to signify they had been in possession of the land up to the 24th September.

The foregoing evidence is, I consider, conclusive that the box-tree marked J. O'C., prior to 13th August, and to which reference is made in J. Martin's application of that date to lease two 25-acre portions is the box-tree in Razorback, and that the tree now claimed by J. Martin, junr., on Jordan & Co's land, as the one to which he referred in his application, was not marked prior to the date of such application, and therefore not the one to which he referred; also, there is no proof of his having been in any way in possession of any of the land claimed by Jordan & Co. Station A.  
Station C.

As regards Martin's statement that it was proved before Mr. Licensed Surveyor Machattie that a box-tree had been marked J. O'C., near top of hill on the land now claimed by West, Jordan, & Co., and that Mr. Machattie would not mark out his (Martin's) ground from such tree, he has omitted to state that when J. N. Jordan made this statement he first said he had seen J. O'Connor mark such tree on 27th August, on which account I consider Mr. Machattie was fully justified in not marking his land (Martin's) at this place. Station C.  
Station C.

John N. Jordan, N. Jordan, and J. Markham, state there was no mark whatever on this box-tree (which is the only one within a radius of two chains and therefore a very conspicuous tree) up to the 24th August last, on which day they posted on it a notice of their intention to apply for a lease of the land they now occupy.

As regards the box-tree marked W, from which J. Martin, junr., describes two of his applications to commence, there is now a box-tree marked W (cut into the wood), between 28 and 29 chains easterly from north-east corner of No. 2 Block, also a small shaft and some trenching done near this tree. There are signs of a notice having been posted on it, and this tree is on the road from the junction of Milburn Creek to James's Park. Station B.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Machattie states that on the 24th September he saw this marked tree, and on the same day he noticed the apple-tree (not box), which Martin states he marked with a W; that on that date there was no such letter on the apple-tree, but it was then marked TN. Mr. Alfred West, Mr. James Ousty, and Mr. James Lynch, can corroborate this statement, therefore Mr. Martin's assertion that he had previously marked this tree W cannot be true. Messrs. J. N. Jordan and Patk. Jordan also saw TN and Neville's notice that they had applied for this land on this tree. Station B.  
Station D.  
Station D.

Evidence can be brought forward to prove that the W was cut on the box-tree on road about 28 chains east of north-east corner of No. 2 prior to the 13th August, also that notice of application by O'Connor, Martin, & Co., for lease, was on that tree from 6th to 13th August.

I consider the foregoing quite sufficient evidence that Messrs. J. Martin, junr., & Co., have no claim whatever to any of the land occupied by Jordan & Co. and Neville & Co.

Messrs. West, Jordan, & Co., who have expended some £100 in working their land, have never been out of possession of the same since date of selection, and have warned J. Martin, junior, or his representatives, Messrs. W. Scott and F. Leary, not to do any work on this land, as if they did so it was at their (Martin & Co's.) own risk.

Messrs. Crane, Thorn, & Co.'s application of 3rd September is prior to that of Neville & Co., and the former party wish to claim a box-tree on ridge as the centre of their land. No such tree is mentioned in their description, which merely states "in close proximity to a mineral lease of Messrs. Jordan, West, & J. Ashe." No. 8.  
Near Station D

As Neville & Co. have worked their ground continually since date of application, developing the lodes of copper by sinking two shafts, and a large amount of trenching, whereas Messrs. Crane, Thorn, & Co. have only done a few hours' work, near the box-tree above mentioned, and this subsequent to Messrs. Neville & Co.'s occupation of the land, I consider Crane, Thorn, & Co.'s lease should not include any of Messrs. Neville & Co.'s workings, but might extend one chain further north than the box-tree, as shown on my plan.

The following evidence was brought forward, viz. :—Messrs. John and Thomas Whitty, claiming to be partners with Thorn & Co. (see Thorn's letter of 4th Sept. to Mr. Whitty), state they and Thorn marked the small stringy-bark as the south-west corner of an 80-acre lease for themselves, near Messrs. Jordan, Ashe, & Co.'s lease, and afterwards Thorn came back with them to mark only 40 acres. No. 11.

J. N. Jordan states Thorn informed him he had marked out 40 acres with the south boundary near his (Jordan & Co.'s) north boundary. No proof was brought forward to show that Thorn & Co., or any one on their behalf, ever claimed the land Neville & Co. have been working as part of Thorn & Co.'s lease, although Thorn was on the land, and saw Neville & Co. working.

Mr.

Mr. Everitt, claiming to be a partner in Thorn & Co., also attending on behalf of these gentlemen, states they wished to take in some indications of a silver lode on the hill east of Neville & Co., which will be excluded from Thorn & Co.'s land by my proposed subdivision. Mr. Fagan, of Carcoar, has applied for a lease of 20 acres north of Jordan, West, Ashe, & Co., which will include the vacant land, as shown on my plan; and Mr. Everitt, on behalf of Thorn & Co., stated they would take their land as shown on my plan, unless they could take the box-tree as the centre of their land, which claim I consider inadmissible.

No. 11.

Mr. Whitty applies to have his letter of 4th September last, from G. S. Thorn, returned to him as soon as convenient (Thomas Whitty, Post Office, Cowra), such letter being required as corroborating other evidence of his being Mr. Thorn's partner.

I herewith return all papers received, including J. Martin, junior, Crane, Thorn & Co., Jordan, Ashe, & Co., and Neville & Co.'s applications for lease.

I have, &c.,  
EDWARD FISHER,  
D.S.

## No. 30.

## STATUTORY DECLARATION OF W. A. BLACKENEY.

26 December, 1872.

I, WALTER BLACKENEY, of Burrowa, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—I was a Licensed Surveyor under the Government of Victoria for a period of more than eight years, until about three years ago, when I came into this Colony, and have since then been in the constant practice of my profession. At the request of Mr. Joseph Martin and others, applicants for lease for mineral purposes of four blocks of land, of 25 acres each, near village reserve in parish of Dunleary, I have inspected and surveyed four blocks of land, according to the descriptions given in copies of the applications furnished to me by the applicants; and I have prepared a sketch of such survey, which I sign, with reference hereto. This sketch contains a true and accurate description of the positions of these four blocks, according to the applications, and of the relative positions of the marked trees and other points stated in it, and also of the distances of each point from the other.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

W. A. BLACKENEY.

Subscribed and declared at Burrowa, the 26th day }  
of December, A.D. 1872,—before me, }

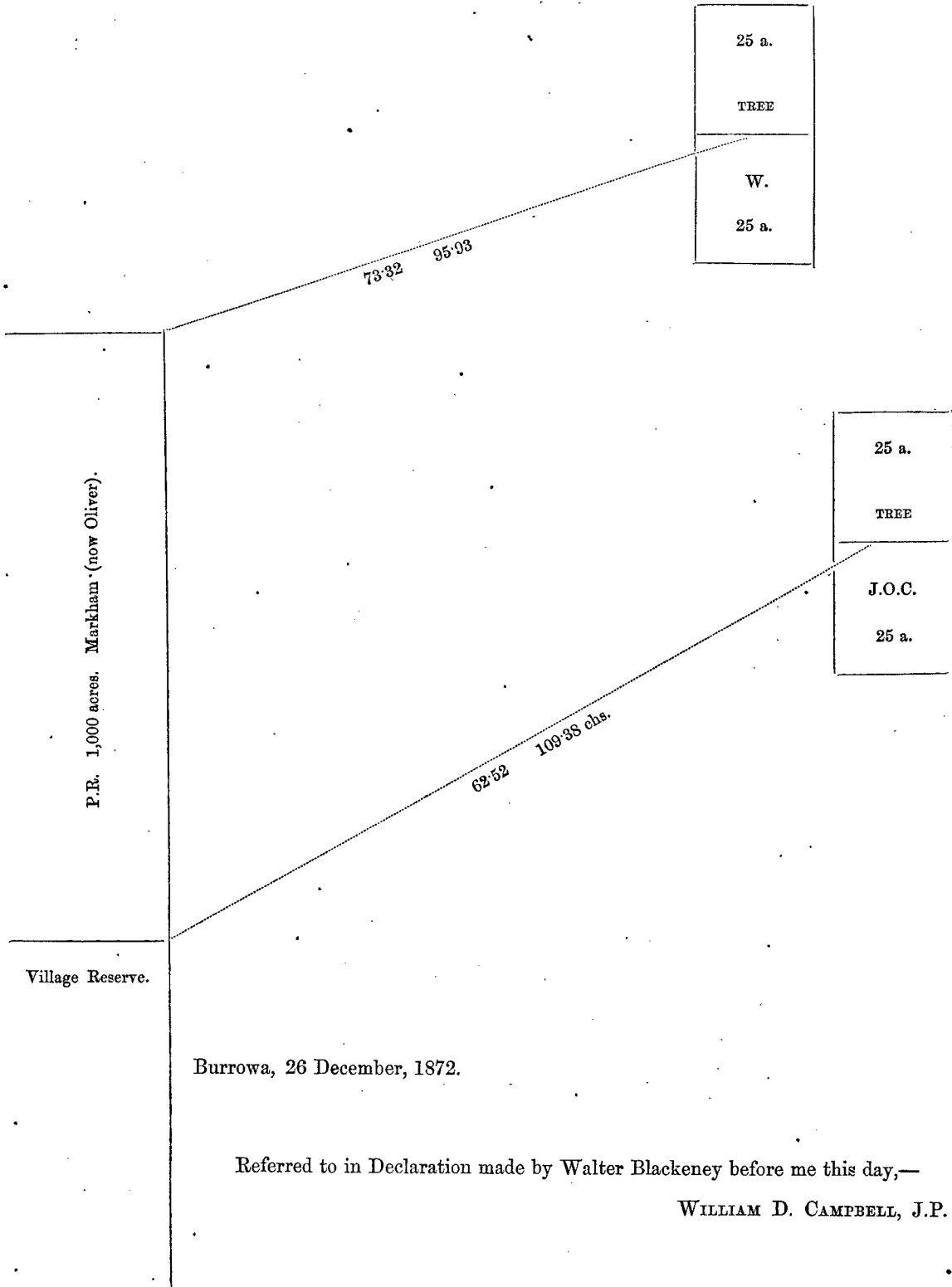
WILLIAM D. CAMPBELL, J.P.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Plan showing position of ground applied for by Jos. Martin and others, under Mining Regulations.

[Scale 20 chains to 1 inch.]



Burrowa, 26 December, 1872.

Referred to in Declaration made by Walter Blackeney before me this day,—

WILLIAM D. CAMPBELL, J.P.

No. 31:

MR. G. S. THORN to E. A. BAKER, Esq., M.L.A.

Grenfell, 1 January, 1873.

DEAR SIR,

Happy new year! I showed Machattie all these trees, except S.E. corner. It was late. He did not come, or he (Machattie) would have seen it.

I never showed Machattie any other trees, neither did I claim any others. I don't know what Whitty showed Machattie.

I need not direct your attention to Machattie leaving the hill out of our ground.

394—C

The



Annexed.  
Appendix C.

The only tree I know of Neville marking is the apple-tree, which he marked long after we marked our ground; so you can put him where you like—you have his descriptions. I have placed the trees on the plan that I marked on the latter end of August, as near as possible, I think; they don't stand at right angles.

I should inquire of Hon. Minister how it is Machattie has not shown the trees, the hole, the hill—all of which I showed him.

You may think it strange at my having marked my trees at such equal distances. The gossan of the lode showed all through the ground, and formed a natural base line for me.

Yours truly,  
G. S. THORN.

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No. 32.

4 January, 1873.

STATEMENT of Messrs. Thorn, Crane, and party's claim to the lease of 40 acres of mineral land in the vicinity of Milburn Creek, near Cowra, the ownership of which is disputed with them by Messrs. Neville and party.

Messrs. Thorn, Crane, and party submit they should be allowed to lease the 40 acres in question for the following reasons:—

Because their application was made prior to the selection made by Neville and party—Thorn's being lodged on the 3rd September, 1872, whereas Neville did not make their conditional mineral purchase till the 19th September, 1872.

Because Thorn and party, as shown by Thorn's statement hereto annexed, prospected the ground previous to the said 3rd of September; that they worked and occupied the said ground at the time of lodging the application for the lease, and worked on the ground after the said application for lease was lodged, till Mr. Machattie, the surveyor, came to survey the land, and the dispute was referred to the Minister.

Because, as corroborating Thorn's statement that he duly marked out the ground in question, Mr. Fisher, the district surveyor, after making an investigation on the spot, shows by his sketch and report that Thorn's ground should take in one of the trees marked by that person (see plan and marked box-tree), thus showing that in his (Mr. Fisher's) opinion, Thorn was entitled to the ground *immediately* around the said marked tree, though, for some reasons difficult to understand, Mr. Fisher seems to think Neville should be allowed to take his 40 acres just to the north of the said box-tree, which tree Thorn marked as his *centre* tree.

Because the description Neville gave at the time he made his conditional purchase on the 19th September shows that at that time he knew nothing of the copper lode on the 40 acres in question, and had no idea of their claiming the land which Thorn then and now claims.

In reference to Neville's description it will be seen that he first applied for his 40 acres on the *south* of West, Jordan, and Ash's 80 acres, and then, some days after, applied to take his land on the north, showing how little he knew at that time of the locality or the copper lode.

Again, by reference to Neville's description, it will be seen that he has applied for his 40 acres in the parish of Bracebridge, whereas, the disputed land, *viz.*, the land claimed by Thorn, is in the parish of Dunleary, and that consequently if Neville has his 40 acres surveyed to him at the place he asks, *viz.*, in the parish of Bracebridge, he will be a long distance away from the land Thorn claims.

It is submitted that all this in the surveyor's report about some letter from Thorn to a man named Whitty, and about some partnership alleged to exist between the said Whitty and Thorn, is entirely irrelevant. If the Minister thinks that any of these statements do bear on the case, Thorn can readily offer such explanations as will satisfy him that they are not true, or, if true, do not in any way show that he (Thorn) is not entitled to possession of the land in question.

In conclusion, it is submitted to the Minister that they (Thorn and party) have shown that they have a clear right to the 40 acres of land in question, and that by the "try on" so to speak, first made by Martin and party and then by Neville and party, they have been put to a great deal of trouble and loss of time and money; and they trust the Minister will decide the matter as quickly as possible, and instruct the surveyor to survey the 40 acres for them, that is, to make the marked box-tree, as shown in Mr. Fisher's plan, the centre of their ground, as they always intended it should be.

THORN, CRANE, AND PARTY.

In giving a statement of Thorn's claim to the land, it is assumed that Martin and party are entirely put out by the surveyor's reports and plans.

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[Enclosure.]

Grenfell, November 1st, 1872.

I, THE undersigned, George Samuel Thorn, of Grenfell, do solemnly declare that, during the latter part of August, 1872, I was on the 40 acres of ground now claimed by me and party, and which ground I hear is also claimed by Messrs. Martin and party and Messrs. Neville and party, and that I prospected the ground for silver and copper at that time, and marked a tree close to a small hole which I sunk at the time, and also marked out roughly the 40 acres—the tree being in the middle.

That I, the said George Samuel Thorn, by my agents and partners, made an application for permission to lease 40 acres of mineral land for mining for silver and copper, on the 3rd September, 1872, giving in the annexed description and reporting on that day that the selection was made.

I also at this time posted up a notice of ownership and re-marked the 40 acres.

That after the said 3rd September, 1872, and not later than the 5th September, 1872, I was again on the 40 acres in question, and tried and tested the said ground until the dispute between me and Martin and Neville took place.

G. S. THORN.

Witness to the signature of G. S. Thorn—E. A. BAKER.

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DESCRIPTION of 40 acres of silver and copper land referred to: 40 acres, county of \_\_\_\_\_, parish of \_\_\_\_\_, situated on the hill at the back of the Bald Hill, which lies about half a mile from the head of Markham's Creek, distant from the town of Cowra some 20 miles. The above land desired to be leased is in close proximity to a mineral lease applied for recently by Messrs. Jordan, West, and Ash, and is distant about 3½ miles from Spring Vale, and 3 miles from Milburn Creek, which empties into the Lachlan River.

No. 33.

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## No. 33.

MESSRS. CRANE AND PARTY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

307, George-street,  
Sydney, 8 January, 1873.

SIR,

I beg to make application for a lease of 40 acres of mineral land, situated in the parish of Dunleary, near Milburn Creek, county of Bathurst, taken up on the 3rd September last, in the joint names of W. Crane, C. Bennett, E. A. Baker, G. S. Thorn.

I am, &amp;c.,

(per CRANE AND PARTY),  
CHARLES BENNETT,  
307, George-street, Sydney.

## No. 34.

MINISTER'S DECISION ON THE CASE.

14 January, 1873.

In my opinion Martin and party are entitled to their selections in the positions indicated and shown on Mr. Fisher's plan, and marked with the letters A and B respectively. Therefore, Martin & Co. have no right whatever to the land claimed by Thorn, West, Neville, and others.

It appears to me that Thorn's selection should have precedence as against the M.C.P. of Neville, because Thorn's occupation and selection was sixteen days prior to the M.C.P. of Neville. Neville's description of M.C.P. of the 19th September places his land in the south of West and Jordan's selections, and quite in an opposite direction to the land now claimed by him, but on the 8th of October he was allowed to amend his description in order to allow of his taking his M.C.P. on the north of Jordan and West's selection, with a proviso that the land was vacant Crown Land and open to C.P. The land on the north was not vacant, but it was in the occupation of Thorn, in right of his selection of the 3rd of September; therefore Neville can have no right to the land as against Thorn. I am therefore of opinion that Thorn's claim should be first satisfied, and that his selection should be measured at the locality marked by him, and also taking the box-tree referred to in his statement as the centre. Neville's land will of course be measured contiguous.—J.S.F., 14/1/73.

Forward a copy of this decision with copy of Thorn's statement to Mr. D. S. Fisher, with instructions to measure accordingly the mineral leases of Martin and party, Thorn and party, and Jordan and party, and M.C.P. of Neville and party reported on in his letter of 24 Dec., /72.—J.S.A., 20 Jany., /73. No. 29.

Mr. Baker has called about this case, and asks that a reminder may be sent to the Surveyor; he says that Mr. Machattie promised to send in his report more than ten days since, and that to his own knowledge the survey has been made.—L.G.T., 18/2/73.

## No. 35.

MESSRS. W. CRANE AND C. BENNETT TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

307, George-street,  
17 January, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a receipt for the sum of £10, which I have deposited in the Treasury, as the first year's rent for one portion of 40 acres, which I am desirous of leasing under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act; and I request that I may be favoured with the necessary authority to enable me to select the area specified, for the purpose of working copper.

I have, &amp;c.,

(For William Crane and Charles Bennett),  
CHARLES BENNETT.

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales.

No. 879.

RECEIVED from W. Crane and C. Bennett the sum of ten pounds sterling, for dep., on application for authority to select 40 acres in one block, for mineral purposes.

£10.

The Treasury, 17 January, 1873.

W. NEWCOMBE,  
pro Treasurer.

## No. 36.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MESSRS. CRANE AND BENNETT.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 17 January, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the request contained in your application of the 17th instant, I am instructed by the Secretary for Lands to convey to you authority to select, within twelve months from this date, 40 acres from any available Crown Lands, for the purpose of working copper, subject of course to all prior claims, and to all the conditions of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, and the Regulations founded thereon.

No. 35, selection  
reported at 1214  
17/1/73.

2.

M.L., No. 17,544.

2. If no unobjectionable selection be reported to this Department within twelve months from this date, the present authority will be considered obsolete, and the first year's rent already paid by you will be forfeited.

I have, &c.,  
LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,  
(For the Under Secretary).

## No. 37.

MESSRS. CRANE AND BENNETT TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

307, George-street, Sydney,  
17 January, 1873.

SIR,

No. 36.

I have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to me in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated 17 January, 1873, I have selected the portion of Crown Lands hereunder described for the purpose of working minerals other than gold, viz. :—40 acres, county of \_\_\_\_\_, parish of \_\_\_\_\_, situated on a hill at the back of the Bald Hill, which lies about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from the head of Markham's Creek, distant from the town of Cowra some twenty (20) miles. The above land desired to be leased is on the north, and adjoins the forty (40) acre mineral lease applied for on the 3rd September last (1872) by Messrs Crane, Bennett, Baker, and Thorn, which mineral lease is distant about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  (three and a half) miles from Spring Vale, and (3) three miles from Milburn Creek, which empties into the Lachlan River.

I have, &c.,  
(For Wm. Crane and Charles Bennett),  
CHARLES BENNETT.

## No. 38.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO E. A. BAKER, Esq., M.L.A.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 20 January, 1873.

SIR,

Adverting to the correspondence which has passed in reference to the position of Messrs. Martin and party's mineral selections in the parish of Dunleary, county Bathurst, with respect to other selections made by Messrs Thorn and party, Neville and party, and West, Jordan, and party, respectively, I am directed to inform you that Mr. District Surveyor Fisher has, under special instructions, furnished a full report on the case, together with a plan showing the several selections in question, and the Minister for Lands having had the matter under his further consideration, has decided that Messrs. Martin and party are entitled to their selections in the positions indicated, and shown on Mr. Fisher's plan, and marked with the letters A and B respectively, and that they have no right whatever to the land claimed by Thorn, West, Neville, and others.

Mr. Farnell is further of opinion that Thorn's selection should have precedence as against the mineral conditional purchase of Neville, because Thorn's occupation and selection was sixteen days prior to Neville's M.C.P.

Thorn's selection will therefore be measured in the locality marked by him, and also taking the box-tree referred to in his statement as the centre.

Neville's land can be measured contiguous, in pursuance of his amended description of the 8th October.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO MR. DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER.

(Mineral Lease, No. 17,544.)

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 21 January, 1873.

SIR,

No. 35.

Application having been received on the 17th instant, at 12.14 o'clock, from Messrs. W. Crane and C. Bennett, to lease, for mineral purposes, 40 acres of land at the back of Bald Hill, a description of which is annexed, I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for in the form prescribed for conditional purchase, if unobjectionable.

I am, &c.,  
J. S. ADAM,  
(For S. G.)

*Description.*

40 acres. County of \_\_\_\_\_, parish of \_\_\_\_\_, situated on a hill at the back of the Bald Hill, which lies about half a mile from the head of Markham's Creek, distant from the town of Cowra some twenty (20) miles. The above land desired to be leased is on the north, and adjoins the forty (40) acre mineral lease applied for on the 3rd September last (1872), by Messrs. Crane, Bennett, Baker, and Thorn, which mineral lease is distant about ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ ) three and a half miles from Spring Vale, and (3) three miles from Milburn Creek, which empties into the Lachlan River.

No. 39.

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No. 39.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO MR. DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 21 January, 1873.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 24 December last, reporting on the application of Messrs. Martin No. 29. & Co., Jordan & Co., and others, for mineral leases near Milburn Creek, I beg to enclose you a copy of the decision of the Hon. the Minister for Lands thereon, and to request that you will measure the leases in accordance with that decision. <sup>See A.</sup>

I also beg to enclose a copy of "Thorn's statement referred to by the Hon. the Minister for Lands, <sup>See B.</sup> in the last paragraph of his decision."

I have &c.,  
J. S. ADAM,  
(For Surveyor General.)

Forwarded to Mr. Lic. Sur. Machattie, for the survey of the land in accordance with this decision, making the gum-tree marked by Thorn the centre of his land.—E. FISHER, D.S. B.C., 29 Jan., 1873.

The Hon. the Minister trusts there will be no delay in this survey, and there can be no question as to the tree referred to as the centre being the one marked by Thorn near the small hole he or his man sank.

[Enclosures.]

A.

Copy of Decision referred to.

(1.) In my opinion, Martin and party are entitled to their selections in the positions indicated and shown on Mr. Fisher's plan, and marked with the letters A and B respectively; therefore, Martin and Company have no right whatever to the land claimed by Thorn, West, Neville, and others.

(2.) It appears to me that Thorn's selection should have precedence as against the M.C.P. of Neville; because Thorn's occupation and selection was sixteen days prior to the M.C.P. of Neville. Neville's description of M.C.P. of 19th September places his land to the south of West and Jordan's, and quite in an opposite direction to the land now claimed by him; but on the 8th October, he was allowed to amend his description, in order to allow of his taking his M.C.P. on the north of Jordan and West's selection, with a proviso that the land was vacant Crown Land and open to C.P. The land on the north was not vacant, but it was in the occupation of Thorn, in right of his selection of the 3rd September; therefore, Neville can have no right to the land as against Thorn. I am therefore of opinion that Thorn's claim should be first satisfied, and that his selection should be measured at the locality marked by him, and also taking the box-tree referred to in his statement as the centre. Neville's land will of course be measured contiguous.

J.S.F.—14/1/73.

B.

Copy of Statement referred to.

I, THE undersigned, George Samuel Thorn, of Grenfell, do solemnly declare that during the latter part of August, 1872, I was on the 40 acres of ground now claimed by me and party, and which ground I hear is also claimed by Messrs. Martin and party and Messrs. Neville and party, and that I prospected the ground for silver and copper at that time, and marked a tree close to a small hole which I sank at the time, and also marked out roughly the 40 acres, the tree being in the middle.

That I, the said George Samuel Thorn, by my agents and partners, made an application for permission to lease 40 acres of mineral land for mining for silver and copper, on the 3rd September, 1872, given in the annexed description, and reporting on that day that the selection was made. I also at this time posted up a notice of ownership and re-marked the 40 acres.

That after the said 3rd September, 1872, and not later than the 5th September, 1872, I was again on the 40 acres in question, and tried and tested the said ground until the dispute between me and Martin and Neville took place.

G. S. THORN.

Witness to signature of G. S. Thorn—E. A. BAKER,  
Grenfell, Nov. 1st, 1872.

No. 40.

MESSRS. R. NEVILLE AND PARTY TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Re Neville's Lease.*

Cowra, 4 February, 1873.

SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that we refuse to give up the land at Milburn Creek that we selected for mineral purposes, on the following grounds:—

1st. That Mr. Baker, M.L.A., misrepresented the case to you, inasmuch that Thorn's affidavit is perfectly untrue, and that we are prepared with several affidavits to prove that Thorn never sunk the shaft that he stated he had done, and never took possession of the ground in dispute, but marked out other ground.

We further hope you will not take further action in the matter until our affidavits reach you.

If you are determined to give our ground to Baker, Thorn, and party, we respectfully beg to inform you that we shall appeal to another tribunal for redress. We believe that a barefaced attempt has been made to take from us our just rights.

We have, &c.,  
RICHARD NEVILLE & PARTY.

No. 41.

## No. 41.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 18 February, 1873.

SIR,

No. 39.

I have to draw your attention to my letter of the 21st day of January, whereby you were directed to carry out the surveys of Martin and party and Thorn and party's M. leases, and Neville and party's M.C.P., in accordance with the Minister's decision therein enclosed, and to request that you will furnish plans of the portions above referred to with as little delay as possible, as it is understood the surveys have been effected.

I am, &c.,  
J. S. ADAM,  
(For Sur. Gl.)

Forwarded to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Machattie.—B.C., 21 Feb., 1873. E. FISHER, D.S.

\* Appendix D.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit plan\* of Thorn & Co. and West and Jordon's leases. I will furnish plan of Martin & Co's. about the end of the week; also a/c. for same.—B.C., 23 Feb., 1873. R. R. MACHATTIE, Lic. Sur.

Forwarded to the Surveyor General.—B.C., 28 Feb., 1873.

## No. 42.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MACHATTIE to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Camp, near Carcoar,  
23 February, 1873.

SIR,

No. 39

Appendix E.

In compliance with your instructions to Mr. Fisher, dated 21st January, enclosing the Hon. Minister for Land's decision—Thorn & Co's. mineral lease, No. 12,988—I have now the honor most respectfully to furnish my plan† of 40 acres of land, parish of Dunleary and county of Bathurst, near Milburn Creek, which I have measured in accordance with the Minister for Land's decision, viz., making the tree mentioned in Mr. Thorn's affidavit the centre of ground.

I would also beg to state that I have not yet measured the ground for Neville & Co., as the Hon. Minister for Lands omitted to state on which side of Thorn & Co's. ground Neville & Co's. 40 acres was to be measured contiguous.

I have, &c.,  
R. R. MACHATTIE,  
Licd. Surveyor.

Forwarded to the Surveyor General, having been surveyed in accordance with the decision of the Hon. the Minister for Lands. I would respectfully point out there is nothing in Thorn & Co's. description respecting a marked tree being the centre of their land, and Thorn's affidavit can be disproved by affidavits from Messrs. John and Thomas Whitty, who were with Thorn when he marked the land; also, by that of John Jordan, who was informed by Thorn that the land he took up adjoined the land Jordan had applied for, and the marked trees confirm these statements. It was after Neville & Co. had discovered a new lode that Thorn endeavoured to claim the land.—B.C., 28 Feb., 1873. E. FISHER, D.S.

The survey of the mineral lease of Thorn, Crane, and party having been completed, the lease should now issue for that land. Neville may, at his own option, have his M.C.P. measured contiguous to Thorn's lease on the north, east, or west; or Neville may (his application being for a mineral conditional purchase), on application, have his deposit refunded. The points raised in Mr. Fisher's memo. have been previously considered, and a decision has been arrived at after their consideration.—J.S.F., 4/3/73.

Mr. Watson, M.L.A., on behalf of Martin and party, should be informed that they are entitled to the land which they have described; but that the land so described does not embrace the land in dispute, to which, therefore, they have no claim.—L.G.T., 19/3/73.

## No. 43.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MACHATTIE to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Camp, near Carcoar,  
23 February, 1873.

SIR,

See No. 42.

I have the honor respectfully to ask on which side of Thorn & Co's. lease as measured (plan transmitted this day) is Messrs. Neville, Lynch, & Co's. mineral selection to be measured. The Hon. Minister for Lands has stated in his decision that Neville & Co's. 40 acres is to be "measured" contiguous to Thorn & Co., but has omitted to state on which side.

Herewith.

I would also respectfully ask to be instructed whether Neville & Co's. application is to take precedence of applications of other parties who have properly described the ground as adjoining this late disputed ground, as I am of opinion that now the Minister for Lands has decided that Neville & Co's. application is subsequent to Thorn & Co's., Lynch, Neville, & Co. have no right to the adjoining land, which has been properly described and selected by other parties. Awaiting your reply,—

I have, &c.,  
R. R. MACHATTIE,  
Licensed Surveyor.

Forwarded

Forwarded to the Surveyor General for his decision. In reference to the former decision of the Hon. the Minister for Lands, I would respectfully point out, although they stated (Neville and party) in their first application of 19th September, southerly from West's copper lease, yet the Land Agent stated the error was his, as, in the paper sent in or given to him by Neville, which was forwarded to you with my former letter, it is stated northerly, therefore Neville & Co. did not make any application to amend their description. They also state "to be taken as marked by applicants," which is sufficient to determine the land they applied for. And this land was outside to the north of the 40 acres, as originally taken up and marked by Thorn. The question now raised is, that the land taken up or applied for by Neville & Co. having been given to Thorn & Co., and the land north of Thorn & Co. having been applied for by others, therefore Neville & Co. cannot claim to have their land measured north of Thorn & Co., and so deprive these others of the land they applied for, and at the same time take land which they, Neville & Co., never applied for.—E. FISHER, D.S., B.C., 28 Feby., 1873.

This C. P. may now be cancelled, application to that effect having been made in his behalf, by See No. 42 Messrs. Wilson and Ranken. (See decision of Minister on 73-1687 M.L.) W.W.S., 23 Sept.

[Enclosure.]

No. 60 of 1872.

[Alienation Act, section 19.]

Application by Richard Neville, Thomas Neville, James Lynch, and Robert Martin, for the conditional purchase for mining purposes of unimproved land without competition.

Received with deposit, this nineteenth day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock, by

EDWD. J. C. NORTH,  
Land Agent for Carcoar.

Carcoar, 19 September, 1872.

Sir,

We desire to purchase without competition for mining purposes other than gold-mining, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the undermentioned portion of unimproved Crown Land, and I tender herewith a deposit at the rate of ten (10) shillings per acre on the area for which we apply.

We are, &c.,

(For self and party),

RICHARD NEVILLE,  
Wood's Flat, *vid* Cowra.

The Crown Lands Agent, Carcoar.

Description.

County of Bathurst, parish of Bracebridge, 40 acres, about 1 mile east of the road from Spring Vale to James Park, See No. 19. and about 1 mile in a northerly (*vide* Aln. 72-13140) direction from Markham & West's copper lease.  
To be taken as marked by applicants.

Mr. D. S. Fisher to measure if unobjectionable. J.S.A., for Surveyor General.  
B.C., 19 Nov., '72.

[Cancelled.]

NOTE.—There was a letter from the Land Agent attached to this, stating the mistake was his, as Neville stated northerly from Markham West, Jordan, & Co.'s lease, and it would be hard to deprive him of the land he marked and intended to take up, from a mistake of the Land Agent.

No. 44.

MR. J. MARTIN TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sydney, 26 February, 1873.

SIR,

Referring to a recent interview, and to my application for copies of the descriptions of the land on Milburn Creek, applied for by myself and others with a view to having same surveyed, I have now the honor to state that the same has been surveyed by Mr. Licensed Surveyor Combes, and enclose for your perusal,—Mr. Surveyor Combes's report on the applications, a plan of the land applied for by me, and a declaration made by me before Mr. Combes, J.P., with a request that you will reconsider the matter in dispute.

See A.  
See B.  
See C.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH MARTIN.

[Enclosures.]

A.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Combes to Mr. Martin.

Young, 15 February, 1873.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, I have made a survey showing the positions of the trees referred to in your applications, dated August 13th, 1872, and which are marked W and JOC respectively, \* Appendix F. plan\* of which is herewith transmitted. See Enclosure B.

You will perceive, in reference to the plan, that the tree marked W is in an *easterly* direction from the north-east corner of Mrs Markham's 1,000 acres, and that the tree marked JOC is in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of the village reserve, being in strict accordance with the descriptions on your applications.

The distances are not so correct, but that is (in my opinion) very easily accounted for,—the country being too precipitous and rough for any one to judge the distance with any degree of accuracy. And I am of opinion also, that if this matter is pointed out to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, the differences in the distances will in no way affect your applications.

I would advise you also to clearly point out to the Minister for Lands the date of marking the trees W and JOC; also to produce the affidavit which you made to me that the trees I surveyed to are those mentioned in your applications, and from which you describe your land, and I am convinced that the Minister for Lands will at once see the justice of your claim.

I have no doubt as to the honesty of your applications, and would have no hesitation in measuring the land from your descriptions on applications.

I have, &c.,

J. B. COMBES,  
Licensed Surveyor.

C.

C.

## Declaration of Joseph Martin.

Boorowa,

Tuesday, 11 February, 1873.

I, JOSEPH MARTIN, of Boorowa, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the trees marked respectively W and JOC, and which I showed to you (J. B. Combes), are the trees from which I described my applications for mineral leases near Milburn Creek—date of applications, 13th August, 1872.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

JOSEPH MARTIN, JUNR.

Declared before me, at Boorowa, on the }  
11th day of February, 1873,— }

J. B. COMBES, J.P.

See Enclosure B.

This statement and accompanying plan does not alter the facts previously placed before me. The plan shows 96·18 links and 123·11 links respectively to certain points, whereas the descriptions state the lengths to be 40·00 links and 60·00 links respectively; therefore placing the land by this plan in a position other than that described. I am still of opinion that my former decision is correct.—J.S.F., 4/3/73.

## No. 45.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND PARTY TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

307, George-street,  
Sydney, 3 March, 1873.

SIR,

We have the honor to enclose a receipt for the sum of £5, which we have deposited in the Colonial Treasury as the first year's rent for one portion of 20 acres, which we are desirous of leasing under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act; and we request that we may be favoured with the necessary authority to enable us to select the area specified for the purpose of working copper.

We have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES BENNETT.

HUGH POLSON.

G. W. THORN.

E. A. BAKER,

*per* CHARLES BENNETT.

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales.

(No. 2,875.)

The Treasury,  
3 March, 1873.

RECEIVED from C. Bennett, H. Polson, G. W. Thorn, and E. A. Baker, the sum of five pounds sterling, for deposit on application for authority to select 20 acres in one block for mineral purposes.

£5 : 0 : 0

W. NEWCOMBE,  
*pro* Treasurer.

## No. 46.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MESSRS. BENNETT AND PARTY.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 3 March, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the request contained in your application of the 3rd instant, I am instructed by the Secretary for Lands to convey to you authority to select, within twelve months from this date, 20 acres from any available Crown Lands, for the purpose of working copper, subject of course to all prior claims, and to all the conditions of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, and the Regulations founded thereon.

2. If no unobjectionable selection be reported to this Department within twelve months from this date, the present authority will be considered obsolete, and the first year's rent already paid by you will be forfeited.

I have, &amp;c.,

LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,  
(For the Under Secretary.)

No. 45.

Selection  
reported at  
10.2, 3, 3/73.

M.L. No. 17,993.

No. 47.

25

No. 47.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND PARTY TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

307, George-street, 3 March, 1873.

SIR,

We have the honor to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to me in the No. 46 letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated 3rd March, 1873, we have selected the portion of Crown lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working copper, viz. :—

20 acres. County of Bathurst, parish of Dunleary, situated near Milburn Creek : Bounded on the north by 40 acres taken up by Crane, Bennett, Thorn, & Co., and surveyed for them on or about 3rd February last ; bounded on the south by 20 acres applied for by Fagan.

We have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES BENNETT,  
HUGH POLSON,  
G. W. THORN,  
E. A. BAKER,  
(per CHS. BENNETT.)

No. 48.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO MR. DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER.

Mineral lease, No. 17,693.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 6 March, 1873.

SIR,

Application having been received, on the 3rd March, 1873, at 10:32 o'clock, from C. Bennett, No. 45. H. Polson, G. W. Thorn, and E. A. Baker, to lease, for mineral purposes, 20 acres of land, in the parish of Dunleary, a description of which is annexed,—I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for in the form prescribed for conditional purchase, if unobjectionable.

I am, &amp;c.,

J. S. ADAM,  
(For S.G.)

*Description.*

20 acres. County of Bathurst, parish of Dunleary, situated near Milburn Creek. Bounded on the north by 40 acres taken up by Crane, Bennett, Thorn, & Co., and surveyed for them on or about the 3rd February last ; bounded on the south by 20 acres applied for by Fagan.

Returned to the Surveyor General, as the survey of this portion should remain in abeyance pending the decision of the dispute between Messrs. Thorn & Co. and Neville & Co. See my B.C. of 28th February <sup>See Nos. 42 and 43.</sup> on Mr. Licensed Surveyor Machattie's letters. The land herein applied for was included in Thorn & Co.'s original application, M.L. No. 12,988, lease paper 72-19,430, described as in close proximity to Jordan & <sup>See No. 8</sup> Co.'s lease, and Thorn marked his land from their north-west corner, including some 60 or 80 acres within his marked trees. Thorn & Co. now seek to obtain the land applied for by Neville & Co., and to obtain this area of land in excess of their original application, by getting the land surveyed 10 chains further north than they had marked it on the ground.—E. FISHER, D.S. B.C., 10th March, 1873.

No. 49.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 11 March, 1873.

THE accompanying mineral lease, in favour of Messrs. W. Crane, Chas. Bennett, E. A. Baker, and George S. Thorn, of the land mentioned in the Schedule hereto, is recommended for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in accordance with the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

Approved.—H.R., 27/3/73.

The Clerk of the Executive Council. B.C., 11 March, 1873.—W.W.S.

THE Executive Council advise, as herein recommended, that a lease of the mineral land herein described be issued in favour of Messrs. W. Crane, Charles Bennett, E. A. Baker, and George S. Thorn, under the great seal of the Colony.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

Min. 73/12, 17/3/73. Confirmed, 24/3/73.



*Schedule referred to.*

No. of Lease.	Names of Lessees.	Area.	Situation.
12,988	William Crane, Charles Bennett, Ezekiel Alexr. Baker, and George Saml. Thorn.	acres 40	County of Bathurst. Parish of Dunleary.

*Description.*

40 acres. County of Bathurst, parish of Dunleary, Ml. portion 20: Commencing at a point bearing N. 38° 45 E., and distant 32 links; and thence east 6° 33 south, and distant 36 chains 33 links from a box-tree marked  $\blacktriangle$  over 72; and bounded thence on part of the west by a line bearing south 10 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 20 chains; on the east by a line bearing north 20 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 20 chains; and on the remainder of the west by a line bearing south 10 chains to the point of commencement.

The south-west corner of Ml. portion 20 bears N. 21° 13' W. 21 chains & 80 links, and thence west 4 chains 77 links from the N.W. corner of Ml. portion 21.

## No. 50.

MR. R. MARTIN TO THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

12 March, 1873.

SIR,

A statutory declaration having been made by Mr. Thorn, of Grenfell, in reference to a copper selection, the title to which is disputed, situated about 3 miles from Milburn Creek, and about 20 miles from the township of Cowra, on behalf of myself and partners I beg to make application for a copy of it.

We selected and complied with the usual regulations, paid the mineral selection fees September 19th last, and have been working the ground ever since.

Trusting you will kindly allow this to be granted,—

I remain, &c.,  
ROBERT MARTIN.

Names of selectors are—Richard Neville, Thomas Neville, James Lynch, Robert Martin.  
My present address is 359 George-street, Sydney.

Mr. Martin can have a copy of the declaration upon payment of the usual fee.—J.S.F., 13/3/73.  
Mr. Martin wants to leave Sydney this evening, therefore the document should be furnished at once. He states that he will call for it this evening.—J.S.F.  
Copy supplied to Mr. Martin.—L.G.T., 13/3/73.

## No. 51.

PETITION OF MESSRS. R. NEVILLE AND PARTY.

Received 17th March, 1873.

To His Excellency SIR HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, and the Honorable the Members of the Executive Council.

The Petition of Richard Neville, Thomas Neville, James Lynch, and Robert Martin,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners, on or about the 15th day of September last, went on to and prospected the ground hereinafter mentioned.

2. That they remained there four days prospecting, and marked trees, indicating their intention to take up the land.

3. That there was no person then on the ground but themselves, nor were there any marks on trees or otherwise, indicating that any other person had taken or intended to take up the said ground.

4. That on the 19th September they lodged an application to select the said land with the Land Agent at Carcoar, setting forth that the land was 40 acres, and describing the boundaries by reference to Milburn Creek, Jordan and party's copper lease, Spring Vale, and Carcoar Road and Markham Creek.

5. That some short time before their application was sent in Messrs. Thorn, Baker, and Crane applied for 40 acres, by a description which clearly did not include the land applied for by your Petitioners, but other land altogether which had been worked by the said Thorn and party as their selection.

6. That after the said Thorn and party had marked their selection, one of the said party saw your Petitioners working on the said ground selected by them, and made no objection.

7. That your Petitioners heard of no claim to the selection by the said Thorn and party until Mr. Machattie came on the ground to survey.

8. That Mr. Machattie surveyed the ground, and sent his report to Sydney.

9. That in consequence of the claim by Thorn and party, the matter was referred to Mr. Fisher, the District Surveyor.

10. That Mr. Fisher decided, after inquiry, in Petitioner's favour.

11. That the evidence taken by Mr. Fisher was sent to Sydney.

12. That after such evidence was sent, Thorn made a declaration as follows :—

I, the undersigned, George Samuel Thorn, of Grenfell, do solemnly declare that during the latter part of August, 1872, I was on the 40 acres of ground now claimed by me and party, and which ground I hear is claimed by Messrs. Martin and party and Messrs. Neville and party; and that I prospected the ground for silver and copper at that time, and marked a tree close to a small hole which I sunk at the time, and also marked out roughly the 40 acres, the tree being in the middle.

That I, the said George Samuel Thorn, my agents and partners, made an application for permission to lease 40 acres of mineral land for mining for silver and copper, on the 3rd September, 1872, giving in the annexed description, and reporting on that day that the selection was made. I also posted up a notice of ownership, and re-marked the 40 acres.

That

That after the said 3rd September, 1872, and not later than the 5th September, 1872, I was again on the 40 acres in question, and tried and tested the said ground until the dispute between me and Martin and Neville took place.

G. S. THORN.

Witness to the signature of G. S. Thorn,—E. A. BAKER.  
Grenfell, November 1st, 1872.

NOTE.—Mr. E. A. Baker, the attesting witness, is one of Thorn's party.

Description of 40 acres of silver and copper land referred to.

40 acres. County of \_\_\_\_\_, parish of \_\_\_\_\_, situated on a hill at the back of the Bald Hill, which lies about half a mile from the head of Markham's Creek, distant from the town of Cowra some 20 miles. The above land desired to be leased is in close proximity to a mineral lease applied for recently by Messrs. Jordan, West, and Ashe, and is distant from Spring Vale about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and 3 miles from Milburn Creek, which empties into the Lachlan River.

13. That your Petitioners never saw this declaration until yesterday, when they obtained a copy of it from the Lands Office.

14. That they can disprove it by four witnesses or more.

15. That your Petitioners believe that Mr. Farnell decided against them on the strength of this declaration of Thorn's.

16. That they desire to have an opportunity of refuting Thorn's statement, and proving their case before some impartial officer appointed by the Government; and they pray that your Excellency in Council will not grant any lease of the land in question until a full inquiry is had into the matter.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[No signatures.]

Address—Robert Martin,  
care of W. H. Callan,  
359 George-street.  
Colonial Secretary.—H.R., 17/3/73.  
The Secretary for Lands.—H.P., 21/3/73.  
The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., H.H., 27/3/73.  
For Cabinet.—J.S.F.  
The Cabinet see no reason for interference in this case.—J.S.F., 31/3/73.

#### No. 52.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to J. WATSON, Esq., M.L.A.  
Department of Lands,  
19 March, 1873.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter dated 22nd October, and to subsequent correspondence on the subject No. 24 of the mineral land at Milburn Creek, in dispute between Messrs. Martin and party, Neville and party, and Thorn and party, I am directed to inform you that the Minister for Lands has had the case under careful consideration, and has decided, so far as regards Messrs. Martin and party, that they are entitled to their mineral selections in the position in which they have described them, but that it is quite clear from reports and plan which have been received from the Surveyor General, that their selections are in quite a different position from the land in dispute, to which therefore, they have no claim.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

#### No. 53.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MESSRS. NEVILLE AND PARTY.  
Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 19 March, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to your letter of the 4th ultimo, on the subject of the mineral land at Milburn No. 40. Creek, which you claim to hold in virtue of your mineral conditional purchase of the 19th September last, as against Messrs. Thorn, Crane, and party, who selected the same land on the 3rd September, I am directed to inform you that the land in question does not belong to you, and that it has been surveyed according to instructions for Messrs. Thorn, Crane, and party, in whose favour a lease has been prepared, and will be shortly issued. See No. 43. See No. 10.

I am to explain that you may, at your option, have your mineral conditional purchase measured contiguous to Thorn and party's lease, either on the north, east, or west, or, should you so desire, the deposit money will, on application, be refunded.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

#### No. 54.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MACHATTIE to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.  
Bathurst, 28 March, 1873.

SIR,

In compliance with your instruction to Mr. Fisher, dated 26th August, enclosing Joseph No. 7. Martin's application for mineral lease near Milburn Creek, I have now the honor to transmit a plan\* of four portions in the parish of Dunleary and county Bathurst. \*Appendix G.

I have measured these portions, as directed by the memo. of the Honorable Minister for Lands.

I have, &c.,

R. R. MACHATTIE,  
Licensed Surveyor.

Forwarded to the Surveyor General for approval.—E. FISHER, D.S., B.C., 29 March, 1873.

No. 55.

No. 55.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MESSRS. NEVILLE AND PARTY.  
 Department of Lands,  
 Sydney, 2 April, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

No. 51. Referring to the petition which you addressed to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, appealing against the decision given by the Honorable the Minister for Lands in the case of the mineral land, county of Bathurst, in dispute between yourselves and Messrs. Thorn and party, I am directed to inform you that your petition was brought under the consideration of the Cabinet, and that the Cabinet sees no reason for interfering with the decision referred to.

I have, &c.,  
 W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 56.

MESSRS. THORN AND BAKER TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.  
 Grenfell, 23 April, 1873.

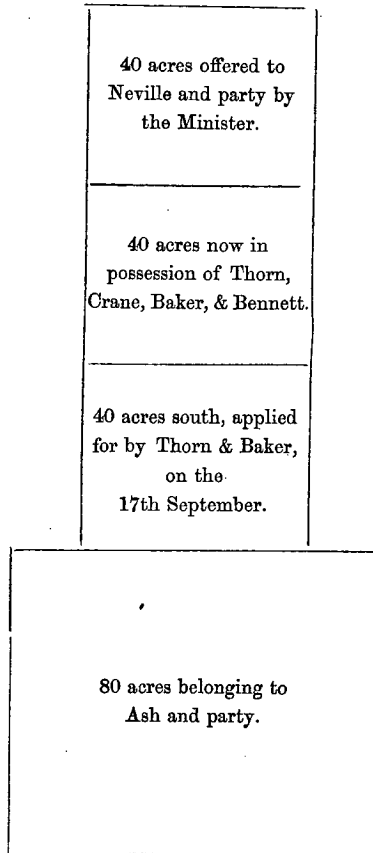
SIR,

On the 17th of September last, we made an application for a lease of 40 acres (mineral lease) on the south of Thorn, Baker, Crane, and Bennett's 40 acres situated at Milburn Creek, near Cowra. We have to ask you to be good enough to cause the 40 acres applied for by us on the above date to be surveyed in our favour as soon as possible. We annex a rough sketch of the ground.

See below.

We are, &c.,  
 G. S. THORN.  
 E. A. BAKER.

We may mention that in consequence of Fagan having applied before us for 20 acres, north of Ash's 80 acres, there will not be 40 acres for us to have; and we would ask you, if that be so, to let us have the balance of land which is left after Fagan is satisfied.



No. 57.

MR. C. BENNETT TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.  
 307, George-street, Sydney,  
 24 April, 1873.

SIR,

See No. 13.

On the 17th September, 1872, application for a mineral lease of 40 acres was made by E. A. Baker and G. S. Thorn, such lease being bounded on the north by 40 acres taken up by Crane, Thorn, Baker, and Bennett, and on the south by selection of West and Ash.

Prior to Baker and Thorn's application as above, John Fagan and party applied for a mineral lease of 20 acres to the north of West and Ash, therefore the application of Baker and Thorn for area of 40 acres cannot be satisfied, as the area between Fagan's 20 acres and Crane, Thorn, and party's 40 acres is only about 20 acres.

No. 45.

On the 3rd March, 1873, Bennett, Polson, Thorn, & Baker, applied for a mineral lease of 20 acres, bounded on the north by Crane, Thorn, and party's 40 acres, and on the south by 20 acres applied for by Fagan.

By

By rough sketch annexed it will be seen that, there is not sufficient area to satisfy claims of Baker & Thorn, whereas the area is sufficient for the claim of Bennett, Polson, Thorn, & Baker.

I have the honor to request that you will, at the earliest opportunity, decide in whose favour the lease of said 20 acres shall issue. Leases in question are situated near Milburn Creek, county Bathurst.

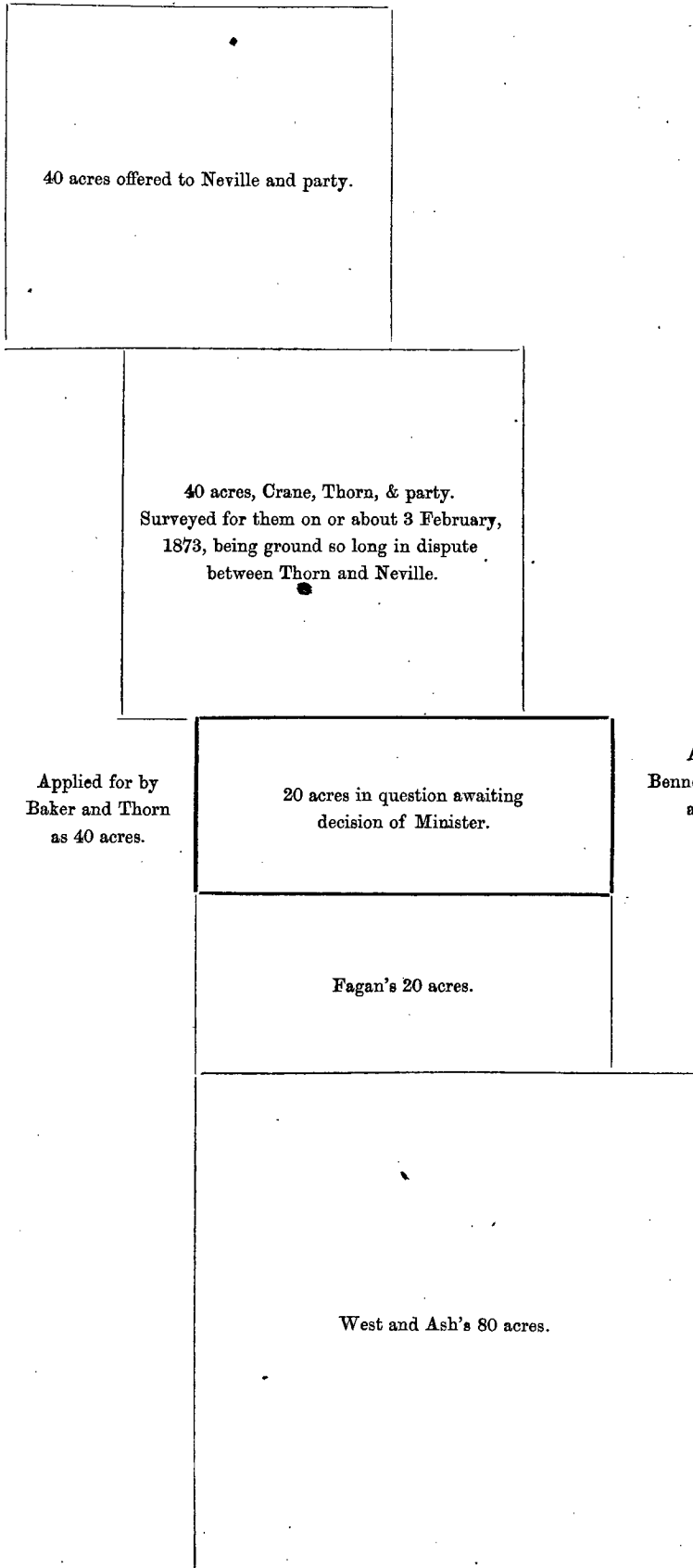
I am, &c.,

CHARLES BENNETT,

(*pr.* BENNETT, POLSON, THORN, & BAKER.)

Parties who may select certain areas must be held to those areas. In this case the area applied for is not available, therefore they must select elsewhere. The subdivision of areas applied for is objectionable upon many grounds, and would in many cases work unjustly. The selection of the 20 acres appears to me to be a correct one and should stand.—J.S.F., 1/5/73.

[Enclosure.]



30

No. 58.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND PARTY TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

307, George-street,  
Sydney, 13 May, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a receipt for the sum of £5, which I have deposited in the Colonial Treasury, as the first year's rent for one portion of 20 acres which I am desirous of leasing under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act; and I request that I may be favoured with the necessary authority to enable me to select the area specified for the purpose of working minerals other than gold.

I have, &amp;c.,

For CHARLES BENNETT,  
JOHN RUSSELL BLACKETT,  
JAMES M'C. BRADY,  
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,  
ROBERT SMITH,  
— HICKS,

*per* CHAS. BENNETT.

[Enclosure.]

No. 6,238.

New South Wales,  
The Treasury, 13 May, 1873.

RECEIVED from C. Bennett, A. R. Blackett, J. M'Brady, W. Richardson, R. Smith, and — Hicks, the sum of five pounds sterling, for deposit on application for authority to select 20 acres in one block for mineral purposes.

£5.

R. A. CANTOR,  
*pro* Treasurer.

No. 59.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MESSRS. BENNETT AND PARTY.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 13 May, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

No. 58.

Selection re-  
ported at 10:55,  
13/5/73.

M.L. No. 17,947.

In compliance with the request contained in your application of the 13th instant, I am instructed by the Secretary for Lands to convey to you authority to select, within twelve months from this date, 20 acres from any available Crown Lands, for the purpose of working minerals other than gold, subject, of course, to all prior claims, and to all the conditions of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, and the Regulations founded thereon.

2. If no unobjectionable selection be reported to this department within twelve months from this date, the present authority will be considered obsolete, and the first year's rent already paid by you will be forfeited.

I have, &amp;c.,

LINDSAY G. THOMPSON,  
(For the Under Secretary.)

No. 60.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND PARTY TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

307, George-street,  
Sydney, 13 May, 1873.

SIR,

No. 49.

I have the honor, to report to you that, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to me in the letter of the Under Secretary for Lands, dated 13 May, 1873, I have selected the portion of Crown lands hereunder described, for the purpose of working minerals other than gold, viz. :—

20 acres. County of \_\_\_\_\_, parish of \_\_\_\_\_, situated about eight and a half (8½) miles north-east of Rockley; about 1 mile west of Soule's Creek; about 1 mile east of Fullback Copper Mine; bounded on the south by Brady and Richardson's 20-acre selection.

I have, &amp;c.,

*pr.* CHARLES BENNETT,  
ARTHUR RUSSELL BLACKETT,  
JAMES M'C. BRADY,  
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,  
ROBERT SMITH,  
— HICKS,

*per* CHAS. BENNETT.

No. 61.

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## No. 61.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER.

(Mineral Lease, No. 17,947.)

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 14 May, 1873.

SIR,

Application having been received on the 13th instant, at 10:55 o'clock, from Messrs. C. No. 58. Bennett, A. Blacket, J. M'Brady, R. Smith, — Hicks, to lease, for mineral purposes, 20 acres of land situated about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of Rockley, a description of which is annexed, I have to request that you will be good enough to have measured the area applied for, in the form prescribed for conditional purchase, if unobjectionable.

I am, &c.,  
J. S. ADAM,  
(For S.G.)

*Description.*

17,947.

20 acres. County of \_\_\_\_\_, parish of \_\_\_\_\_, situated about eight and half ( $8\frac{1}{2}$ ) miles north-east of Rockley; about 1 mile west of Soule's Creek; about 1 mile east of Fullbank Copper Mine; bounded on the south by Brady and Richardson's 20-acre selection.

## No. 62.

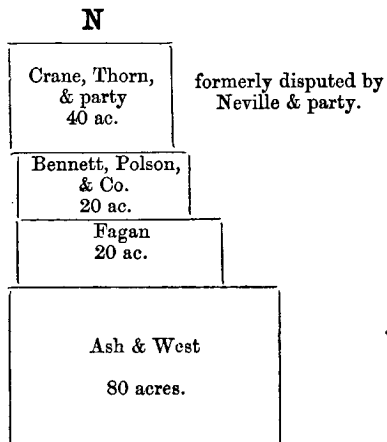
MESSRS. BENNETT, POLSON, THORN, AND BAKER, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

307, George-street, Sydney,  
16 May, 1873.

SIR,

I beg to make application that lease may be issued for a 20-acre mineral selection, situated in No. 47. parish of Dunleary, near Milburn Creek, county of Bathurst, taken up on 3rd March, 1873, by Bennett, Polson, Thorn, and Baker.

I have, &c.,  
(*pr.* BENNETT, POLSON, THORN, and BAKER),  
CHARLES BENNETT.



## No. 63.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MESSRS. THORN AND BAKER.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 17 May, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, respecting certain mineral land at Milburn No. 56. Creek, for which you have applied, I am directed to inform you that in this case the area available is not sufficient to allow of the measurement of your 40 acres, and the Minister for Lands has decided that parties must be held to the areas which they select, as the subdivision of them is objectionable on many grounds, and would in many cases work unjustly.

I am to add that, in accordance with this decision, your selection cannot be allowed, but that you are at liberty to select elsewhere, in terms of the authority already issued to you.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 64.

## No. 64.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO C. BENNETT, ESQ.

Department of Lands,  
17 May, 1873.

SIR,

No. 57.

In reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo, inquiring, on behalf of Messrs. Bennett, Polson, Thorn, and Baker, which of two mineral selections at Milburn Creek, County Bathurst, embracing the same land—one for 20 acres reported by your party, and the other 40 acres reported by Messrs. Thorn & Baker—will be allowed, I am directed to inform you that in this case the area available is not sufficient to allow of the measurements of the 40 acres, and the Minister for Lands has decided that parties must be held to the areas which they select, as the subdivision of them is objectionable on many grounds, and would in many cases work unjustly.

I am to add that, in accordance with this decision, your selection of 20 acres will stand, and Messrs. Thorn & Baker will be allowed to select elsewhere, in virtue of their authority.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 65.

E. A. BAKER, ESQ., M.L.A., TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Grenfell, 17 May, 1873.

SIR,

Sec No. 13.

On the 17th September, 1872, we applied to lease 40 acres of mineral land described as under, viz. :—

“40 acres. Situated on a hill at the back of the Bald Hill, which is about half a mile from the head of Markham's Creek; bounded on the north by 40 acres selected on or about the 3rd instant, in names of Bennett, Crane, & Baker, and on the south by the selection of West and Ash, as per rough sketch.”

We understand that you have decided we shall not have this 40 acres to the south of Bennett, Crane, Thorn, & Baker's 40 acres, on account of there not being 40 acres of land available.

We have now to ask your permission to take our 40 acres on the east of Bennett, Crane, Thorn, & Baker's 40 acres, and we send you an amended description of the land we desire, viz. :—

40 acres. County of Bathurst, parish of Dunleary, situated east of William Crane, Charles Bennett, Ezekiel Alexander Baker, and George Samuel Thorn's 40-acre mineral lease, which is described by them, in their application of the 3rd September, 1872, as follows :—“ Situated on a hill at the back of the Bald Hill, which lies about half a mile from the head of Markham's Creek, distant from the town of Cowra some twenty miles. The above land desired to be leased is in close proximity to a mineral lease applied for recently by Messrs. Jordan, West, & J. J. Ash, and is distant about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Spring Vale, and 3 miles from Milburn Creek, which empties into the Lachlan River.”

We remain, &c.,  
E. A. BAKER.

The position to which applicants desire to arrive is one of three to which certain persons, Neville and others, have been allowed the option of transferring their disallowed conditional purchase. In the absence of the Surveyor's report, the amendment cannot be allowed, but in any case Neville and party must first state which of the three portions they decide to take. A letter should be written to them, and Mr. Baker informed.—21/5/73. Written by Mr. Thompson.

Approved.—J.S.F., 21/5/73.

Neville and party were allowed the choice of portion on the 23rd March last, say two months since, but have not replied. They ought perhaps be informed that unless they reply within a fortnight their claim to a choice will be considered to have lapsed.—22/3/73. Written by Mr. Thompson.

## No. 66.

MESSRS. CRANE AND BENNETT TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

307, George-street, Sydney,  
20 May, 1873.

SIR,

No. 35.

On the 17th January last we applied for a 40-acre mineral selection near Milburn Creek, bounded on the south by Crane, Bennett, Thorn, & Co.'s 40-acre lease.

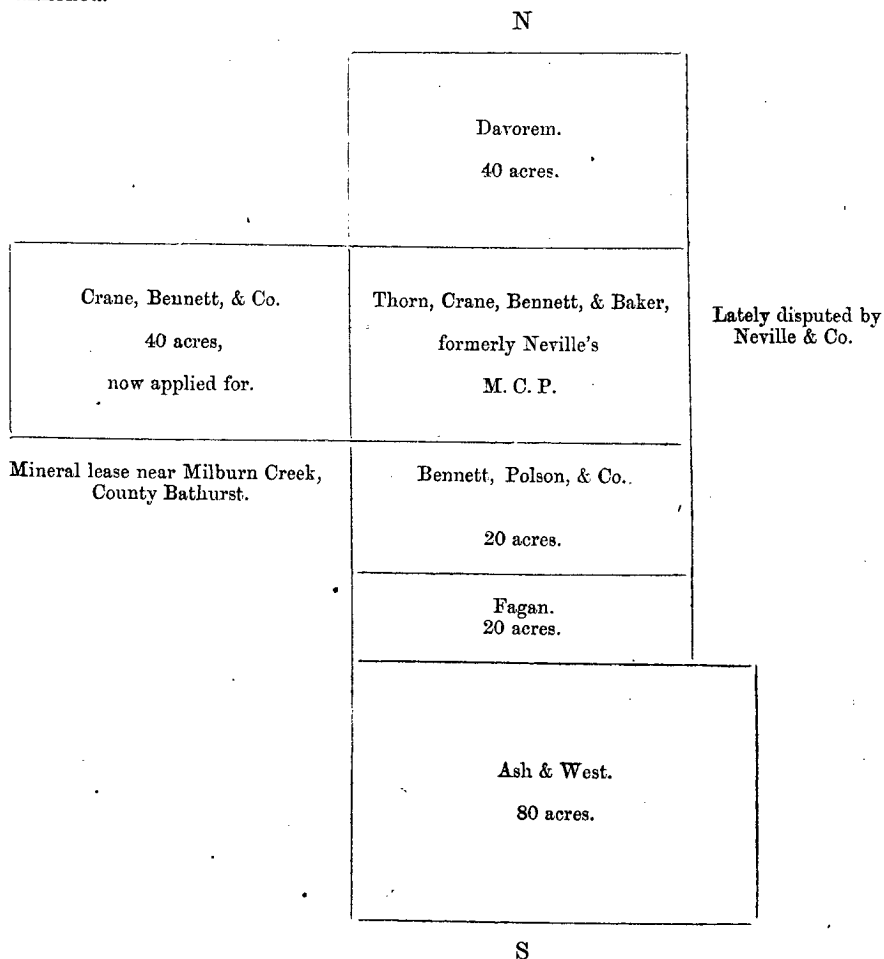
It appears that Davoren applied for the same lease seven days previous to our application.

We therefore request that we may be allowed to take up, in lieu of this, 40 acres to west of a mineral lease of 40 acres taken up and surveyed and lease issued to Crane, Bennett, Baker, & Thorn.

I am, &c.,  
(For WILLIAM CRANE,  
CHARLES BENNETT,  
CHARLES BENNETT.)

Plan

Plan annexed.



Mr. Bennett called here in reply to a memorandum sent to him, and was informed that pending receipt of surveyor's report this amendment could not be entertained, and that in any case Neville and party have received permission to select (M.C.P.) on the N. E. or W. of Thorn, Crane, & party, pending which selection it could not be said whether the land he seeks to select is open to selection.—22/3/73. (Written by Mr. Thompson.)

Neville and party have to-day been informed by letter that unless they state within a fortnight which portion they decide to elect, the option allowed them will be considered to have lapsed.—22/5/73.

### No. 67.

MR. G. S. THORN TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Post Office, Grenfell,  
21 May, 1873.

SIR,

I and E. A. Baker, on or about the 16th September, 1872, applied for 40 acres of mineral land in the vicinity of Milburn Creek, some 20 miles from Cowra, and south and joining 40 acres applied for by E. A. Baker, Bennett, Crane, and Thorn, on the 3rd September, 1872. See No. 13.

With reference to the aforesaid ground, applied for by E. A. Baker and Thorn on or about the 16th September, 1872, since survey has taken place, the lines laid down show that there are 10 chains of ground lying between the 40 acres applied for by E. A. Baker, Bennett, Crane, and Thorn, on the 3rd September, 1872, and the 20 acres applied for by Fagan. See No. 8.

I beg respectfully to state that if Thorn and Baker's title to the ground is void, on account of there being only 10 chains, then the persons who I believe are E. A. Baker, Bennett, and another who applied for it as 20 acres should be void also, as there are 30 acres more or less in the ground in question. According to the system of measurement which is shown in the plan of the ground in question, for instance (if I may be permitted), Fagan's 20 acres as marked on the plan don't show near 10 chains in a north and south direction. Therefore I most respectfully desire that Thorn and E. A. Baker's title may be as good as Charles Bennett and the two others who apply for the land long after me.

When I took up the 40 acres in question, I noticed no mark to indicate that Fagan had taken up his 20 acres. I desire to withdraw excess of payment, and thereby remove objection to my title. I only knew yesterday, the 20th, that my title was void.

Yours obediently,  
G. S. THORN.



## No. 68.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MESSRS. THORN &amp; BAKER.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 22 May, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

No. 65.

In reference to your letter of the 17th instant, asking permission to select in lieu of your disallowed mineral selection, No. 13,971, 40 acres on Milburn Creek, a like area on the eastern side of Crane, Thorn, and party's M.L. 12,988, I am directed to inform you that the position to which you are desirous of amending is one of those to which Messrs. Neville and party have the option of transferring their disallowed mineral conditional purchase, and is not therefore at present open to selection.

I am however to state, that Messrs. Neville and Co. have been informed that unless they decide within a fortnight which portion they decide to take, their claim to a choice will be considered to have lapsed.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 69.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MESSRS. NEVILLE AND PARTY.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 22 May, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

No. 58.

Adverting to my letter of the 19th March, respecting your disallowed mineral conditional purchase at Milburn Creek, and apprising you that you might have a similar area measured on the north-east or west of Crane, Thorn, and party's selection, or have your deposit refunded,—I am directed to inform you that unless you report within fourteen days from this date which portion you have decided on taking, your claim to a choice of the land will be considered as lapsed.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 70.

MESSRS. NEVILLE AND PARTY TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sheet of Bark, Cowra Road,  
30 May, 1873.

SIR,

No. 69.

In reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, giving us our choice of ground either north, east, or west of our disallowed conditional mineral purchase at Milburn Creek, we beg to state that *we will not accept any ground if we cannot get the ground that we first selected.* We prefer risking a suit in the Supreme Court rather than taking any ground.

We have, &c.,  
NEVILLE & CO.

The land that was left to the option of Neville to take up will now be open to selection by any other person.—J.S.F.

No. 65.

Submitted, 6/6/73.

I presume the amended application made by Thorn and Baker, in their letter of the 17th ultimo, will now be allowed.—14/6/73. (Written by Mr. Thompson.)

J.S.F., 14/6/73.

## No. 71.

MESSRS. THORN AND BAKER TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Grenfell, 16 June, 1873.

SIR,

No. 68.

See No. 65.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd May last, we shall be glad if you will be good enough to inform us at your earliest convenience whether the land to the east of Crane, Thorn, and party's M.L. 12,988, being 40 acres which we applied to lease, on the 17th May last, in lieu of our disallowed mineral selection at Milburn Creek, situated to the south of Crane, Thorn, and party's M.L., is now open to us for selection.

The fortnight having elapsed which, as mentioned in your letter, was allowed to Messrs. Neville and party to arrive at a decision regarding the land they might select, we trust we shall be able positively to know if the land we have applied for can be granted to us.

We are, &c.,  
E. A. BAKER,  
*pro* G. S. THORN.  
E. A. BAKER.

No. 72.

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No. 72.

MR. G. S. THORN TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Grenfell, 18 June, 1873.

SIR,

Having received an official letter since I wrote my letter of May 21st, 1873,—both the official No. 67. and my letter had reference to 40 acres of mineral land applied for on or about the 16th of September, See No. 12. 1872, in the names of E. A. Baker and Thorn, and situated some 20 miles from Cowra, and in the vicinity of Milburn Creek, the same not being available on account of there only being 20 acres,—I desire, if my right is forfeited to the aforesaid land, to be allowed to remove it to the east of Bennett, Crane, Baker, and Thorn's 40-acre mineral lease, which was applied for on 3rd of September, 1872, and situated at Milburn See No. 8. Creek.

Yours most obediently,

GEORGE SAMUEL THORN.

No. 73.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MESSRS. NEVILLE AND PARTY.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 26 June, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, stating that it is not your intention to avail No. 70. yourselves of the choice of land either north, east, or west of your disallowed mineral conditional purchase on Milburn Creek, I am directed to inform you that the land will now be open to selection by any other person.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 74.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MESSRS. THORN AND BAKER.

Department of Lands,

26 June, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

Adverting to my letter of the 22nd ultimo, apprising you that the position to which you were No. 68. desirous of amending your disallowed mineral selection—one 40-acre block on Milburn Creek—was one of three to which Messrs. Neville & party had the option of transferring their disallowed mineral conditional purchase,—I am directed to inform you that, as Messrs. Neville & party have expressed their intention of not availing themselves of their privilege, your amendments as notified in your letter of the 17th No. 65. ultimo will be allowed, should you still desire it.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 75.

MESSRS. NEVILLE AND PARTY TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Sheet of Bark, Cowra,

15 August, 1873.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, informing us that the ground adjoining our disallowed No. 73. conditional mineral purchase at Milburn Creek is open to selection to others,—not intending to select other ground, we now apply to have our deposit money refunded.

Yours obediently,

NEVILLE &amp; CO.

No. 76.

MR. R. SMITH TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

"Southern Cross Hotel."

[No date.]

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a transfer (annexed below) of one-half of my interest in a selection of 20 acres, being mineral lease No. 17,947.

I have, &amp;c.,

ROBERT SMITH.

TRANSFER.

TRANSFER.

I, ROBERT SMITH, of Ironbarks, hereby transfer one-half of my right, title, and interest (being one-twelfth of the whole) in and upon a selection of 20 acres taken up in the name of Bennett, Blackett, McBrady, Richardson, Smith, and Hicks, on the 13th May, 1873, the mineral lease No. 17,947. In consideration of the sum of £10 to Robert Clague, of Sydney; and I, Robert Clague, of Sydney, do hereby accept the above-named interest, subject to all and several conditions upon which the said share has been held.

ROBERT SMITH, Transferor.  
ROBERT CLAGUE, Transferee.

Signed by us, Robert Smith and Robert Clague, this }  
29th day of August, 1873, in the presence of,— }  
W. W. HICKS.

Transfer stamp (5s.)

Submitted.—The transfer is not under seal, nor has it been registered; it will be very inconvenient to recognize transfers of a portion of a lessee's interest in mineral lands.—L.G.T., 9/9/73.

The attestation is not, I think, that of a Magistrate. I do not think a transfer under seal is necessary, unless the lease has actually issued, in which case the transfer could be made by indorsement; and notice only to this office, signed by both parties, would be necessary. The shares of the partners are not matters of which the Government is called upon to take cognizance.—10th Sept. (Written by Chief Clerk.)

To be informed in accordance with the latter part of the above minute.—W.W.S., 22 Sept.  
Approved.—J.S.F., 26/9/73.

No. 77.

E. A. BAKER, Esq., M.L.A., to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

203, Macquarie-street,  
22 September, 1873.

SIR,

Nos. 63, 68, & 74.

No. 13.

No. 74.

By your letter of 17th May, 1873, by letter 22nd May, 1873, and by letter of 26th June, 1873 you intimated to me that the 40-acre mineral selection applied for by myself and Thorn on 17th September, 1872, being numbered 13,971, was not available, but that we could in lieu thereof take up 40 acres to the east of Thorn and Baker's mineral lease at Milburn Creek, No. 12,988. We were thus not in possession of the ground till the receipt of your letter of 26th June, and we beg to be informed whether in paying rent we should pay for the broken period of the year, from June 26th, 1873, or pay from the time we applied in the first instance to take up the 40 acres, which, as it turned out, was not available for us.

As the time is now very short within which we should pay rent on this selection, an early answer will oblige.

I am, &c.,  
E. A. BAKER.

For the former period.—W.W.S., 23 Sept.

No. 78.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MESSRS. NEVILLE AND PARTNERS.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 23 September, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

See No. 43.

I am directed to inform you that the application made by you at Carcoar, on the 19th September, 1872, for the conditional purchase of 40 acres of land, has been cancelled by special permission.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up and forwarded to the Auditor General, signed by you, together with your deposit receipt, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of the deposit paid on account of the above.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM BLACKMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary.)

[Enclosure.]

Series C.—Special Payments Form No. 2.—C.P. 72/6,000. New South Wales.

Pay Voucher No.

Revenue refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Purchase Branch.

Dr. to Richard Neville & party.

For the following refund, viz. :— Land Office at Carcoar. Date of selection, 19th day of September, 1872. Deposit paid on 40 acres. Selection cancelled. Deposit to be refunded on 40 acres .....	£	20 0 0
--	---	--------

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher, as to computation, casting, and rate, is correct, and that the refund is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 79.

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## No. 79.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE LAND AGENT, CARCOAR.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 23 September, 1873.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the application of Richard Neville and party, on the 19th September, 1872, for the conditional purchase of 40 acres of land, has been cancelled by special permission. See No. 43.

3. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him, if required.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Under Secretary.)

## No. 80.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MESSRS. CRANE AND BENNETT.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 25 September, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to your letter of the 20th May, applying for permission to re-select 40 acres of No. 66 land to the west of Crane and party's ground, in lieu of your original application, which proved to be unavailable, I am directed to inform you that your request has been complied with, and that such fresh selection will date from 26th June last.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 81.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 25 September, 1873.

SIR,

Referring to Messrs. Thorn & Baker's payment into the Treasury on the 17th September, 1872, of the sum of £10, as a deposit on authority to select 40 acres of mineral land, I am directed to inform you that the selection which these gentlemen have made under that deposit is to bear date 26th June, 1873; and I am to request that any rent now due thereon may be calculated accordingly. See No. 13. M.L. 13,971.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 82.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO E. A. BAKER, Esq., M.L.A.

Department of Lands,  
25 September, 1873.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, inquiring whether it will be necessary for Messrs. Thorn & Baker to pay the rent for the broken period of the year, from the date of their amendment (26th June last) or from the time of their original application, which proved to be unavailable, I am directed to inform you that the rent will be payable from the 26th June, 1873. No. 77.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 83.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO MR. R. SMITH.

Department of Lands,  
30 September, 1873.

SIR,

In reference to your letter, without date, forwarding transfer of one-half of your interest in a mineral selection, one 20-acre portion, near Rockley, applied for by Messrs. Bennett, Blackett, McBrady, Richardson, Smith, & Hicks, to Mr. Robert Clague, I am directed to inform you that the shares of partners are not matters of which the Government is called upon to take cognizance. No. 76.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

[Seven plans.]

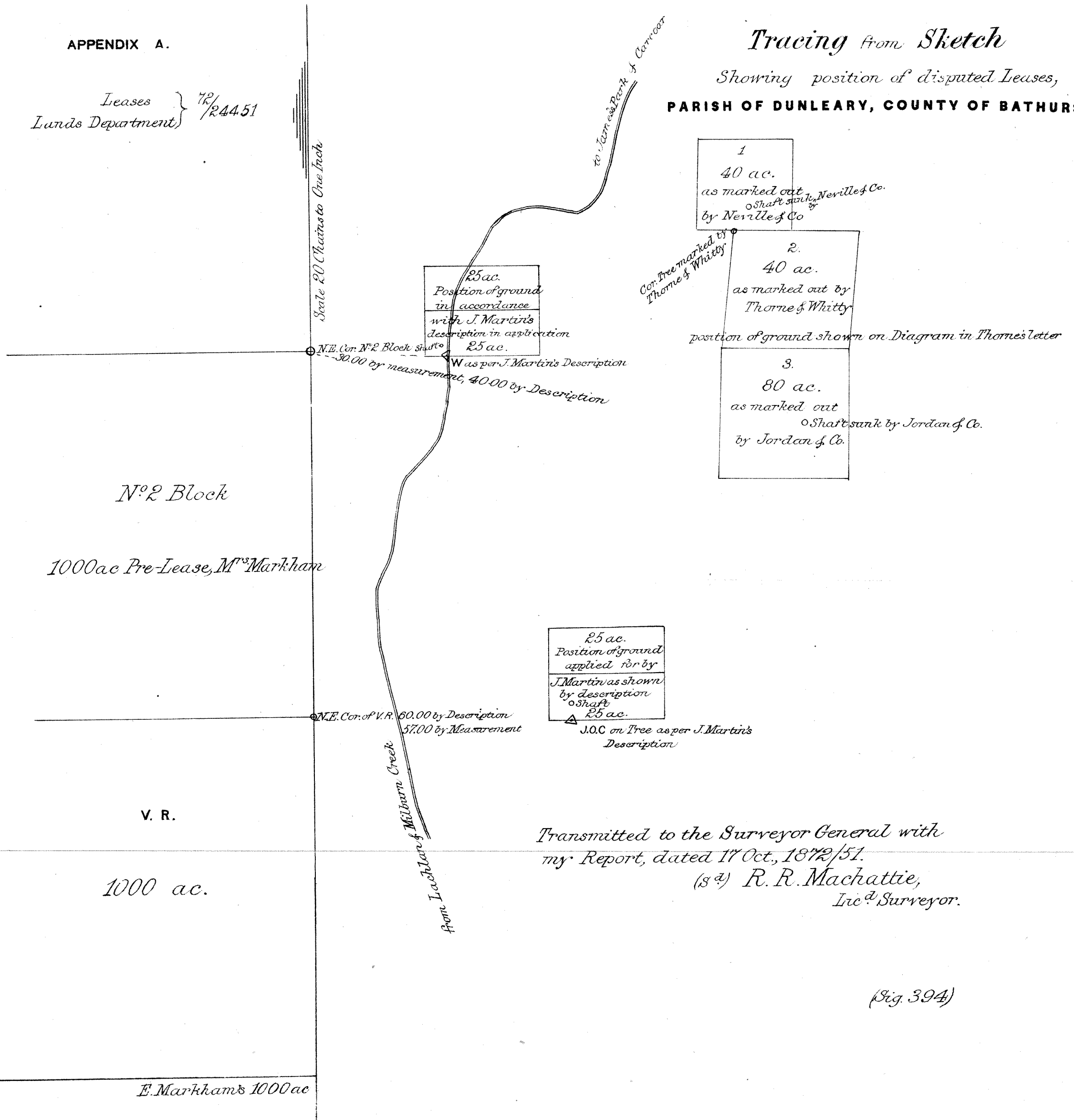


APPENDIX A.

Leases } 7<sup>2</sup>/<sub>24451</sub>  
Lands Department)

# Tracing from Sketch

Showing position of disputed Leases,  
**PARISH OF DUNLEARY, COUNTY OF BATHURST**



Transmitted to the Surveyor General with  
my Report, dated 17 Oct., 1872/51.  
(s<sup>d</sup>) R. R. Machattie,  
Lic<sup>d</sup> Surveyor.

(Sig. 394)

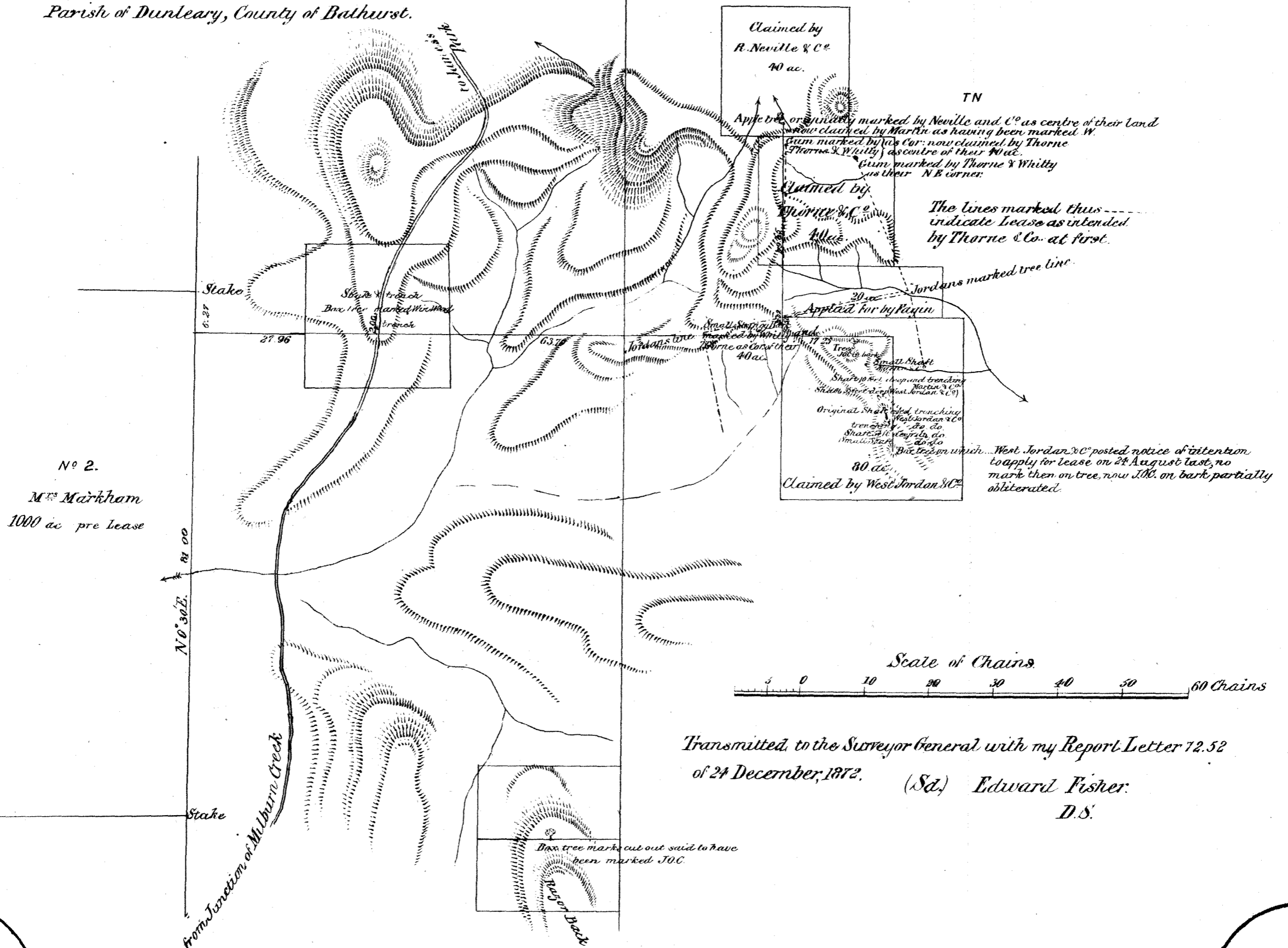
**APPENDIX. B.**

*Tracing from*

*Plan shewing the relative positions of lands applied for as Mineral Leases by Martin and party, Neville and party, Thorne and party & Jordan and party, shewing also the positions of their marked trees. Near Milburn Creek. Parish of Dunleary, County of Bathurst.*

*Enclosure to N° 29.*

*Leases  
Lands Department 12/26051*



*Claimed by R. Neville & Co 40 ac.*

*Apple tree originally marked by Neville and Co as centre of their land now claimed by Martin as having been marked W. Gum marked by J.C. now claimed by Thorne & Whitty as centre of their 40 ac. Gum marked by Thorne & Whitty as their N.E. corner.*

*The lines marked thus --- indicate Lease as intended by Thorne & Co. at first.*

*Applied for by Martin*

*Claimed by West Jordan & Co*

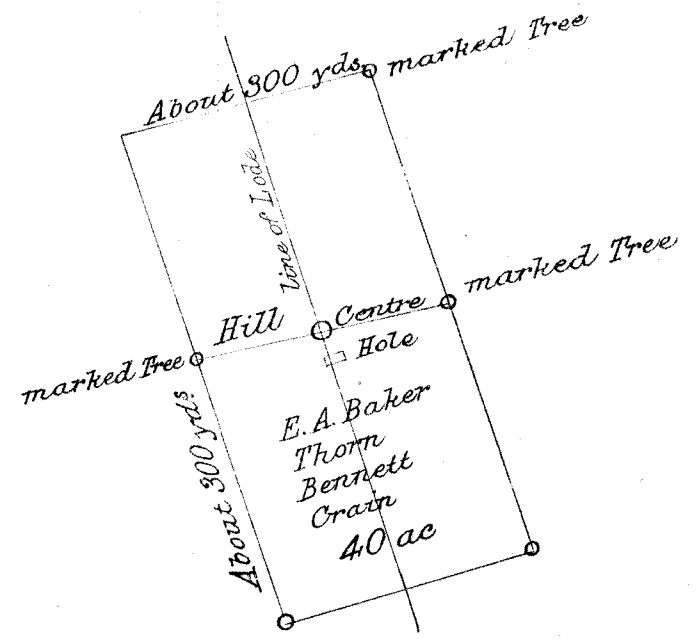
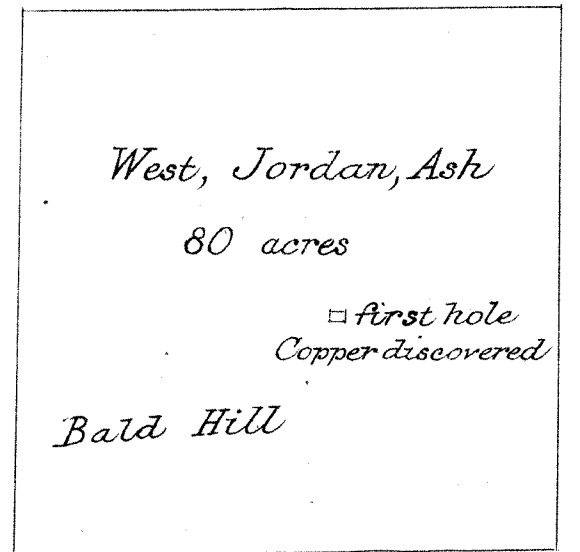
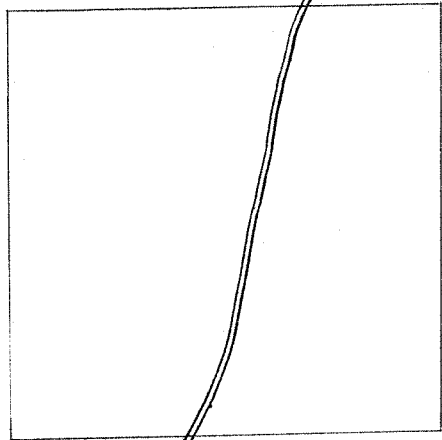
*West Jordan & Co posted notice of intention to apply for lease on 24 August last, no mark then on tree, now J.C. on bark partially obliterated.*

APPENDIX C.

Enclosure to N<sup>o</sup> 31.

M<sup>r</sup> Markham  
1000 ac.  
Pre-Lease

From Junction of Milburn Creek







APPENDIX E.

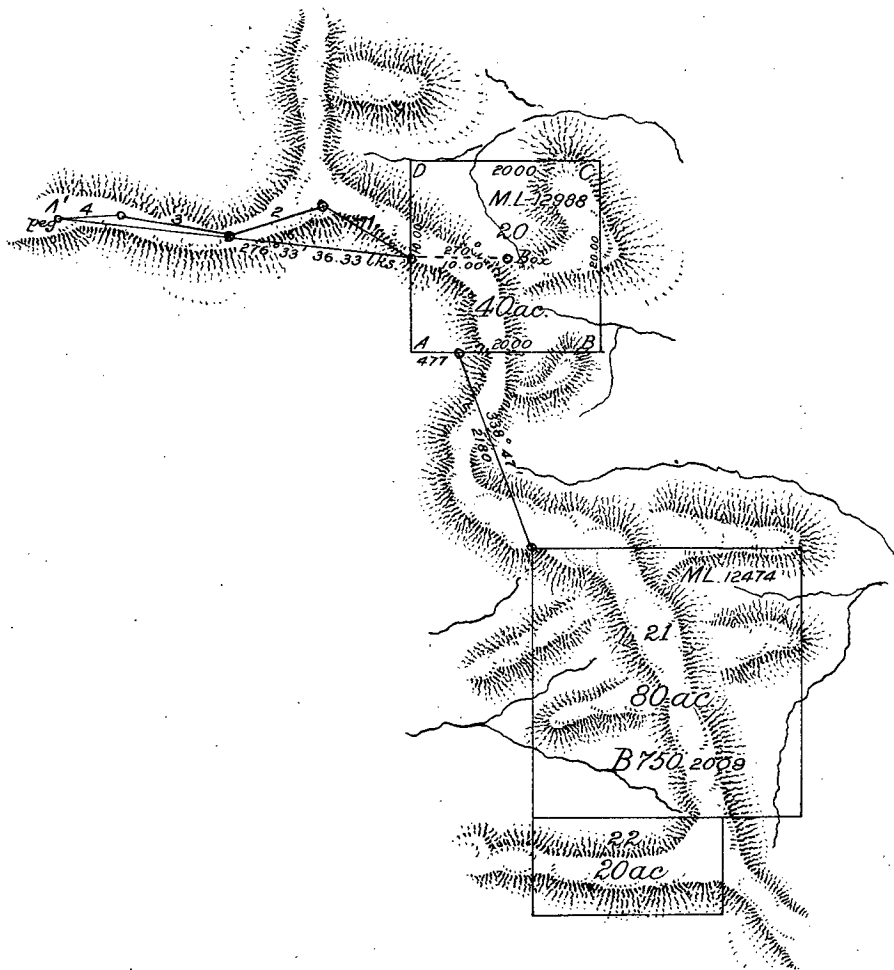
TRACING  
Of Portion No. 20,

PARISH OF DUNLEARY, COUNTY OF BATHURST.

Applied for under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, by  
W. Crane, C. Bennett, E. A. Baker, and G. S. Thorn.

MIN. LEASE FOR WORKING SILVER AND COPPER.

Scale 20 chains to an inch.



Reference to Traverse		
N <sup>o</sup>	Bearing	Links
1	300°50	1108
2	252°	1100
3	280°	1000
4	272°	827

REFERENCE TO CORNERS.				
Corner.	Bearing.	From.	Links	No. on Tree.
A	S. 43°15E	W. Box	15	} 20
B	N. 89°W.	do.	16	
C	N. 87°40E	do.	19	
D	N. 76°W.	do.	25	
A'	218°45'	Box	32	↑ 72

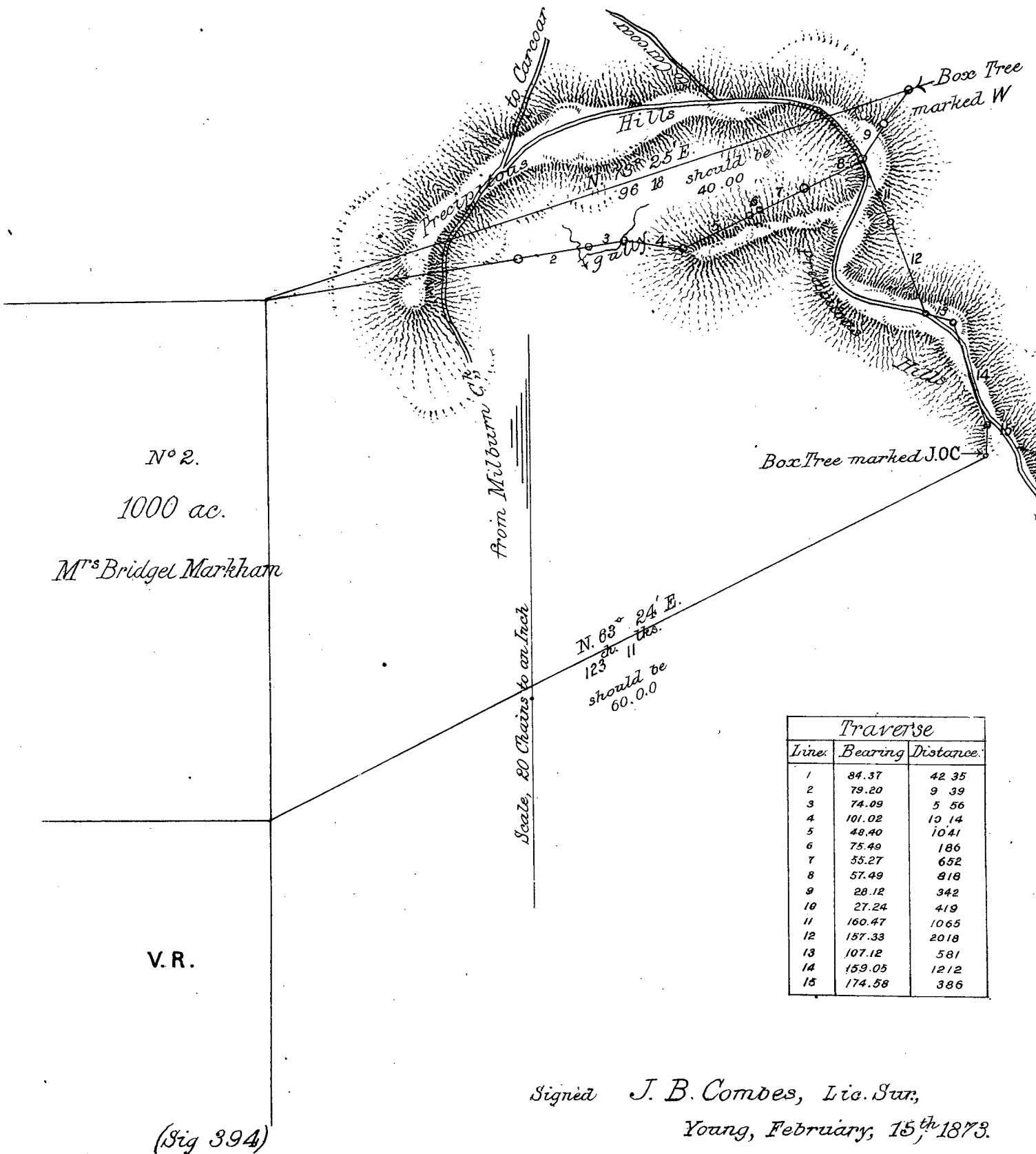
Date of Survey, February 3<sup>rd</sup> 1879

(Signed) R. R. Machattie, L.S

(Sig. 394)

Cat. N<sup>o</sup> B 683 2009

Shewing positions of Trees marked W and J.O.C.,  
referred to in J.<sup>r</sup> Martin's application,  
dated Aug. 13<sup>th</sup> 1872.



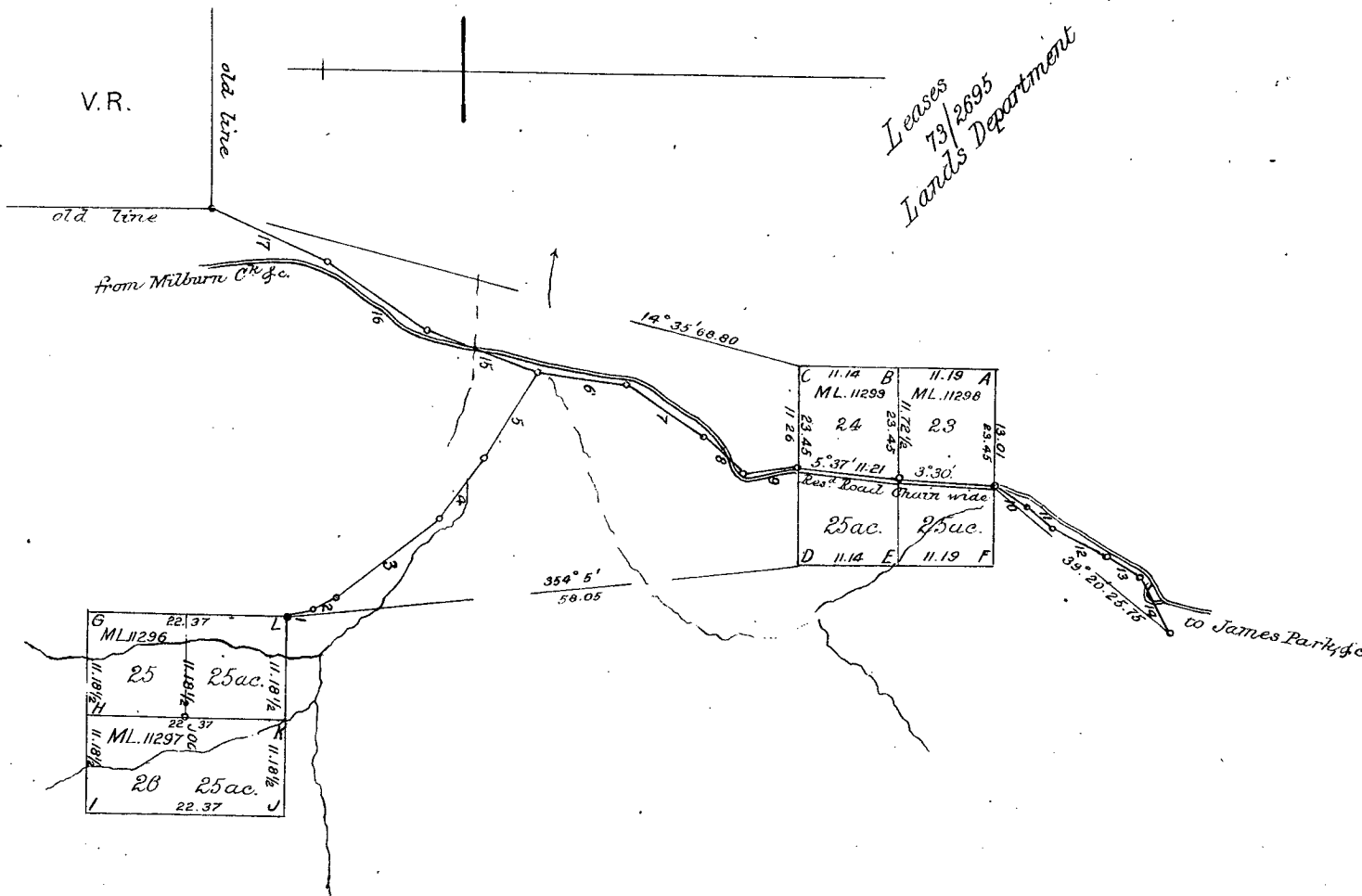
TRACING

Of 4 Portions near Milburn Creek,

PARISH OF DUNLEARY, COUNTY OF BATHURST.

Applied for under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, by J. Martin.

Scale 20 chains to an inch.



Reference to Traverse.

N <sup>o</sup>	Bearing	Links
1	347° 47'	3.00
2	333° 15'	3.00
3	321° 15'	14.56
4	305°	8.59
5	303°	11.38
6	6° 35'	10.00
7	32° 30'	10.00
8	43° 30'	6.30
9	354°	6.29
10	30° 15'	4.00
11	36° 42'	4.33
12	25° 45'	7.00
13	31° 30'	4.00
14	59° 15'	7.22
15	198° 5'	13.22
16	214° 35'	13.87
17	202° 50'	14.55

REFERENCE TO CORNERS.

Corner.	Bearing.	From.	Links.	No. on Tree.
A	Stake			
B	N. 38° W.	Box	29	23.24
C	S. 51° 15' W.	"	14	24
D	N. 79° 30' E.	"	77	24
E	Stake			
F	N. 69° 15' E.	"	29	23
G	S. 81° W.	Gum	34	25
H	Stake			
I	N. 27° W.	Box	61	26
J	S. 41° W.	"	40	26
K	S. 23° 30' W.	"	51	25.26
L	S. 6° 45' E.	"	29	25

(Signed) R. R. Machattie, L. S.

(Sig. 394)

1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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MINING LAWS.

(PETITION OF MINERS OF WATTLE FLAT, RELATIVE TO ALTERATIONS IN.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 February, 1874.*

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To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned Miners and Residents of Wattle Flat, humbly sheweth:—

1st. That your Petitioners, taking the alarming state of the country at present into consideration, think it desirable to draw the attention of your Honorable House to the advisability of at once issuing approved leases and enforce the labour clause, the district at present being locked up and not available to the miners, who are actually turned off the Gold Fields, and consequently leave the district for other places.

2nd. That your Petitioners would also mention to your Honorable House that clause 133 of the Gold Fields Regulation Act has not been altered, and by that clause we are not entitled to again pay the rent for the next year.

3rd. That your Petitioners would most humbly show to your Honorable House that if this leaving of our mining population continues as at present, that your Petitioners do not know where they will obtain labour from, providing the leases are not issued before July next.

4th. That your Petitioners would most humbly show to your Honorable House, could it be possible to insert a clause in the new Mining Bill, by which the Government would issue leases within thirty days of application.

5th. That your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your Honorable House will speedily take the case of your Petitioners into favourable consideration, and, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 172 Signatures.]



1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINING PARTNERSHIP ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION RESPECTING—RESIDENTS OF HILL END.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 April, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undermentioned Residents of Hill End and the district of Tambaroora,—

## RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners desire to lay before your Honorable House the following statement of facts connected with the gold-mining interests of the Colony and the winding up of Companies.

Your Petitioners submit that, as the law now stands, no benefit accrues to creditors of Companies from putting such law in motion for the purpose of winding them up, because there appears to be no adequate means of enforcing compliance with such orders of Court as may be made in the matter.

Your Petitioners submit that the "Limited Liability of Mining Partnerships Act, 24 Vic. No. 21," as at present in force (and under which gold-mining Companies are attempted to be wound up), is utterly worthless for that purpose, since, from the defective nature of the clauses it contains, no effectual remedy can be found by virtue of its provisions.

Your Petitioners would draw the attention of your Honorable House to the case (amongst others) of the St. George Gold Mining Company of Hill End, lately wound up under the said Act, in pursuance of an order made in the District Court at Bathurst, by Mr. District Court Judge Josephson. In this case, although His Honor made the aforesaid order, and also appointed an Official Agent in Sydney, yet it would appear that the creditors of the said Company have no substantial remedy, because the Legal Manager of the Company, acting no doubt under instructions received from the Directors, refuses to give up the books and papers connected with the said Company, and it seems that there exists no power under the said Act either to enforce obedience or to compel payment of calls.

Your Petitioners would submit that such a state of facts as above disclosed must be in the highest degree detrimental to the most important industry in the Colony, namely, the gold-mining industry.

Your Petitioners would further submit that the whole tenor of the said Act is of such a nature that as a remedial measure it is absolutely useless, affording no means of redress or remedy.

Your Petitioners believe that an Act should be passed of a retrospective character (any other would be simply a nullity), compelling production of books and papers, and empowering Official Agents of insolvent Companies to enforce payment of over-due calls by legal process, either before Justices of the Peace, as formerly before the repeal of the fourteenth and twenty-fourth sections of the said Act, or by summons in the District Court or otherwise.

Your Petitioners would draw the attention of your Honorable House to the above facts, for the public benefit and the general good, and for the protection of the gold-mining interests of the Colony, as they feel well assured that in the present state of the law in this particular no confidence can possibly exist, but rather a positive conviction that it is in the power of any dishonest Company entirely to evade their liabilities, in absolute defiance of the statute presumably enacted for the express purpose of affording a remedy in cases such as the above.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will pass an Act as aforesaid, or afford such other relief in the premises as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 47 Signatures.]





1873-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MINERAL LEASE AT TOGO;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

---

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
1 *May*, 1874.

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---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

---

1874.

185—A

[1s. 3d.]

1873-4.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

---

VOTES No. 17. TUESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1873.

9. MINERAL LEASE AT TOGO:—Mr. John Robertson moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the claim of Messrs. M'Grath, Larmer, and Bennison, to a Mineral Lease at Togo, County of St. Vincent.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. Forster, Mr. Burns, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Terry, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Moses, Mr. Teece, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.  
Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 27. THURSDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1873.

4. MINERAL SELECTION AT TOGO:—Mr. John Robertson (*with the concurrence of the House*) moved, without Notice, That the Petition and Papers laid on the Table of the House last Session, in reference to a Mineral Selection at Togo, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on that subject.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 125. FRIDAY, 1 MAY, 1874.

2. MINERAL LEASE AT TOGO:—Mr. John Robertson, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 7th October, 1873, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
- 

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1873-4.

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**MINERAL LEASE AT TOGO.**

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**REPORT.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 7th October, 1873,—with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the claim of Messrs M'Grath, Larmer, and Bennison, to a *Mineral Lease at Togo, County of St. Vincent*, and to whom were referred, on the 23rd October, 1873, the *Petition and Papers laid on the Table of the House last Session, in reference to a Mineral Selection at Togo*,—have agreed to the following Report:—

That, having examined seven witnesses, including the Claimants, on both sides, your Committee see no reason to dissent from the determination of the Government in the matter of the Togo Mineral Leases; nor does your Committee concur in the statement of the witness, Mr. Hugh Henry, made in his letter, dated the 14th December last, that the report of his evidence given before the Committee is other than correct.

JOHN ROBERTSON,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 30th April, 1874.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1873.

In the absence of a Quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. O'Connor, | Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Teece.

Mr. Burns called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.

Question,—That Mr. John Robertson be Chairman of the Committee—put and passed.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. John Robertson in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Moses.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, referring Petition and Papers, laid on the Table of the House last Session, in reference to this case, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Petition and Papers *referred* before the Committee.

The Chairman informed the Committee that he had received a letter from Messrs. Duguid & Co. (Agents for Messrs. M'Grath, Bennison, & Larmer), requesting that the Honorable J. B. Wilson, and, if required, certain other witnesses, should be examined.

Committee deliberated, and accordingly called in and examined the Hon. J. B. Wilson.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. Francis M'Grath be summoned to give evidence next meeting, and that the Clerk be instructed to inform Captain Stobo that the Committee will examine him or any witnesses on his behalf.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. John Robertson in the Chair.

Mr. Terry, | Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Burns, | Mr. O'Connor,  
Mr. Moses.

Mr. Francis M'Grath called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Chairman informed the Committee that he had received a letter from Captain Stobo, requesting, with certain other witnesses, to be examined before the Committee.

Committee deliberated and accordingly called in and examined Captain Stobo.

Witness handed in letter from Mr. Thomas Henry, in connection with this case, which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix A.*)

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Francis M'Grath called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Captain Stobo called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. John M'Grath, Mr. Hugh Henry, Mr. Thomas Henry, and Mr. George Tory, be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Friday, 14 November, at *Two* o'clock.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. John Robertson in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell,		Mr. Moses,
Mr. O'Connor,		Mr. Terry,
Mr. Burns.		

Chairman informed the Committee that Messrs. Hugh Henry, Thomas Henry, and George Tory, had not attended, and that applications had been received from them for expenses, and he had authorized the Clerk to inform them that should they attend and give evidence any claim made would be considered.

Mr. John M'Grath called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. Hugh Henry, Mr. Thomas Henry, and Mr. George Tory be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday, 25 November, at *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. John Robertson in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell,		Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Burns.		

Mr. Hugh Henry called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Thomas Henry called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. George Tory called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Robertson,		Mr. Garrett.
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In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1873.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. John Robertson in the Chair.

Mr. Garrett,		Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Burns,		Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Terry.		

Clerk submitted the following claims sent in for expenses incurred attending before this Committee :—

		£	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Henry	...	13	4	6
Mr. Hugh Henry	...	13	4	6
Mr. George Tory	...	7	18	0

Committee deliberated.

*Resolved*,—That the sum of £9 4s. 6d. be allowed Mr. Thomas Henry for expenses attending on this Committee as a witness.

*Resolved*,—That the sum of £9 4s. 6d. be allowed Mr. Hugh Henry for expenses attending on this Committee as a witness.

*Resolved*,—That the sum of £4 15s. be allowed Mr. George Tory for expenses attending on this Committee as a witness.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 19 DECEMBER, 1873.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 14 JANUARY, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. John Robertson in the Chair.

Mr. Garrett, | Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Farnell.

Clerk read letter from Mr. Hugh Henry, complaining that the evidence sent to him for revision was not the evidence given by him before the Committee.

Committee deliberated, and ordered that the letter be printed as an addendum to his evidence.

Clerk submitted the following additional claims sent in for expenses incurred attending before the Committee :—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. John M'Grath	9	8	8
Mr. Francis M'Grath	9	8	8

Committee deliberated.

*Resolved*,—That the sum of £9 8s. 8d. be allowed Mr. John M'Grath for expenses attending on this Committee as a witness.

*Resolved*,—That the sum of £9 8s. 8d. be allowed Mr. Francis M'Grath for expenses attending on this Committee as a witness.

Chairman to move resolution in the House.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 30 APRIL, 1874.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. John Robertson in the Chair.

Mr. Burns, | Mr. Farnell.

The Chairman submitted Draft Report; same read and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Henry, Mr. Hugh	12
Henry, Mr. Thomas	14
M'Grath, Mr. Francis	4, 9
M'Grath, Mr. John	10
Stobo, Captain	6, 10
Tory, Mr. George	14
Wilson, The Hon. J. B.	1

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

UPON

CLAIM TO MINERAL LEASE AT TOGO.

FRIDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. FORSTER,  
THE HON. J. S. FARNELL,

MR. MOSES,  
MR. J. ROBERTSON.

JOHN ROBERTSON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Bowie Wilson, Esquire, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] I think, Mr. Wilson, that in some of the papers with reference to this lease of land at Togo, J. B. Wilson, you are represented as having some interest in the matter? Yes, I am a shareholder. Esq.
2. That being so, perhaps you will be good enough to state your view as to the disadvantages in which you and your co-proprietors have been placed by the action of the Government in regard to this matter? I will do so in as few words as I possibly can. We claim to have a right to this land at Togo, in the first place, because we are the original selectors. That cannot be disputed, for you will see that the selection was made by Messrs. M'Grath, Larmer, and Bennison, two hours before Messrs. Alfred Brown and Thomas Jones; consequently, I suppose that point will not be disputed. I may go further and state, that such being the case I always imagined that we had a right to the land in question. Having received information to the effect that the Minister for Lands took a different view of the case, and that it was his intention to give the lease of this ground to Captain Stobo, on the ground that that gentleman was first in possession, I took the liberty, on the 29th July, 1872, to write a letter to the Secretary for Lands (which will be found on page 7 of the papers). The letter is as follows:— I 24 Oct., 1873.

“Sydney, 29 July, 1872.

“Sir,

“On the 8th July Messrs. M'Grath, Bennison, and Larmer made a mineral selection of 60 acres at Togo Creek, county of St. Vincent, in which I have an interest, and I understand they have been called upon to make a declaration to the effect that they were in possession of the ground when the selection was made. This declaration has been sent in; and in further corroboration of it I beg to inform you, that two of the Messrs. M'Grath's live in the immediate locality, in fact, within a mile of the ground, and not only marked the selection but have been on it, both at the time of the selection and daily since. The party making the declaration, to the effect that the Messrs. M'Grath & Co. were not in possession are, in fact, the only speculative prospectors.”

Now I will ask you to go back to page 4 of these papers, and at the top of the page you will see the description there given by Messrs. M'Grath, Larmer, and Bennison, and I will draw your attention to the fact that it would be impossible for them to have given this description of the land unless they had been on it, and were familiar with it. It is “Commencing at a tree marked A, near Togo Creek, near to where the track from Quira to Togo intersects that creek, and thence by lines to the cardinal points, Maitland's traverse, from Quira to Togo, runs through centre of the 60 acres applied for.” I mention this as one proof, and a very strong one too, that these parties were actual *bonâ fide* takers up of the ground, and that they marked it out on the spot. After having written this letter, hearing that it was still the intention of the Minister to give this land to Captain Stobo, I had an interview with Mr. Farnell on the 5th August, 1872, in which I explained the position I took up, informing him that these persons were the first selectors. Mr. Farnell intimated that as to the priority of selection that was not of much consequence,

J. B. Wilson, Esq.,  
24 Oct., 1873. quence, as it was the first occupancy of the land that was important. I then said, that I was in a position to prove that these parties had not only been in possession long before, but that I could furnish absolute proof that they had been on the land constantly. The Minister then promised to reconsider the matter if I would show that. He asked me to write to him to that effect, and that he would re-open the case. Consequently, upon the 6th August, 1872, I wrote the following letter —

3. Where is that letter? On page 7 of these papers —

“J. B. Wilson, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

“Sydney, 6 August, 1872.

“Sir,

“Referring to my previous letter and our conversation yesterday, respecting Messrs. M'Grath & Co's. mineral selection at Togo, county of St. Vincent, which is disputed by a Captain Stobo, and concerning which a declaration has been made by a Mr. Brown, to the effect that none of the Messrs. M'Grath's party were on the ground from the 2nd July to the 16th July, and a counter declaration by J. M'Grath, to the effect that he was on the ground daily from the date of selection,—I beg leave to suggest, as you appear to consider the priority of actual occupation of so much importance, that further evidence be called for, as I distinctly state that Mr. Brown's declaration *can be clearly disproved*, and that of Mr. M'Grath verified by incontestible evidence. I would also draw your attention respectfully to the fact that Captain Stobo, the claimant, has, by his own showing, never been in possession. As I stated in my former letter my excuse for writing to you is, that I have an interest in Messrs. M'Grath & Co's. claim.

“I have, &c.,

“J. BOWIE WILSON.”

I may state that as far as I was concerned no notice whatever was taken of this letter—not the slightest notice. I found that no further action was taken in the matter, except what was taken on the 3rd August, three days previous to my letter, when there was a minute to the effect—“My decision is in favor of Captain Stobo.” I want to draw attention to it, and to the proofs before the Minister at the time. It will be found on reference to the declaration on page 7, by Mr. Alfred Brown —

4. *Mr. Farnell.*] I do not object to this, but it is not evidence. I understand that you are appearing here as an advocate? As an advocate for myself. I want to show that we were in actual possession of this ground.

5. You put your case forward from your own point of view? I want to draw the attention of the Committee to these facts, and I think I have a perfect right to do so. This declaration of Mr. Alfred Brown is to the following effect:—“I, Alfred Brown, do hereby solemnly declare that I was at Tonga Creek, county of St. Vincent, from Tuesday, 2nd July, till Tuesday, 16th July, and that I was joined by Hugh Henry on Saturday, the 6th July, with tools and provisions; and that we commenced work clearing away, to show copper-lode, on Monday, the 8th instant; and that we held possession for Robert Stobo, who had gone to Sydney to take up the land; that I remained on the land till the 16th instant; and that to the best of my knowledge and belief Hugh Henry has continued to hold the land for R. Stobo ever since. I further solemnly declare that there was no one prospecting or at work, or any one even seen on the ground, except one man after cattle, from the 8th to the 13th July, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief Hugh Henry and myself were the only persons near the ground.” This was the declaration made by Alfred Brown. There is a further declaration, made also by John M'Grath, and that was before the Minister at the time. It will be found on page 6:—“I, John M'Grath, farmer, of Quiera, near Togo Creek, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that on the 8th instant I was in possession of certain land at Togo Creek, which was taken up as a mineral lease on behalf of myself and six others, and that I have been in possession of the land ever since.” I may state, Mr. Chairman, that we are now in a position to prove that every day, from the time of the taking up of the land up to the present time, either one or the other of these persons has been on the ground. Of course they did not work it, because they did not know whether they could get the land, but they were constantly upon it, for, as I have said, the two M'Grath's live in the vicinity. I may state that these persons were actually the persons who discovered the ground, as is stated in the petition presented to the House; that it was not until this ground was taken up by these persons, after they had been upon the ground and marked it,—then and not till then was Captain Stobo informed of the existence of this copper lode by a person who lives near the place.

6. *Mr. Farnell.*] You do not know these things of your own knowledge? I am in a position to prove it at any time that the Committee choose to call for the evidence of the actual occupation of the land by these parties. I believe that if there has been a single mineral selection taken up in a *bonâ fide* manner, this selection was so taken up by these parties.

7. After you saw the Minister for Lands, and he told you that he would re-open the case if you produced further evidence, did you produce any further evidence? I wrote this letter on the 6th August, offering to do so, but no notice has ever been taken of this letter; but we took another step after that—we presented a petition to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, and I do not think that even that petition got that justice which it should have received at the hands of the Government. It was stated in the House by the Minister for Lands that this petition had been considered by the Executive Council.

8. The Cabinet? It was reported in the *Herald* that he said the Executive Council.

9. *Mr. J. Robertson.*] But the *Herald* might be wrong? Yes. This petition was to the Executive Council, and the petitioners had a right to have their petition considered by the Executive Council. I would not have sent it in to be considered by the Cabinet alone. Of course this petition was considered by the Cabinet, and the Cabinet has “considered the decision and see no reason to interfere with the Minister.” I was in hopes that by sending this petition to the Executive Council it would have called for a further consideration of the case.

10. *Mr. Farnell.*] How do you become possessed of the knowledge that it was not considered? By the papers here.

11. *Mr. Forster.*] It seems to me that whether the Executive Council considered it or not has very little to do with the case? There is just this part of it, which I suppose is the most important part of it, that it is proved by documents before the Committee that M'Grath, Bennison, and Larmer, were the first selectors; there is a declaration that they were always in occupation of the land. There is no declaration that they were not, only the declaration that Brown did not see them. We are in a position to prove that

up



up to the date of the selection, either one or other of these parties was on the ground daily and in occupation of it; and I may also state that there is nothing in the papers to show that Captain Stobo was ever in possession of the ground. J. B. Wilson, Esq.

12. *Mr. Farnell.*] When you say that the selection was made on the 8th—at least, when you say that the selection was made two hours before Stobo's, do you mean the selection on the ground, or do you mean the report of the selection to the Lands Department? The selection at the Lands Department was two hours before Captain Stobo's; but the land was taken up and marked out at least eight days before Stobo saw it. 24 Oct., 1873.

13. But selections are not made at the Lands Department? Yes, and there only.

14. That is not in accordance with the law? Yes, I think it is.

15. Does not the law say, in section 22, that persons must take up the land and occupy it? It was taken up at least eight days before Stobo saw it. They were out at least eight days before, and they prospected it at least eight days before.

16. *Chairman.*] You mean that they were on the ground and marked it out before Stobo was there? Yes.

17. You think that is the case? Yes, I am in a position to prove that.

18. You say also that these papers exhibit that Messrs. M'Grath & Co. were first at the Lands Office? Yes, they had two hours priority of the others.

19. And you say that whatever the value of the occupation may be, they occupied it throughout? Yes. I may simply state the fact that Mr. Bennison, senr., had this declaration and carried it about in his pocket for at least eight days before he sent it down to Sydney, so much was he in priority of the others, and so secret did he think it was.

20. *Mr. Farnell.*] You do not know all this of your own knowledge? I am in a position to prove it. The land is about 45 or 50 miles from Braidwood. What I am stating now is what I stated before. I am in a position to prove all this; but I would ask the Committee, as these persons are men who are not in a position to spend much money, not to bring more of them down here than is absolutely necessary to prove the position.

21. *Chairman.*] It will facilitate the operation of the Committee to have one clear statement of what the grievance is, and then they will be able to grapple with it; there was some question as to what the Act provides? The Act says [section 23], that "persons may, on application to the Minister, obtain authority in writing to select on Crown Lands, within twelve months from the date thereof, coal or other mineral lots, and may take possession of such lots, and hold them for the period mentioned in such authority, but the right shall be reserved to determine the boundaries of any such lots, and to make provision for reservation of water supply."

22. And your case is, that this man M'Grath and his party, in accordance with the law, did take possession? Yes, they did take possession.

23. And did pay the money; and did get the authority of the Minister for Lands before anyone else got it; that is what I understand you to say? Yes, that is exactly the point.

24. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do I understand you to say, that the law recognizes a selection by a report made at the Lands Office? I think that the selection consists of a person having the authority to select, selecting the land, and then intimating to the Minister that he has selected it. All that has been done by Messrs. M'Grath & Co. previous to any action by Captain Stobo.

25. Do you hold then, that a report coming to the Lands Department prior to another one gives a claim to a selection, though another party may have been on the land first? No. I should say that it was necessary for the party to have been on the ground to mark it out, as these parties have done.

26. That is a point in dispute? Even the terms of this description of the land show that they must have been on it.

27. What I understood you to rely upon was, that these parties were two hours earlier at the Lands Office than Captain Stobo? No. They were first on the ground; they kept possession of it; they were the first to notify it to the Minister; and they paid their money first.

28. Then, as I understand you, we agree that a person, in order to complete a selection, must be the first occupant of the land, and must be first with his application at the Lands Office? No, I do not say that. I am only showing that taking that broad view our case is the stronger. I show that we had priority in all these cases.

29. But supposing that these persons were not on the ground and did not mark it out, do you think that they would have a right to the land? I think that they had a prior claim to Captain Stobo.

30. Having sent in their report first? Yes; but in this case we are in a position to prove that they marked out this ground first, and being on the spot were constantly in possession from that time, and it was through them that Captain Stobo afterwards heard of this ground and made the selection.

31. How is it that evidence of this was not sent to the Lands Department? It was sent but no notice was taken of it. Here is the declaration of John M'Grath.

32. That evidence was sent and was considered? But there are several others here; there are two. Here is one signed by W. E. Larmer and W. N. Bennison:—"We, W. E. Larmer, of Braidwood, licensed surveyor, and W. N. Bennison, of Braidwood, miller, do solemnly and sincerely declare that with reference to an application to select 60 acres, at Togo Creek, as a mineral lease, on the 8th instant, that we were *bonâ fide* prospectors in the neighbourhood of that land for several weeks; also, that I, W. E. Larmer, have camped out all the winter as prospector; and we make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Act, and so forth."

33. Before you pass from that, is there any proof there of the occupation or marking of the land; do they not declare that they are merely prospectors? Certainly; of course they were prospectors.

34. And that they camped out and so on? Of course they could not walk right to the ground and find it. They go to look for it; and there is this further declaration:—"I, John M'Grath, ———"

35. That was all read before? What I rely upon is, that we were first in occupation, first in selecting, and in notifying our occupation.

36. *Chairman.*] And in the payment of the money? Yes, the rental.

37. *Mr. Farnell.*] Since you have referred to these matters have you seen Captain Stobo's declaration? Yes, that is to the following effect:—"I, Robert Stobo, of ———street, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am the rightful owner of the two 80 acre blocks of land, on Tanga Creek, taken up under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act, by Messrs. Alfred Brown and Thomas Jones, on the 8th instant, and that on that day I was in possession

- J. B. Wilson, Esq.  
24 Oct., 1873.
- possession of the land, and had two men at work upon it, opening up the ground to trace the lode of copper; and I declare, moreover, that the insertion of Messrs. Brown and Jones' names as the selectors of the land from the Crown was done in error; and that to the best of my belief they are willing to transfer to me absolutely all their right and title to the land in question; and I further solemnly declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief no other person whatever had been on the ground to prospect it or work on it, as I have had two men there from the 3rd instant; and that on the 8th instant they were in possession and at work on it on my account.
38. Then we have the evidence of Captain Stobo and Mr. Alfred Brown as to the possession of this land, and on the other side we have the evidence of Larmer and Bennison, and John M'Grath? Yes.
39. And they are diametrically opposed to each other? Yes.
40. Then it becomes a question as to which is to be believed? Yes; I do not believe that any person is in a position to judge of this matter without taking evidence upon it.
41. Is it the duty of the Minister for Lands to ask people to get up their cases? No, but it is the duty of the Minister for Lands to see that evidence is sufficiently strong for him to act upon.
42. These statements which you have made are made upon information given you by other persons, not of your own knowledge? Yes, information from other persons, and taken from public documents.
43. You have no knowledge of the facts of the case yourself? I was not up there.
44. You have no knowledge of the facts of the case yourself? Not personally.
45. *Mr. Forster.*] You appear here, Mr. Wilson, as an interested person, stating a case? Yes.
46. Have you stated your case fully? Yes, I think I have.
47. You have nothing more to add? Nothing.
48. Does your case consist in these three points: That these persons were first in selecting, in occupying and in paying, and that they were first in particular as regards Captain Stobo? Yes, we were prior to him in all these matters.
49. Do you know this of your own knowledge? None of it, except what I get from the papers.
50. How much of the evidence necessary to your case is contained in these papers? The priority of the selection at the Lands Office is shown there.
51. Is that a principal thing? Yes.
52. What other evidence do you require to add to that? I suppose that these persons will have to be brought down to give evidence as to the actual occupation of the ground.
53. Can you get evidence as to the priority in the other matters of occupation and payment? I think that there is a difficulty as to the priority of payment.
54. Can you give the names of the witnesses which you think necessary? I think Mr. Frank M'Grath can prove all that.
55. Do you think that his evidence will be sufficient? I think so; if you want further evidence the others can come.
56. Is he an interested party? He is.
57. Can you produce any person who is not interested? I think not; that would be very difficult indeed in a case of this sort.
58. *Chairman.*] You have said that one or other of the parties had been in occupation of the land? Yes.
59. Would it not be well then to have both of these men to give evidence, as one would not be able to say whether the other was there or not when he was away? The only thing that makes me hesitate is the expense. Of course if the Committee thinks it necessary it will be done.
60. Do you happen to know whether they have paid the rent? Yes, ever since.
61. This last time? Yes.
62. How many times did they pay it? Three times. I paid it last year myself.
63. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do I understand you to say that you paid the rent last September? Yes, on the 30th September.
64. Are you not aware that Captain Stobo has got his lease? I was not aware of it then. I was rather astonished that the lease was issued a few days after the survey was made.
65. Can the lease be issued before a survey is made? No, but it is not the custom to issue them with such rapidity.
66. This has been eighteen months? The survey was in the office only a few days before the lease was issued.
67. Is that not right? It is not customary.

FRIDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1873.

Present:—

THE HON. J. S. FARNELL,  
MR. BURNS,

MR. MOSES,  
MR. O'CONNOR,

MR. TERRY.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Francis M'Grath, Esq., called in and examined:—

- F. M'Grath, Esq.  
31 Oct., 1873.
68. *Chairman.*] Will you be kind enough to tell us your name? My name is Francis M'Grath.
69. You are one of the petitioners in this matter of the Togo mineral selection? Yes.
70. In your petition you claim that you and your party first applied for this land? Yes.
71. Would you be good enough to tell the Committee when you paid your money and put in your application? On the 8th of July.
72. When did you take possession of the land? On the 5th of July.
73. Were you in occupation immediately after the 8th of July? Yes.

## UPON CLAIM TO MINERAL LEASE AT TOGO.

74. With whom were you in occupation—had you anyone with you? I was not on the ground myself until the 15th after the 8th. I was on it on the 5th and 6th, and one of our party, a brother of mine, was on it on the 8th. F. M'Grath,  
Esq.  
31 Oct., 1873.
75. Is he a partner with you? He is a partner.
76. What is his name? John M'Grath.
77. He was there on the 8th? He was there on the 8th.
78. Was he there on the 9th? He left on the 9th.
79. You cannot say of your own knowledge that he was there on the 8th, because you were not there yourself? I was not there myself. He was sent by a portion of the party to stop on the ground. I know he was sent, for I am one of the party.
80. But you do not know that he was there, of your own knowledge, on the 8th? He brought some of the copper with him, and I went myself again on the 15th with four of the party.
81. You do not know whether anyone else was there on the 8th? I saw no one else there when I was there.
82. That was on the 5th—you were there on the 5th? I was there on the 5th and 6th.
83. But you were there without legal authority on the 5th. You had no authority from the Minister for Lands? The 5th was the day I marked the ground.
84. You only got legal authority on the 8th? On the 8th.
85. And to the best of your knowledge your brother was in possession then? Yes.
86. But you cannot say positively that that was so, from your own knowledge? No; but I know he was sent for that purpose, he being one of the party.
87. *Mr. Farnell.*] You say that you were there on the 5th and marked the ground;—how did you mark it? I marked it with a letter at the foot of a tree—a letter on a stone on a large rock that was at the foot of a tree.
88. *Mr. Terry.*] That was the starting-point? Yes.
89. *Mr. Farnell.*] You say you saw no one there on the 5th? I did not.
90. Did you see anybody there on the 8th? I was not there on the 8th; but I inquired of my brother, and he said that he saw nobody there.
91. How many acres did you apply for? 60 acres.
92. The land was taken up for you in Sydney by your agent there;—was it not? Yes.
93. Did you do any work, or did anybody on your behalf do any work, in this selection? Yes.
94. When? From the 15th we kept two men constantly employed—one of these men was the man who took possession on the 8th, and another man whom he engaged to go with him.
95. For how long? About twelve weeks, as near as I can guess. I am not quite sure.
96. Did you do any work on the land prior to the 15th? No; nothing further than going on to the land and breaking some of the copper off it. That is what John M'Grath did on the 8th.
97. I suppose you know this place very well? I do.
98. You reside in the vicinity? My residence is 26 miles away. That is our cattle run there.
99. Who wrote the description of this land? I gave the description of it to one of our party—to Mr. Larmer.
100. To whom? To Mr. Larmer.
101. He is a surveyor—is he not? Yes.
102. Do you know anything about Maitland's traverse? Yes; I do.
103. How long have you known Maitland's traverse? I cannot say how many years; I should say six or seven years; it might be more.
104. *Mr. Burns.*] How far do you live from this selection? Where I lived at that time was, I think, about 25 or 26 miles.
105. How many years have you been living there? Twenty-five years.
106. Have you been in the habit of travelling about the country at all? Yes.
107. Much? Yes, a good deal.
108. What is your business? I am a cattle and stock keeper.
109. Are there cattle on this run? Yes.
110. This selection was part of your run? Yes.
111. And you have been in the habit of going over it? Yes.
112. And you know this particular locality well? Yes; it was known by my brothers, and other young men in that part, as the Copper Point, from the fact that some twelve months before that a lump of copper was picked up on the ground and carried out to Nerriga.
113. Did you see anybody about at the time that you marked the ground for your selection? No; I saw a man at the Togo Station, about 4 miles away, on the night of the 5th.
114. Had you any knowledge when you marked the ground that any other person was applying for the same selection? No.
115. Did you remain in possession until you were apprised that the application had been lodged? I was there on the 6th, and I came home on that day.
116. You were there on the 6th? Yes.
117. How long did you remain? About half an hour. I was there on three different occasions on that day, and I am almost sure that no other man was on the ground that day.
118. Speaking of your own knowledge, do you know of any other person having been there? I do not.
119. *Mr. Farnell.*] You mentioned a place called Nerriga? Yes.
120. That is not identical with Togo? No.
121. It is another place altogether? Yes.
122. You did take up some selections at Nerriga? No, never.
123. You have taken up some selections for copper? I am not in any other selections; but there is a selection taken up by a party in my name. One of this party took up a selection at the Corang.
124. You have nothing to do with that? No; this is the only copper lode I have been on.
125. How far is that place from Togo? Corang?
126. Yes? It is about five and twenty miles.
127. *Chairman.*] Is it the same place? No.
128. How far are they apart? About 25 miles; fully that.

- 6
- E. M'Grath, Esq. 129. You say that your brother, whom you believe to have been on the land on the 8th, was in the other selection? No, he was not.
- 31 Oct., 1873. 130. What is your brother's name? John.
131. John M'Grath? Yes.
132. Where does he live? He lives at Quira.
133. Is that the man who was in possession on the 8th? Yes.
134. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Is Quira near Togo? It is about 3 miles from the selection.

Captain Stobo was called in and examined:—

- Capt. Stobo. 135. *Chairman.*] Will you be kind enough to give us your name? Robert Stobo.
- 31 Oct., 1873. 136. You are, I believe, the claimant of a certain mineral lease at Togo, the ownership of which is now under inquiry? I am.
137. Will you be good enough to say when you applied for that land—when you paid your money? I was absent from Sydney at the time it was applied for; my wife applied for it for me.
138. You did not apply for it? I did apply for it through my wife.
139. As you cannot give your own evidence about that, perhaps you will get some of the clerks to prove it—the application was made for it on what day? It was applied for on the morning she got my letter—on the morning of the 8th of July.
140. Yes? And immediately she got it she came down to get a party to take it up for her; she did not understand that sort of thing. I had written to her to apply to our son-in-law, or to Mr. Brown in the Lands Office, who had promised to find the funds to take up any land that I might see worth taking up. Instead of going to my son-in-law, who happened to be out, she went to Mr. Brown. She got the letter about 10 o'clock, and the moment she got it she left to come into Sydney.
141. And you believe the money was paid on the 8th? The money was paid on the 8th.
142. And the application was put in? Yes; the exact hour I cannot say.
143. Some importance it seems has been attached to the fact of residence upon the land;—when did you first go to this place? I went on the ground on the 2nd.
144. *Mr. Farnell.*] On the 2nd of what? On the 2nd of July. I took two men with me; I started from Nerriga with two men; their names are Alfred Brown and Hugh Henry.
145. *Chairman.*] Is this Alfred Brown anything to do with Mr. Brown in the Lands Office? He is a brother of his; I took them both with me; we had three horses, and we took provisions for two or three days; we went on the ground that evening, but there was no place where we could stay, and so we went 2 miles further on ahead and we camped there for the night; it was nearly dark but we had a look at the ground. On the morning of the 3rd, which was Wednesday, I prospected the ground and down the whole creek. I left one man, Alfred Brown, to take possession in my name, and the other man went in with me to Nerriga to bring out provisions and tools; there was no residence there where you could get anything; he was to have been back on the Friday, but did not leave Nerriga till the Saturday. He has got a wife and children.
146. What day of the month would Friday be? On the 4th; but he did not leave until the following day, Saturday.
147. *Mr. Moses.*] Friday was the 5th? Yes, Friday was the 5th.
148. *Chairman.*] Then he left on the 6th? Yes.
149. Were you there then? I left for Shoalhaven with the specimens to take up the ground.
150. When? I went in to Nerriga after we had prospected the ground to get tools and provisions to send out with this man, Hugh Henry. I had plenty of provisions and everything to take out, and I gave them all to him; but he went to see his wife, and instead of leaving on the Friday, as he promised to do, he did not leave until I left Nerriga.
151. When did you leave the mineral land selection? On the 4th—no, Wednesday, the 3rd.
152. You left on the 3rd? I left on the 3rd, but I left one man on the ground.
153. I am only asking you when you left? On the 3rd.
154. While you were there did you see anything of the M'Grath's party? No, not a soul; we did not even see a wallaby.
155. When did you come back to this selection—you went away on the 4th? I went on the 4th and came back on the 5th.
156. To the selection I mean? I left on the 2nd; I was there on the 3rd; I was on it both on the 2nd and the 3rd, and I left on the evening of the 3rd to go in to Nerriga.
157. And when did you return? I did not go back; I came down to Shoalhaven.
158. When did you go back after that? I was not back until five weeks after that.
159. Then your evidence is merely hearsay after that? It is merely derived from what I have seen and heard from the men. I had the men, and I paid them for being on the ground.
160. But you can give no evidence of occupation of your own knowledge? No; but I can bring forward others to prove that they were on the ground.
161. You have no evidence yourself to offer of occupation on and after the 8th? Excepting documentary evidence.
162. What documentary evidence have you? Why, that they were on the ground holding it for me.
163. Who were? Brown and Henry. He went there on the Saturday.
164. What day of the month was Saturday? The 6th, I think.
165. That is not after the 8th? But he was there afterwards; from the 6th until the time I went back.
166. You have documentary evidence to that effect? I have; and I have the man himself and others to prove it.
167. Is that documentary evidence in these papers? It is in the declaration. Hugh Henry's declaration is in the papers; but the man himself can be got. He is one of those that I have asked to be sent for.
168. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do I understand you to say that you were prospecting in the vicinity of Togo—that you were prospecting there with others? I prospected there myself, and I can bring forward the men to prove that I sent them out and that they were there. I sent two men out on Wednesday, the 26th of June. I had heard that there were some indications of copper in that neighbourhood; I gave them provisions

- visions and everything necessary; and I paid them 10s. a day each. They were there from the 26th of June until the Sunday; and the reason they came in on the Sunday was that they had met with two men who had lost their way, and they gave them some of their provisions, so that their supply ran short. Capt. Stobo.  
31 Oct., 1873.
169. When were you on the land first? On the 2nd and 3rd.
170. The 2nd of July? Yes; the 2nd of July.
171. How long did you stay there? I was there all day on the 3rd, until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
172. And then you left there? And then I left to go into Nerriga, taking one man with me to bring out tools and provisions.
173. What did you do with the other man? I left him on the land.
174. In possession of the land? In possession of the land on my account.
175. I think you have stated that you left a man in possession of the land with tools and provisions? I left one man on the land in charge of it, with provisions enough to keep him until the other man whom I took with me could carry back tools and provisions.
176. You stated here that you left for Sydney;—is that so? I left Nerriga for Sydney on Friday morning. On Friday I left Nerriga for Sydney at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.
177. How long did these men, Hugh Henry and Brown, remain in possession of the land on your account? They remained there until I wrote down to say that the ground was in dispute, and that Brown must come down to Shoalhaven and send up the declaration to me—the statutory declaration—to say that he had held the ground on my account. Henry remained on the ground.
178. May they have been off the ground occasionally? I cannot say as to that. They held the ground on my account, and I paid them for the time that they were there.
179. Have you seen the papers in this case? Yes.
180. Is the Alfred Brown mentioned in the papers the man to whom you allude? That is the man that I left in charge of the ground.
181. Have you received any communication from these persons since then? Only one; that is one of these Henry's. We had him at work afterwards.
182. Where is he now? He is in Nerriga.
183. Not on this land? Not on the ground just now.
184. Is he in your employment now? He is not in my employment now.
185. Have you had any communication with him lately? I have had a letter from him—two or three letters. Two of them in particular I have brought with me. This is one of them.
186. Has it any reference to this case? It is in reference to this case.
187. Have you written to this man in reference to this case? I wrote to him and told him that the case was coming before a Select Committee of this House; but I did not write to ask him to come down, because I was not in a position to pay his expenses. I did not feel at liberty to send for him unless I could afford to pay him.
188. Did you have some dispute on a previous occasion with Bennison, M'Grath, and party, in reference to a claim at Corang? I believe I took up a mineral selection between Corang and what is called the Ningee Nimble Creek. There was nothing more than good indications of copper there. They had known of it a great many years, but they never moved in the matter until I went down there.
189. Are you talking now of Corang? I am speaking now of Corang.
190. *Chairman.*] Is that the place under consideration? No.
191. *Mr. Farnell.*] Corang is not identical with Togo? No; they are about 40 miles apart.
192. The reason why I refer you to Corang is, that I find some reference to it in a letter of yours among the printed papers. In letter No. 15, dated Sydney, 25th July, 1872, and addressed to the Minister for Lands, you refer to a selection of 40 acres on the Shoalhaven River, one and a half mile above the junction of the Corang;—is that the 40 acres at Corang? That is the 40 acres at Corang.
193. But that has nothing whatever to do with this case? It has nothing whatever to do with this case.
194. How many acres did you take up at Togo? Two 80 acre blocks—160 acres altogether.
195. *Mr. Burns.*] Had you any knowledge of this country before you went on this occasion to take up this mineral selection? None whatever. I had men there who thoroughly knew every part of the country.
196. Were you never in the locality before you made your selection? Never; until I went to take up that ground on the Shoalhaven, near the Corang Creek.
197. Had you only been in this neighbourhood once? That was the first time. I had been up before only when I went up to the Corang.
198. *Mr. Farnell.*] When was that? That was about the end of May when I first went up.
199. *Mr. Burns.*] From whom did you receive your information as to where this land was? From a Mr. Mark M'Grath.
200. Any relation of John M'Grath? Brother of Dugley M'Grath, and uncle of Frank M'Grath.
201. *Chairman.*] Is he any relation of these claimants? Yes.
202. *Mr. Burns.*] Do you know where Mr. John M'Grath lives? He lives away.
203. At Nerriga? He very seldom resides anywhere excepting at Nerriga.
204. You have been in Nerriga? Yes, a great many times.
205. Did you go through Togo on going there? It is considerably to the northward.
206. But did you go through that place when you were going to select this land? The first land that I selected?
207. Yes? No; of course not. It is somewhere about 25 miles off the road.
208. How far is Nerriga from Togo? About 26 miles to M'Grath's place.
209. Did you meet a man named Orford there? Yes.
210. Did he give you any information with regard to this land? No; he gave it to the men I employed. He is one of those whom I should like to have examined here as witnesses.
211. *Mr. O'Connor.*] When did you make the notes you have been refreshing your memory with? From day to day.
212. Was this man Henry on the ground on the 8th of July? I have his word for it. They state positively that they were. I can only say what they both state positively, and that is, that they were on the ground. He must have been on the ground, and for this simple reason, that if he had not been there the other man would have had nothing to eat; he would have been starved.
213. I think that you have stated that the distance to Corang is about 40 miles? Yes; but it was not 40 miles where Henry had to go. It was about 25 miles.
- 214.

- Capt. Stobo. 214. He went to Nerriga? He went to Nerriga—not to Corang; his family was there.
- 31 Oct., 1873. 215. And you were not back there until some five weeks after the 4th? Not until about five weeks afterwards, when I paid them for the time they had been employed and took on other men to work the ground.
216. *Chairman.*] Can you give us the date of your letter, desiring that the land should be taken up;—would it be at all unpleasant to you if you were to let the Committee see the letter in which you instructed that the land should be taken up? I have not the slightest doubt but that my wife has got the letter, for she generally keeps my letters. I can also prove it from this: The moment I got off my horse at Nowra I ran down as hard as I could to the Telegraph Office to send a telegram to her.
217. It was a telegram, not a letter, that you sent? There was a Telegraph Office there; I ran down about a mile from the hotel and they sent my message as far as Kiama. I waited to see if it had gone through, and a message came back to say that the Sydney line was stopped, and that the telegram could not be sent any further. I have no doubt that proof could be produced that my telegram went as far as Kiama on that night.
218. On what night? On the night of Saturday, the 6th. I have not the slightest doubt that the telegraph officers at Shoalhaven and Kiama could produce proof that that telegram was sent by me to my wife to take up the land. When I found that I could not get that telegram through, I sat down and wrote to my wife before I had any refreshment. I also enclosed some beads of copper that I had obtained by means of a blacksmith's forge.
219. You think that Mrs. Stobo has got this telegram? No; it did not go further than Kiama.
220. But it would surely go all the way? No; the line was stopped on that Saturday night.
221. But as soon as the line was open it would go on? Yes, it would have gone on, but I did not pay for it.
222. You say that you put it in; where did you put it in? At Terrara.
223. And when? On Saturday night, about 8 o'clock at night—between 8 and 9 o'clock.
224. And I suppose if we had the officer here he could prove that fact? Of course they will be able to prove that.
225. *Mr. Burns.*] Did you lodge the money to pay for it when you lodged the telegram? No; I went in and wrote it.
226. Did you not pay for it? No; I was there ready to pay for it, if it had gone right on; but I was not going to pay for it unless they sent it on.
227. You had some men out prospecting for mineral land in this locality? I had.
228. Do you know how they first came to discover this particular land? They got a hint from a person named George Orford.
229. And on the strength of that they went out? I had them prospecting all down the Shoalhaven River before that.
230. Did they hold out any inducement to Orford? None whatever.
231. Did you hold out any hope that he would get some recompense? Not a single farthing, excepting that I would employ him to take out provisions. He had a farm down there.
232. Did he show you the ground? No; he told my men that there had been good indications found at the crossing-place at Quira.
233. It was from his information that they found it? They had been five days prospecting—from the Wednesday to the Sunday. They found the indications, and brought me the specimens, which I have at home to this day.
234. *Mr. O'Connor.*] On what day was that? On the 26th of June. I sent for Tom and Hugh Henry to prospect the river reaching up to Togo and Talival.
235. *Mr. Burns.*] Did you hear anything about your men, or did you yourself hold out to Mr. Orford some hopes that if you discovered a copper mine he should have the business of drawing copper to market? That was afterwards, when I began to get the copper out, but nothing more than I would say to anybody else; if I could get copper out there and he would draw it cheaper than anybody else he should have the job. He never asked for any remuneration. He simply stated that good indications of copper had been seen at the crossing-place to Quira.
236. Was it not for this reason that you fixed upon this particular land? No; my men did. I was paying them. It was from what he said that they went there; but, being practical miners, they of course knew what to do.
237. *Mr. O'Connor.*] When did you leave Nerriga? On the Friday.
238. About what time? About 1 in the afternoon, I think. At 1 p.m. I left Mrs. Rolfe's, in Nerriga.
239. When did you get to Terrara? On Saturday at 7:30 I arrived at Moss's.
240. What is the distance? From where I had been staying, the distance was about 54 miles in round numbers.
241. *Chairman.*] Would you be good enough to say what you consider the value of this mineral lease—what would you take for your interest in it? If they will give me the money I have expended upon it, some £200, they can have it. I put in a drive of 60 feet myself. If they will pay the money we have expended on it they are welcome to it.
242. *Mr. Farnell.*] You want a bonus of £200 besides what you have expended? No, it is what I have expended, and not my preliminary expenses.
243. *Chairman.*] I understand you to say that £200 is the value of the thing? No; the money we have expended, which is nearly £800.
244. I ask you what is the value of the property—the present value of the property? It is very problematical.
245. You do not know? I do not.
246. You have no idea what it is worth? It is very doubtful what it is worth; but something very small.
247. Would you mind saying what you would take for it? If they will pay the expenses —
248. I am not asking you that. This inquiry might end in a recommendation that the value should be paid to some one? It may be worth a great deal, and it may be worth nothing.
249. *Mr. Moses.*] So far as present appearances go, what is it worth? They are not very promising. I have offered to take a very small sum for my interest.
250. *Chairman.*] What have you offered to take? I hold one-eighth; and if anyone will give me £100 for it they shall have it.

251. Then it is worth £300? I do not say that.

252. Will you be kind enough to say for what witnesses you desire we should send—what persons could prove occupation by marking, or by being present on the ground on the 8th of the month,—the date you took it up? ————— Capt. Stobo.  
31 Oct., 1873.

253. Have you anyone who can prove that? Yes; but, with submission to you, I think there is something more required; and that is, I can prove that Frank M'Grath came upon the ground, and stated openly before about a dozen persons—that he said to the men I had in possession—"I told you, Hugh, that I would jump this ground, and I have been as good as my word, and I have done it." I can also prove by this letter from his brother that they had offered him £100, and that they had offered the other brother one-third more pay than I was giving him, if he would go against me. I can prove it by this letter, and by the men themselves.

254. Whom do you mean by Frank M'Grath? The man who is here to-day.

255. I ask you whom you wish to have called to prove that you took possession by marking occupation or otherwise on the 8th of the month, or afterwards, whenever that was? I can give the names at once.

256. Who are they;—we do not want too many of them? There are only two men besides those whose names I have given in my letter.

257. Whom can you bring to prove that you had possession on the 8th, or since that period? The men whose names I have given will prove it.

258. What are their names? There is Thomas Henry, Timberlite, Nerriga; Hugh Henry, Timberlite, Nerriga; — Tory, storekeeper, Nowra, Shoalhaven; and Thomas Connelly, Shoalhaven.

259. Pick out any two you like; we will not send for more? Two will not prove it to your satisfaction in my opinion. There is only one of the men that I left in charge who can come down.

260. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Can Jones and Brown prove it? He is only a clerk in Sydney. His name was put in instead of mine.

261. *Chairman.*] If you say that two cannot prove it, then I suppose we must have three or four, but I would have you be merciful and keep down the expense? —————

262. *Mr. Farnell.*] Can these men prove occupation of this land on the 8th? Yes.

263. *Chairman.*] What are their names? George Orford, Thomas Henry, Hugh Henry, Thomas Connelly, and ——— Tory.

264. If you would like to make any statement you can now do so? The only statement I have to make is this, that when I went up after the case had been decided,—the man that I had left in charge, Hugh Henry Brown had left by that time and came down to Sydney to make the statutory declaration—Hugh Henry told me that Francis M'Grath had come on the ground and said, "I told you that I would jump this ground, and now I have done so."

265. That is this gentleman, I presume? Yes; so I believe. There were some ten or a dozen persons on the ground, and I heard from them that these were the words he used; and, if necessary, they will come forward and prove it.

266. You did not hear the words yourself? No; I was in Sydney at the time. I have got a letter from the brother of Henry, stating that he had been offered a share and £100 if he would go against me. I can produce the letter, and I can produce the man himself.

267. If you can show that they offered bribery, or anything of that kind you may produce the letter;—what is the name of the gentleman who wrote that letter? Thomas Henry. I have got two letters here; one will prove the other. (*Witness handed in letter. Vide Appendix A.*)

268. *Mr. Farnell.*] What is the name of the writer? Thomas Henry.

269. *Chairman.*] Is he one of the persons named on your list of witnesses? Yes.

Francis M'Grath, Esq., called in and further examined:—

270. *Chairman.*] Do you understand the difficulty that is now meeting you: It is not denied that you were the first to pay your money, or that you were the first to obtain authority to select; but it is alleged that you were not in occupation at that time, nor were you first in occupation. The present Minister for Lands attaches great importance to occupation. You have not been able to prove that you were in occupation on the 8th. In fact you have said that you were not, but that you had somebody else there. Will you be good enough to tell the Committee the names of the people you had there? John M'Grath. F. M'Grath,  
Esq.  
31 Oct., 1873.

271. And who else? That is the only man we had there on the 8th. He will be able to prove that neither Thomas Henry nor George Orford was there on the 8th. He will prove that; and we can get any amount of evidence to prove that.

272. Can you give us the name of some disinterested person who will prove that? I will call upon Thomas Henry himself. He is the only man; George Orford is dead. I know Thomas Henry will prove that he was not there on the 8th.

273. Will you be good enough to tell us what you think is the value of this concern—what would your party take for it, supposing all this rumpus were over and you had the title? Our party would take £1,000.

274. How much less would you take for it? I would not be inclined to take any less.

275. Give us some little idea of what you would take? I would not like to take less than £200 for my share in it.

276. How many are there in it? Seven.

277. Then the amount would be £1,400 instead of £1,000? Yes; but some might take less.

278. *Mr. Farnell.*] How do you arrive at that valuation? From the indications of copper on the surface; but I cannot say that I ever saw a permanent lode.

279. Is it merely an outcrop? It is an outcrop. I have not been there myself lately. There has not been a lode struck.

280. Do you think that you are competent to value a copper lode? I would not undertake to say that I am competent; I am ignorant of the value of copper lodes.

281. *Chairman.*] Will you be kind enough to say whether certain things which have been told to Captain Stobo are true;—did you ever say anything about jumping the claim? Never.

282. Did you ever say, "I told you I would jump it, and I have"? Never.

283. Did you ever tell anyone that you would jump it? I never did.

- F. M'Grath, Esq.  
31 Oct., 1873.
284. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you know anything about this person Alfred Brown, whose name is mentioned in the declaration among the printed papers? No.
285. Did you ever see him there? I never saw a man there until the 15th. There were four or five men there then.
286. He states that he was there from the 2nd of July to the 16th of July; and that he was joined by Hugh Henry on Saturday, the 6th of July, with tools and provisions.
287. Did you see anybody at work there at all when you were on the ground? No, I did not. I saw a man at the Togo station, which is about 4 miles from the copper lode. I went down to the house where he was stopping, and I got into conversation with him as to what he was doing. He said, "I have been out prospecting." I said, "Did you find anything?" and he said, "No." I asked him, "Which way have you been?" And he said, "That is more than I can tell you; there is so much similarity out about this part of the country that it is impossible to say in what direction." I saw that man at the same house about 9 or 10 o'clock on the 6th. Who the man was I do not know.
288. You had this land taken up by telegram, had you not? Yes.
289. Who were your agents? Messrs. Duguid & Co., I think, were the agents.
290. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Where did you telegraph from? Braidwood.
291. *Chairman.*] When? On the morning of the 8th.
292. Whom to? To Duguid & Co.

Captain Stobo was further examined:—

- Capt. Stobo.  
31 Oct., 1873.
293. *Mr. O'Connor.*] You stated that a Mr. Brown, in the Lands Office, said that he would pay the money for any land that you might think would pay to take up? Yes.
294. Is he a clerk in the Lands Office? He is head of one of the branches.
295. *Chairman.*] And he said that he would do the necessary thing in the way of the papers? He said that he would find the means. He was assisting me in getting the funds, and he said that "At any time you see a good thing I will assist you in that way." That is, that he would get the money for me, and I expected to repay him the moment I came back to Sydney. My wife, instead of going to my son-in-law, went to this Mr. Brown, as he could not lay his hand on the money just at the moment, and that is where the hitch was.
296. I understood you to say that Mr. Brown undertook to do all that was necessary? Quite the contrary; I did not say so.
297. *Mr. O'Connor.*] I certainly understood you to say—"and fill up the necessary papers"? No.

FRIDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. MOSES,

MR. FARNELL,  
MR. O'CONNOR,

MR. TERRY.

JOHN ROBERTSON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John M'Grath called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. M'Grath.  
14 Nov., 1873.
298. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Quiera.
299. You have some interest, I believe, in some mineral land at Togo? Yes.
300. A question has arisen as to whether the land contained in the mineral lease had been occupied by you or your party from the time of its being taken up;—you are aware that the land was taken up on the 8th July? I am.
301. Will you be good enough to say whether or not you are aware that your party occupied this land in any way? Yes, they did.
302. In what way—did they mark it, or what did they do? I was on the ground on the 8th July and on the 9th July.
303. You are quite sure that you were there on those days? Yes, quite certain of it.
304. Is there anything that commends the fact to your memory—any circumstance that causes you to remember the particular days? Yes; I was sent there by the rest of the party.
305. When you were there did you see anybody else there? No.
306. What is the size of the land taken up? 60 acres.
307. In a block of land of that size you surely ought to be able to see anyone if there were any person on the land? No, there might have been plenty on the ground without my being able to see them; but they were not where the lode is.
308. Is the land scrubby? No; but it is very mountainous.
309. How long did you remain in occupation on the days you have named? On the 8th I went there between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, and I stopped there as near as I could tell to about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; then I went to a selection of mine about 2½ miles away, at Quiera, where I stopped all night; on the 9th I went on to the ground again about 10 o'clock in the morning, and stopped there till 1 o'clock.
310. Was the land marked then? It was marked before that.
311. By whom? By our party.
312. And you were on the land within the boundaries which had been marked out? I was.
313. *Mr. Farnell.*] Who was it that marked the land? My brother.
314. And he marked it prior to the 8th? He did.
315. You say you went on to the ground between 10 and 11 o'clock on the 8th? Yes.
316. And left at 3 o'clock? Yes.
317. Where did you go to when you left? To a selection I have about 2½ miles from there—at Quiera.



## UPON CLAIM TO MINERAL LEASE AT TOGO.

118. Did you give information to anybody that you had been these two days on the ground? Only to the remainder of our party.
119. At Quiera? No, out at Nerriga—that is where they were.
120. Who sent down to Sydney to take up the land? I cannot say anybody in particular who sent sent 14 Nov., 1873.
121. He sent down to have the land taken up? Yes, I think so; but I will not be certain whether it was he or not.
122. You say you saw nobody there during the two days you were there? Not a soul.
123. Was there nobody at work upon the lode? No, nobody.
124. Had there been any work done there? Just a little—not much.
125. What had been done? Only very little; just a few stones broken here and there.
126. How did you know where to go to? My brother told me where to go to, and where he had marked the ground.
127. Was there any shaft sunk on or near the lode? No, nothing of the kind.
128. Did you see Henry there? No.
129. Do you know him? Yes.
130. Was he at work there prior or subsequent to when you were there on these two days? The first time I saw him on the ground was on the 15th July.
131. What part of the ground did you see him on on the 15th? About 100 yards below where the lode crops up at a point of the ridge. He was on the lode and was going up the creek—up Togo Creek.
132. Had you any conversation with him on that day? No; nothing more than just bidding him the time of day.
133. Who do you say marked out this land? My brother.
134. Do you know when he marked it? It was on the 5th or the 6th. I know he was on it both those days.
135. I suppose you know that Stobo took up some mineral lands in that neighbourhood? I have heard say so.
136. Do you know how much he took up? I cannot say; I have heard so many different yarns about it. Some said 30 acres, some 40 acres and 80 acres, and others as much as 300 acres; but I do not know anything for certain.
137. In what way was the ground marked out? It was not regularly marked out—only the starting points. My brother told me he had marked it, and where he had put the marks.
138. Do you know if your brother had authority to select at the time he marked out the ground? No, but I do not think he had.
139. Then he merely marked it out with the intention of taking it up some other time? Yes.
140. Did you come on to the ground on the 8th for the purpose of taking possession of it? Yes.
141. Did you see Brown there on the 8th and 9th July? No, I never saw Brown there at all to my knowledge.
142. Did you see Stobo there? Yes.
143. On the 8th July? No.
144. Prior to the 8th? No.
145. Subsequently to that date? Yes.
146. *Mr. Moses.*] Your brother marked this ground on the 8th? No; on the 5th or 6th.
147. How do you know he marked it? He told me so.
148. You did not see him do it? No.
149. *Mr. Farnell.*] Were you on this ground at all before the 8th? I have been over it many and many times before that.
150. With a view to look for copper? No, not with that view.
151. And I think you stated that you were sent there on the 8th? Yes; but we always knew for a long time that the copper was there.
152. But you were not there previously, the same as you were on the 8th and 9th? No; not to look for copper.
153. Upon what business were you there? After cattle—after stock.
154. Is Quiera your residence? Yes; when I am at home it is; but I am carrying on the roads mostly, and am nearly always away.
155. How far is your residence from this mineral selection? About two and a half miles as near as can be.
156. I suppose there is a hut there as you live there? Yes; I put up a hut. It is a selection I made, and I have made improvements on it.
157. Do you reside there continuously? Yes, when I am not carrying on the roads.
158. What is Quiera—a cattle-station? Yes.
159. *Chairman.*] When you went on the ground did you see the marks which had been made on this land? No.
160. I thought you said just now that the land was marked by your brother? Yes, so I did.
161. Did you not see them? No. He described to me where he had put the marks, but I could not find them, though I looked about for them where I fancied from his description that they would be. He said he had marked a large stone or a rock with the letter A, but I could not find it. I searched about where he said it was, but did not see it. It may have been there though for all that.
162. How then did you fix this ground you were on as the same place marked by your brother? Because he told me, and we knew the place well enough.
163. Were you on the place which your party applied for, and which has since been surveyed? Yes.
164. How do you know that? Because we knew the place well enough. It went by the name, for the last two years or more, of the Copper Point; it was just at the point of the ridge where the lode cropped up, and where the track from Togo to Quiera crosses the lode.
165. So that you know that you went to the same place that this mineral lease has been applied for? Yes, I do.
166. You are quite sure of that? Yes; I could not have made a mistake in the place.
167. You have seen the place since? Yes.
168. It has been surveyed since the days you were on it? Yes, I have heard so, but I do not know it. I have not seen it since the survey as I have been away for over twelve months.

- Mr. J. M'Grath. 369. Have you an interest in this land? I have.  
 370. What do you consider the land to be worth? I have heard some of our party say that they would not take £500 for their share,—some have said less.  
 14 Nov., 1873. 371. What would you take for your interest? I do not know; I know this, I was offered £150 for my share when there was this dispute with Stobo; and the party who offered the money was willing to take the chance whether our party got the lease or not.

TUESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1873.

Present:—

MR. BURNS, | MR. GARRETT,  
 MR. FARNELL.

JOHN ROBERTSON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Hugh Henry called in and examined:—

- Mr. H. Henry. 372. *Chairman.*] You are acquainted with the Togo mineral lease, which has been the subject of dispute between Captain Stobo and the M'Graths and others? Yes.  
 27 Nov., 1873. 373. I may inform you that both parties have desired the Committee to send for you and to get your evidence on the matter; and that consequently great importance is attached to whatever testimony you have to give. I would therefore ask you to tell us in your own way what your version of this affair is;—you know that there is a dispute, and that two sets of men claim the ground? Yes.  
 374. What we want is your version of the matter as between these two sets of men? I engaged with Captain Stobo to go out and prospect for copper on the 24th June. We went to Togo and were prospecting about on the Shoalhaven up to the 28th of June. Whilst we were so employed we fell in with a young man named Alford. He asked us what we were about, and we told him, and showed him some stones we had got, and I asked him if he knew of anything of the kind. He said yes, that he had seen something similar to it, and explained where it was, and said he would take us and show us where it was. We agreed to go with him, and he took us across to the Togo Creek and said this is where some specimens were picked up just the same as those you have. I said to my brother, who was with me, that this was a nice flat, and that we would give our horses a spell here whilst we had a hunt about for the lode. I was unbuckling the girths of my saddle to take it off the horse, when looking round I saw a big bluff rock on the other side of the creek, and I at once said "There's the copper," for I saw the stains of the copper on the face of the rock. We put our horses in a bush paddock and had a hunt about for the lode.  
 375. Did you see anybody then? I did not see anybody there, except our two selves and Alford.  
 376. Did you see any signs of work? No, there were no marks of work of any kind. On the Saturday we were hunting about till the evening searching for the lode, until at last my brother came across the vein in the ground at the back of the bluff. When we opened it we knocked off some specimens for Captain Stobo to take to Sydney, and laid them on one side whilst we went and camped down in one of the huts there. We came back to the vein on Sunday morning, had another look at it, gathered up our specimens, and came to Captain Stobo on the 30th to tell him what we had found.  
 377. What day was that? Sunday—that was the 30th June. Captain Stobo started off immediately to Sydney, and on the following Wednesday I went out again to Togo, in company with a young man named Brown—I do not know his other name; we went straight to the lode, and went along it, and took the bearings. Then I started back again for Nerriga, leaving Brown in possession until Stobo should come back from Sydney.  
 378. What date was it when Stobo came back? I cannot say exactly what was the date.  
 379. But you left Brown in possession? Yes.  
 380. Who for? For Captain Stobo.  
 381. And you saw none of the other party there? I did not see any of the other party there until a week afterwards.  
 382. When did you first see them? When I was going to Togo on the 6th. Just as I was getting near the place I met Pat M'Grath. He bid me the time of day, and asked me where I was going. I told him about the copper and he said, "It's no use of you going there, as we have jumped your claim." I said, "I don't see how you can do that, as I have a man in possession of it ever since it was discovered." Then he asked me where it was, and I told him that it was just about the bluff that we had got the lode.  
 383. Did you see him on the 8th? No, I did not see him again till the Tuesday, when Frank M'Grath came down to the lode, with Pat and Denny, and John and Joe—that is the whole of them, I think. I was on the lode at the time they came down; I was very careful about this as I was directed by Captain Stobo to visit the lode every day without fail, and to stop on it for three or four hours. I had been away from the lode for a short time down to the hut, and when I came back I found all the M'Graths there, besides a lot of other men—about sixteen of them altogether; there was Tom Connell, George Duley, Edward Dunn, Wm. Bakewell, Geo. Alford, and some others, besides John, Joseph, Frank, Pat, and Den M'Grath.  
 384. Who did they represent? The M'Graths represented their own party, but the others did not represent anybody.  
 385. On what day was that? That was on the Tuesday.  
 386. On what day of the month would that be? That would be on the 15th or the 16th.  
 387. Are you sure that it was not on the 8th? Yes. I am quite sure it was not. I know that I left Brown on the 8th, and they were not there then.  
 388. Who is this Brown? He was a man who was sent down I think for some business for Captain Stobo.  
 389. He was not one of the M'Grath party? He was not.  
 390. And there was nobody there that you saw? No, I am sure of that. If they came there it must have been before daylight in the morning, or after working hours in the evening.  
 391. Is the ground scrubby about there? No. It is all open forest.

392. So that you could see anybody if he was there? Yes. We could have seen anybody if he was Mr. H. Henry within a couple of hundred yards of us.
393. Your block was a piece of 60 acres I think? Yes, I believe so.
394. Did you see no person going to Queira? No, I do not think there was anybody passed. We must have seen anyone going that road, for the track passed close by where we were working.
395. And you are convinced that there was no one there on the 8th? Yes, I am quite convinced of that.
396. And are you also fully convinced that you discovered the copper lode on the 24th of the previous month? I am fully convinced that me and my brother discovered the lode on the 28th June; and I am sure that at that time there was no mark of a pick anywhere about the ground—leastways not within 50 yards of where we found it.
397. What value do you put upon this copper lease? Well, that I cannot say.
398. Are you interested in any way in the matter? No, nor any prospect of an interest. There was a promise made to me, but it is not worth mentioning now.
399. Who was the promise made by? By Captain Stobo. He said that if the lode turned out right he would make me a handsome present.
400. That is, if he got the land and it turned out to be of value? Yes.
401. And what do you now think is the value of the ground? I really cannot say as I have not been there since the last captain has been sent up. But I know there has been a good deal of work done on the ground, and that the lode has been pretty well developed, so that some idea of the value can be gathered.
402. Can you give us no idea? As far as I know I should say that a share in it would be worth about a couple of hundred pounds.
403. What share would be worth that amount? I mean if I had a part in it I should think it worth that.
404. But what part—with how many in company? I mean a fourth part. If I had a fourth share in it I should say it was worth £200.
405. Then the whole claim, in your opinion, would be worth £800? Yes, somewhere about that.
406. *Mr. Farnell.*] Were you employed by Stobo to work on the ground? I was.
407. At wages? Yes.
408. Do you know if the person you allude to as Brown was the man named in these papers as Alfred Brown? I do not know his other name.
409. You are sure that he was there? Yes, I am certain that he was on the lode from the time I left him there till I went back to him on the 6th.
410. It is of more importance to know what happened on the 8th;—are you sure he was there on that day? Yes, I am certain that we were both there on the 8th.
411. And you were there on behalf of Captain Stobo? Yes, I was.
412. Did you see any marked rock when you were looking about? I did not.
413. Did you see John M'Grath there? No.
414. Did you see any marks made upon any trees or rocks such as would be made by persons desiring to identify the land? No; there was one tree at the back of the bluff that I noticed had the mark of a tomahawk on it. But that was a very old mark, for the bark had all grown up over it again.
415. You did not see John M'Grath there when you went back the second time? No; but I believe he had been there, because I remarked that there was somebody at the upper hut, and that the door was broken in. Besides that, I heard that he had been gassing about that he had got copper, and that he had been on our lode taking the bearings with a compass.
416. What upper hut do you allude to? There are two huts on Togo, on selections just within sight of each other. We were stopping in one, and the other belonged to Alford.
417. When Stobo left you, as he said, to go to Sydney, what did he leave you for? To take up the ground.
418. Are you in his employ now? I am not.
419. *Mr. Burns.*] Is not this man Alford since dead? Yes.
420. Where are you living now? At Nerriga.
421. And you have no connection in any way with Stobo? No.
422. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you know a man named —
423. Do you know a man named Henry? I do not.
424. Do you know anything about the discovery of the copper at Corang? No; but I heard that he had taken up 40 acres, and that he lost that block; but I understood that he had taken up 40 acres afterwards adjoining the other.
425. Did you see either Bennison or Larmer on the ground? I did not; but I understood they were there on the 16th.
426. Did M'Grath's party make any overture to you? They did in this way: When I came on to the ground and found them all there, Pat said, "You see I am as good as my word, and that I have jumped your claim." I told him I did not see how he could do it, and that he had not done it yet; and then he called me on one side and asked me what conditions I was on with Captain Stobo. I told him that Stobo had offered me a tenth share of the ground, but that I would sooner have had a £20 note down, as that would do me better than the share. Then he said that whatever terms I was to have had from Stobo I should have from him, as he did not want me to be at a loss in the matter; but I said I did not want anything from him, and would not take it; that I had been left there by Stobo to take charge of the land, and that I must stop till he came back. I have had no more words about it since.
427. *Chairman.*] And you have now no connection with or interest in the copper lode? I have not.

## ADDENDUM.

Mr. Hugh Henry to S. W. Jones, Esq.

Nerriga, Sunday, December 14, 1873.

Sir,

In reply to yours of the 5th instant, inclosing the evidence given by me lately in Sydney, I have the honor to acquaint you that the evidence, as contained in the inclosed paper, differs in a great measure from that given by me before the Committee. That several answers given by me are not in the manner in which I stated them. That some circumstances connected with the matter are not as related by me. That the names of persons connected with the affair are not in proper order, as stated by me. The names in some places substituted for others.

I

Mr. H. Henry. I am engaged at work 20 miles from home, and did not receive your letter until this morning, and must return to my work this afternoon; my time is so short, and the paper sent by you so complicated, that I am unable to make anything of it. More than that, I am sure it is not a correct copy of the evidence given by me before the Select Committee when in Sydney. Hoping you will pardon me for not complying with your request,

I have, &c.,  
HUGH HENRY.

Mr. Thomas Henry called in and examined:—

Mr. T. Henry. 428. *Chairman.*] This Committee has been appointed to make inquiry into the circumstances connected with a disputed lease of mineral land;—are you acquainted with the circumstances of this dispute between Captain Stobo and the M'Graths? Yes, I am.

429. What do you know about it? I know Togo very well. I was the prospector of the ground. I was engaged by Captain Stobo to prospect for him, and me and my brother were the discoverers of the lode.

430. Will you tell us what you know of it? This is what I know:—I know that we discovered the copper on the 28th June, me and my brother, and that we had possession of it till the last of the month. It was on Sunday I came home. I think it was June 29th when I discovered the lode.

431. *Mr. Garrett.*] And were you there on the 8th of the following month—July? No, I was not. I was only the discoverer, and when I got what I wanted I went away. I was never there till the end of last June, when we found the lode, and when I found it I went away the next day—that was the Sunday morning, the 30th June, I think. I did not go back again.

432. You were not there again afterwards with your brother? No; but I tested some of the copper for him. He left it with me on the 2nd, and I assayed it for him.

433. *Mr. Farnell.*] When did you leave there? On Sunday morning, the last day of June.

434. Did you leave your brother there when you came away? No; we both came away together.

435. Did your brother return? Yes. Stobo went away to Sydney, and my brother went back to the ground with a young man named Brown.

436. Did you see any of the M'Graths there? No, I did not—not one of them. The only man I saw there was the man Alford. He met us there when we were camped. He saw the notice that I put up, and came to us.

437. What notice did you put up? A notice not to leave the slip-rails down. There was a paddock there, and we put our horses into it; and then I put up a piece of paper with a notice on it—"Please not to leave the slip-rails down, as prospectors' horses are here." He came up to us, and he said he thought we were here by seeing the paper on the post. He then said "What are you after?" And I told him that we were looking for copper. He then said "I could show you a place where they found copper some time ago—right up the mountain." I said that I wished he would do so, and he then offered to take us to the place, and we accepted his offer and went with him. When we got to this bluff—whilst we were tying up our horses—I said, "There's the copper sure enough," for there were all the stains on the face of the bluff; all the rocks were smeared green with the copper running down out of the hill.

438. Did you see any sign of any person having been working there? Not a sign. There was not the mark of a pick in the ground.

Mr. George Tory called in and examined:—

Mr. G. Tory. 439. *Chairman.*] You reside at Shoalhaven? Yes.

440. Have you been upon this mineral selection at Togo, about which there has been a dispute between Captain Stobo and the M'Graths? I have.

441. Have you any interest there? Yes. I was there all the last winter looking after it.

442. With whom are you interested—with Stobo or the M'Graths? With neither. I am interested with Sampson and O'Neale.

443. In this lease? No, not in this lease, but in one close by.

444. You have no interest in the lease which has caused this contention between Stobo and the M'Graths? No interest whatever.

445. Will you now tell us what you know about it? I do not know anything about it at all. I do not know any of the circumstances. All I know of the matter is, that on the 9th July I and two others, named Connelly and M'Grath, were out about Togo prospecting for copper. We came across the lode, and when we followed it down we came across Hugh Henry, who said that he was there in charge of the ground for Stobo, to keep possession of it in case anybody else should select it. Henry remained there in charge for some time after this, and in the meantime Connelly and I went on with our prospecting, and took up ground adjoining that of Stobo. Things went on all right till about a week or so afterwards, when there was something transpired.

446. What was that? Why, M'Grath and some others came down to the ground, and he said to Henry, when he came up, "You see I am as good as my word—that I had jumped your claim."

447. What did Henry say to that? He said that remained to be seen whether M'Grath could jump it; and then he said he was in charge there for Stobo since the end of last month, and would stop there.

448. When were you first on the ground? I was there first on the 9th July.

449. Did you see any of the M'Graths there at the time? No, there were none of the M'Graths there then.

450. Was there anybody there on behalf of the M'Graths? There was nobody there at all that I could see, except Henry and a young man named Brown; nor was there anybody for a week afterwards, when they came, as I tell you.

CLAIM TO MINERAL LEASE AT TOGO.

APPENDIX.

[*Handed in by Captain Stobo, 31 October, 1873.*]

A.

Nerriga, 14 October, 1873.

Mr. Stobo,—  
Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 11th ultimo, I am sorry the Company has taken so long to think about paying you the few pounds they promised you. It is that with other things that has set Larmer and the others to work. If you were not going to be put out of it I do think they would not be troubled any more about it. I happen to know you have men in the House against you as well as for you. However, if I am called on, I will speak the truth, although there has been a share and a hundred offered for doing otherways. I wish I had my money. I think the Company has been very stingy with me not to be paid the money. They have to pay your money sooner or later. From my heart, Stobo, I wish you had your money. It strikes me you will have trouble. I know more than I wish to say. If you get your money you are well shut of it, as it is my belief it will do the present Company any good if it is left to Corneymen; they will not blab on one another. A man that speaks his mind and the truth is not wanted in the present Company, but they will find out the kind of a man that would suit when their pockets get low. But I do not see why I should trouble myself about it now. Please write soon. I am about tendering for 300 feet of a drive at Mr. Graham's copper mine.

I remain,  
Yours truly,  
THOMAS HENRY.



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DRUMMOND COPPER MINING COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

(PETITION OF SHAREHOLDERS, RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 May, 1874.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Shareholders of the Drummond Copper Mining Company, Peak Downs,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are all holders of subscribers' shares in the Drummond Copper Mining Company (Peak Downs),—a Bill to incorporate which Company is now under consideration of your Honorable House.

That some of your Petitioners having taken up and purchased shares in the said Company under the belief that the provisions in the Company's Deed of Settlement were not dissimilar from those of most Mining Companies, feel aggrieved that calls should be made upon them regularly every three or four months, at the rate of two shillings and sixpence each call, although there is no necessity whatever for making the same, and no use whatever for the moneys collected in respect of such calls, which your Petitioners are informed and believe are simply paid into the Company's Bank to the credit of the Company, and lie idle and unprofitable.

That your Petitioners are fully prepared to answer and pay any calls that may from time to time be required for the purpose of meeting all or any liabilities of the Company and of providing the means of carrying on the works and business of the Company, if considered advisable, and paying all necessary expenses in connection therewith; but your Petitioners respectfully submit that they should not be called upon or compelled to pay any calls made for any other purpose, or simply because the Deed of Settlement contains a provision requiring the same, and which provision many of your Petitioners were till recently in ignorance of.

That the Deed of Settlement of this Company has only lately been printed and circulated, having previously existed only in its original engrossment, which was, as your Petitioners believe, in the custody of the Company's Manager, and no opportunity was afforded to many of your Petitioners of objecting earlier to any extraordinary provisions therein.

That the Bill now before your Honorable House seeks to make valid any contract, call, act, matter, or thing, which has been made or done, whether regularly or irregularly, from the formation of the Company; and your Petitioners being shareholders in the Company, feel aggrieved that any such provision should become law, inasmuch as they have not been consulted in respect of such Bill, and have in no way assented to the terms and provisions thereof; and your Petitioners submit that, in the absence of such assent, they ought not to be affected by any retrospective legislation.

That your Petitioners believe that the Bill now before your Honorable House is unusual in its provisions and without precedent.

That the said Company was formed at a period of great mining excitement.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will inquire into the provisions of the said Bill, and that the said Bill may not pass into law as it now stands; and that your Honorable House will be pleased to grant your Petitioners such other relief in the premises as may seem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 16 Signatures.]





1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINING BOARD.

(REGULATIONS FOR ELECTION OF AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS BY MEMBERS OF THE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 June, 1874.*Department of Mines,  
Sydney, 18th May, 1874.

## REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE MINING BOARD.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following Regulations, in pursuance of the Mining Act of 1874, in lieu of the Regulations made on the 11th, and published in the Government Gazette of the 12th instant.

JAMES S. FARNELL,  
Minister for Mines.REGULATIONS FOR THE ELECTION OF AND  
CONDUCT OF BUSINESS BY MEMBERS OF THE  
MINING BOARD UNDER THE MINING ACT, 1874.

WHEREAS by the Mining Act, 1874, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, from time to time, to make Regulations for regulating the modes, times, and places of conducting the election of Members of the Mining Board, the modes, times, and places in and at which the proceedings of such Board shall be conducted, and for determining what number of Members shall be a lawfully constituted Board, and what number shall be a quorum at meetings of the said Board: And whereas the said Act provides that the said Mining Board shall consist of two Members (not being Wardens) appointed by the Governor, and of nine Members to be elected as therein provided; and that each of the Electoral Districts of the Gold Fields therein mentioned shall be subdivided, in such manner as the Governor may direct, into three Divisions, and that each subdivision shall return one of three Members as therein provided: And whereas the said Act further provides that the said nine Members shall be elected by persons having the same qualifications, and by the same mode of election, in so far as the same may be deemed to be practicable and advisable by the said Governor, as are respectively prescribed by the "Electoral Act of 1858" for the election of Members of the Assembly to represent the three Gold Mining Electorates therein described; but where the said Governor shall deem that the mode of conducting elections for Members to serve in the Assembly as prescribed by the said Act shall not be applicable to or convenient for the election of Members of the said Mining Board, he shall make such Regulations for such elections as he may think fit: Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, doth hereby make the subjoined Regulations under the powers conferred by the said Act, that is to say:—

## Subdivisions of Electoral Districts.

1. The Electoral District of the Gold Fields South shall be divided into three Divisions, the respective boundaries of which are set forth and described in the Schedule hereto numbered 1.

The Electoral District of the Gold Fields West shall be divided into three Divisions, the respective boundaries of which are set forth and described in the Schedule hereto numbered 2. The Electoral District of the Gold Fields North shall be divided into three Divisions, the respective boundaries of which are set forth and described in the Schedule hereto numbered 3.

## Each Division to return one Member.

2. In and for each such Division as aforesaid, there shall be elected one Member to serve on the Mining Board; and every Member so elected shall, unless he resign or vacate his seat, or be disqualified or incapacitated as hereinafter provided, retain his seat for a period of three years from the date of such election.

## Qualification of Members.

3. Any person being the holder of a miner's right, gold-mining lease, or business license, and being a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and being not less than twenty-one years of age, shall, unless disqualified or incapacitated as hereinafter mentioned, be qualified to be elected a Member of the said Board.

## Qualification of Voters.

4. Any person being the holder of a miner's right, gold-mining lease, or business license, and being not less than twenty-one years of age, shall, unless disqualified or incapacitated as hereinafter mentioned, be qualified to vote at any such election.

## Disqualification of Members and Voters.

5. Every person who shall at the time of any such election be of unsound mind, or be in the receipt of aid from any charitable institution, or who has been attainted or convicted of treason, felony, or other infamous offence, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, unless he have received a free or conditional pardon for such offence, or have undergone the sentence passed on him, shall be disqualified to vote, or to be elected at any such election.

Members disqualified shall vacate seat.

6. Any person who, having been elected a Member of the Mining Board, shall be or become disqualified or incapacitated as aforesaid, shall thereupon vacate his seat and cease to be a member of such Board; and the Chairman of the Board shall forthwith notify the fact to the Returning Officer, who shall, with the least possible delay, give notice that, on a certain day, to be named in such notice, an election will take place to fill the vacancy so created, and shall, in accordance with such notice, hold an election for that purpose.

Returning Officers, Deputies, and Poll Clerks.

7. Within and for every such Division as aforesaid, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council shall appoint a Returning Officer, who shall, in the event of a poll being taken, preside at one of the polling-places within or belonging to his Division; and every such Returning Officer shall, before entering upon his duties, make and subscribe a declaration in the form in the Schedule hereto numbered 4, before some Justice of the Peace, who shall forthwith transmit such declaration to the Secretary for Mines. And it shall be lawful for any Returning Officer so appointed, from time to time, by writing under his hand, to appoint such and so many Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks as may be required for taking the poll at the other polling-places within or belonging to his Division; and every such Deputy Returning Officer and Poll Clerk shall, before entering upon his duties, make and subscribe a declaration in the form in the Schedule hereto numbered 4, before the Returning Officer, or before some Justice of the Peace, who shall forthwith transmit such declaration to the Returning Officer.

Duty and power of Returning Officer and Deputies.

8. Every such Returning Officer and Deputy shall have power and authority to maintain and enforce order and keep the peace at any election held by him, and, without any other warrant than these Regulations, to cause to be arrested and taken before a Justice of the Peace any person reasonably suspected of knowingly and wilfully making a false answer to any question hereinafter authorized to be put to him, or of personating or attempting to personate any voter, or of attempting to vote more than once at the same election, or who shall cause a disturbance at any election. And every such Returning Officer or Deputy shall have power to cause any person to be removed who shall obstruct the approaches to any polling-booth or room, or who shall conduct himself in a disorderly manner; and all constables and peace officers shall aid and assist such Returning Officer or Deputy in the performance of his duty.

General election of Members.

9. The first general election of members of the Mining Board shall be holden on the third Monday in the month of June next after the publication of these Regulations in the Government Gazette; and thereafter a general election of Members of such Board shall be holden on such days as the Governor shall from time to time by notice in the Government Gazette appoint.

Elections to fill vacancy.

10. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Mining Board by reason of any elective member resigning or vacating his seat, or becoming disqualified or incapacitated to retain his seat, as hereinbefore or hereinafter provided, or being adjudged by the said Board to have been not duly elected as hereinafter provided, the Returning Officer of the Division for which such Member was elected shall, on receipt of notice thereof, proceed in the manner prescribed by these Regulations to hold an election to supply such vacancy.

Notice of election.

11. At least twenty-eight days before the holding of any election under these Regulations, the Returning Officer, or each Returning Officer (as the case may be), shall give public notice of such election, requiring the names of all candidates and their proposers to be forwarded to him at a certain place, and on or before a day to be named in such notice, within the Division, not being less than seven days before the day on which such election shall take place.

Nomination of candidates.

12. Any persons desirous of nominating a candidate for any Division shall, within the time named in the notice aforesaid, forward to the Returning Officer of such Division a nomination in writing, in the form in the Schedule hereto numbered 5, containing the christian and surname in full, and the qualification of the candidate. And every such nomination shall be signed by not less than six persons qualified to vote at such election. And no person shall be capable of being elected at any such election unless he shall have been nominated in the manner aforesaid.

Mode of proceeding at elections.

13. Immediately after the expiration of the time named for receiving nominations, the Returning Officer shall publish the names of all the candidates who have been duly nominated as aforesaid for any Division; and if only one candidate shall have been so nominated for any Division, the Returning Officer shall, at noon on the day appointed for the election, declare such

candidate duly elected; but if more than one candidate shall have been so nominated, the Returning Officer shall cause voting-papers to be printed, in the form in the Schedule hereto numbered 6, containing the christian and surname in full of all the candidates, and shall give public notice that a poll will be taken for the election of a Member of such Mining Board on the day and at the respective places and buildings appointed for that purpose. And on such day, unless all the candidates but one shall have previously retired, a poll shall be taken at such places and in such buildings within the Division or in such other division as the Governor with the advice aforesaid shall from time to time appoint. And every poll shall commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Polling-places.

14. The Governor with the advice aforesaid may by notice in the Government Gazette from time to time appoint the places at and the buildings in which the poll shall be taken.

Appointment of Scrutineers.

15. Each candidate shall be entitled to appoint in writing one Scrutineer to be present in each polling-room; and every Scrutineer shall hand such appointment to the Returning Officer or Deputy in charge of the room to which he has been appointed before proceeding to act, and shall before entering upon his duties make and subscribe a declaration, in the form in the Schedule hereto numbered 7, before such Returning Officer or Deputy.

Voting-papers and ballot-box.

16. Every Returning Officer or Deputy in charge of a polling-room shall provide voting-papers as hereinbefore mentioned, and pencils or pens and ink for the use of the electors voting at such polling-room, and also a locked box with a cleft or opening therein capable of receiving the voting-papers; and such box shall stand on a table opposite the Returning Officer or Deputy in charge of the room, who shall keep the key of such box.

Miners' rights, &c., to be produced and marked.

17. Every person claiming to be entitled to vote for any candidate at any such election shall, before he be permitted so to vote, produce to the Returning Officer or Deputy in charge of the polling-room the miner's right, business license, or lease constituting his authority to vote; and the Returning Officer or Deputy shall mark with his initials and the date the miner's right, business license, or lease so produced, and such mark upon the miner's right, business license, or lease, shall be conclusive evidence that the person named therein has voted at such election. The Returning Officer or Deputy shall mark upon a voting-paper the number and date of the miner's right, business license, or lease so produced, and shall hand such paper to such person.

Marking voting-papers.

18. Every voter to whom a voting-paper marked as aforesaid shall be handed shall, without leaving the ballot-room, strike out the names of every candidate for whom he shall not desire to vote; and in case any such voter shall be unable to read or write, the Returning Officer or Deputy in charge of the room, if required, shall, in view of such one of the Scrutineers as such voter may desire, strike out the names of such candidates as such voter may designate, and after such names shall have been so struck out the voting-paper shall be deposited in the ballot-box by the voter.

Voters to answer questions.

19. The Returning Officer or Deputy shall, if he think fit, or if required by any candidate or Scrutineer, put to any voter, before he shall have voted, but not afterwards, the following questions, or either of them, and no other, that is to say:—

1. Are you the person named in the miner's right (or license or lease) now produced by you?
2. Have you already voted, either here or elsewhere, at this election, for this or any other Electoral District or Division?

Voters to answer questions before voting.

20. No person so required to answer the said questions, or either of them, shall be permitted to vote until he shall have answered the same to the satisfaction of the Returning Officer or Deputy by whom the questions or question shall have been put.

Voting-papers to be counted and the result declared.

21. Every Returning Officer and Deputy shall, at the close of the poll, in the presence of the Poll Clerk, and of such Scrutineers as may attend, proceed to ascertain the number of votes polled for each candidate, at the polling-room of which he has charge, and after making and signing a statement of such numbers, shall seal up all voting-papers and books taken and kept at such polling-room. And every Deputy shall immediately afterwards forward the voting-papers and books so sealed up, together with the statement of the number of votes polled, to the Returning Officer of the Division. And the Returning Officer of the Division, or of each Division, as the case may be, as soon as possible after he shall have received the voting-papers

taken by his Deputies, and the statements of the number of votes transmitted by them as aforesaid, shall, from his own and his Deputies' statements, and without reopening any sealed voting-papers, ascertain the gross number of votes polled for each candidate, and shall then at the place of nomination openly declared the general state of the poll, and shall declare the candidate who has received the greatest number of votes to be duly elected; and if two or more candidates for the same Division shall have received an equal number of votes, the Returning Officer shall give the casting vote.

#### Bribery and treating.

22. If any candidate or any other person at any such election shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or his agent, offer, pay, or give any money, food, drink, or valuable consideration, to induce any person to vote or to abstain from voting at such election, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the election of any such candidate shall upon any conviction for any such offence be null and void.

#### Proceedings in case of riot or violence.

23. In case the proceedings at any election shall be interrupted or obstructed by any riot or open violence, the Returning Officer or Deputy shall not for such cause finally close the poll, but shall adjourn the taking of the poll at the particular polling-place at which such interruption or obstruction shall have happened to the following day, and if necessary shall further adjourn such poll from day to day until such interruption or obstruction shall have ceased, when the Returning Officer or Deputy shall again proceed with the business of taking the poll at the place at which the same may have been interrupted or obstructed. And any day whereto the poll shall have been so finally adjourned shall as to such place be reckoned the day of polling at such election. And when any poll shall have been adjourned by a Deputy Returning Officer, he shall forthwith give notice of such adjournment to the Returning Officer, who shall not finally declare the state of the poll or the name of the candidate chosen until the poll shall have been finally closed and the voting papers and statement hereinbefore mentioned delivered or transmitted to such Returning Officer.

#### Place of meeting of Mining Board.

24. The Mining Board shall meet at the Mining Department in the city of Sydney, or at such other place as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall from time to time, by notice in the Government Gazette, appoint.

#### Meeting of Mining Board.

25. The Mining Board shall hold its first meeting on the second Monday after the first General Election aforesaid, and shall have power to adjourn from time to time, but it shall be lawful at all times for the Chairman of the Board to convene a special meeting of such Board, on giving not less than fourteen days' notice thereof by advertisement in such newspaper as shall be appointed for that purpose by resolution of the said Board.

#### Chairman to be elected.

26. At the first meeting aforesaid of the Mining Board and thereafter, whenever the office of Chairman of the said Board shall become vacant, the Members of such Board shall proceed to the election of a Chairman, and the Member who shall receive the greatest number of votes shall be the Chairman of such Board, but no Member shall be entitled to vote for himself at such election; and in case any two or more Members shall receive an equal number of votes, the Chairman shall be selected from such two or more Members by lot.

#### Deputy Chairman.

27. In case of the absence of the Chairman, it shall be lawful for the Members present (being a quorum) to appoint a Deputy Chairman, who during such absence may exercise the powers by these Regulations vested in the Chairman.

#### Casting vote.

28. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote, but shall in no other case have a vote.

#### Quorum.

29. Any six Members of the Board shall form a quorum, and all questions before the Board shall be determined by the majority of votes, and so long as there shall be six Members elected or appointed as aforesaid, the Board shall be deemed a legally constituted Board notwithstanding any vacancies therein.

#### Adjournment of Board for want of quorum.

30. In case a quorum shall not assemble within half-an-hour after the time appointed for any meeting, or having so assembled shall have dispersed without having formally adjourned, the Board shall stand adjourned till the next day at the same hour, and shall, if a quorum do not then assemble, stand adjourned from day to day at the same hour until a quorum shall assemble.

#### Resignation of Seat.

31. It shall be lawful for any Member of the Board elected as aforesaid by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman of the Board to resign his seat, and the Chairman, upon receipt of such writing, shall forthwith send notice of such resignation to the Returning Officer, and upon receipt of such notice by the Returning Officer the Member so resigning shall cease to be a Member of the Board.

#### Forfeiture of Seat for non-attendance.

32. If any Member of the Board elected as aforesaid shall, without the permission of the Board, fail to give his attendance at four consecutive meetings of the Board, or shall, without such permission, be absent from the place of meeting at the times when the Board on four consecutive occasions stood adjourned for want of a quorum, he shall forfeit his seat; and the Chairman of the Board shall after reporting the matter to the Board, send notice thereof to the Returning Officer, and upon receipt by the Returning Officer of such notice the seat of such Member shall be vacated. Provided always that if from any cause the Board do not meet within a reasonable time after such vacation, the Chairman shall send the notice aforesaid to the Returning Officer without first reporting the matter to the Board; and if there be no Chairman, or if he be unable or refuse or neglect to send the notice of such vacation, then any two Members of the Board may send such notice to the Returning Officer.

#### Payment of Members of the Board.

33. On the first day of December next after the first general election as aforesaid, and thereafter on the first day of July and the first day of December in each year during the continuance of the Board, the Chairman of the Board shall furnish to the Secretary for Mines a statement showing the number of meetings held, and the number of meetings which lapsed for want of a quorum respectively, during the preceding six months, and the number of times each of the Members shall have given his attendance during that period; and thereupon the Secretary for Mines shall apportion amongst the Members of the Board such fees as shall from time to time be directed by the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, and be voted by Parliament, not exceeding in the aggregate one thousand pounds per annum.

#### Publication of Notices.

34. Wherever, by these Regulations, notice is required to be given or published by any Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer, and the mode of giving or publishing such notice is not otherwise prescribed, such notice shall be deemed to be properly given or published if advertised in some newspaper or newspapers circulating in the Division to which such notice relates, or if posted in some conspicuous place in front of the Post Office nearest to the polling-room, or to each polling-room within such Division.

#### STANDING ORDERS OF THE BOARD.

35. For the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the said Board the following Regulations, numbered 36 to 78 inclusive, shall be the Standing Orders of the Board, that is to say:—

#### Business conducted with open doors.

36. The business of the Board shall be conducted with open doors, but a majority of the Members present may at any time require the exclusion of strangers until the Board shall have decided whether any particular question shall be discussed with open doors.

#### Minutes to be taken.

37. Minutes of the proceedings of the Board shall be taken regularly at each meeting, and entered in a book to be kept for the purpose; and the Clerk of the Board shall have the custody of such minutes and of all records of the Board.

#### Want of quorum—Names of Members to be recorded.

38. Whenever at the appointed time of meeting or at any time during the meeting there shall not be a quorum present, the names of the Members then present shall be recorded in the minute-book.

#### Reading and confirmation of Minutes first business.

39. The reading of the minutes of any preceding meeting not previously confirmed, shall form the first business at each meeting of the Board, and no discussion shall be permitted thereupon, except as to their accuracy as a record of the proceedings; and upon their being confirmed, or amended and confirmed, as the case may be, they shall be signed by the Chairman.

#### Order of business.

40. The order of business after the confirmation of the minutes shall be as follows:—The reading of the correspondence, the presentation of petitions by Members of the Board, the bringing up and consideration of Reports of Committees, the consideration of motions and questions of which notice had been previously given, the consideration of the Orders of the Day in the order in which they stand in the minute-book, the giving notice of motions and questions.

## Orders of the Day.

41. Orders of the Day shall include all matters arising out of the proceedings of former meetings of the Board, and any business which the Chairman may think fit to bring under consideration.

## Call of the Board.

42. The Board may at any time by resolution direct that a call be made for a full meeting of the Members of the Board, but no such call shall be made for any day earlier than fourteen days from the date of such resolution.

## Business to be stated in notice of call.

43. A copy of the resolution stating the business or purpose for which such call is made shall be forthwith forwarded by the Chairman or Clerk to each Member of the Board.

## Names of Members to be called.

44. At every meeting of the Board convened by a call as aforesaid, as soon as the minutes of the previous meeting shall have been read and confirmed, the name of each Member of the Board shall be called, and any Member not answering to his name shall be deemed to be absent, and shall not afterwards be permitted to take his seat or take part in the proceedings until he shall have tendered to the Board a satisfactory reason for his absence.

## Names of Members attending shall be recorded.

45. At each meeting of the Board the names of the Members who give their attendance shall be entered in the minute-book.

## Notice to be given of motion initiating subject for discussion.

46. No Member shall make any motion initiating a subject for discussion except in pursuance of a notice openly given at a previous meeting of the Board after the orders of the day shall have been disposed of.

## Notice may be given for an absent Member.

47. A Member may, if authorized so to do, give notice for any other member not then present; but no motion entered on the notice-paper shall be proceeded with unless the Member who has given such notice, or for whom such notice has been given, shall be present. Notices not so proceeded with shall be struck out of the notice-paper.

## Chairman to put question.

48. When a motion has been proposed and seconded and the debate thereon (if any) concluded, a question thereon shall be proposed to the Board by the Chairman in a distinct and audible manner, and it shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative by the majority of voices "aye" or "no." Any motion not seconded shall be considered to have lapsed.

## Motion or amendment may be withdrawn.

49. A motion or amendment which has been proposed or proposed and seconded, may by leave of the Board be withdrawn, and any motion or amendment so withdrawn may be proposed again.

## How question may be superseded.

50. A question may be superseded—1st. By a motion "That the Board do now adjourn." 2nd. By a motion, "That the orders of the day be now read." 3rd. By the previous question, viz., "That this question be now put," being proposed and negatived. If the previous question be resolved in the affirmative, the original question shall be put forthwith without any amendment or debate.

## Question may be divided.

51. The Board may order that any complex question be divided into two or more separate questions.

## Chairman to state result.

52. The Chairman having put a question to the vote, shall state whether in his opinion the "ayes" or "noes" have it; and unless his opinion be acquiesced in by the minority the question shall be resolved by show of hands. Every Member present, except the Chairman, when the question is so put will be required to vote, and the vote so given by each Member shall be recorded in the minutes.

## When Member may not vote.

53. No Member shall be entitled to vote on any question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest; and no Member shall be entitled to vote in any show of hands unless he was present when the question was put.

## Errors and confusion respecting votes, how corrected.

54. If the number of votes shall have been inaccurately reported, the Chairman shall inform the Board of the same, and shall cause the records to be corrected. In case of confusion or error concerning the number of votes given, unless the same can be otherwise corrected, the Board shall proceed to another show of hands.

## Resolution may be questioned again by vote of two-thirds.

55. No question or amendment which is the same in substance as any question which has been resolved by the Board in the affirmative or negative shall be a resolution of the Board, unless carried by two-thirds of the Members present at a meeting of the Board convened by call for that purpose.

## Questions may be amended.

56. A question having been proposed, may be amended by leaving out certain words, or by inserting or adding certain words. No amendment shall be entertained or be entered upon the minutes unless seconded.

## How amendment to leave out words shall be put.

57. When the proposed amendment is to leave out certain words, the Chairman shall put a question "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," which, if resolved in the affirmative, shall dispose of the amendment, but if in the negative, another question may if required be put, viz.:—"That the words of the amendment be inserted or added instead thereof," which shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative.

## How amendment to insert or add words shall be put.

58. When the proposed amendment is to insert or add certain words, the Chairman shall put a question—"That such words be inserted or added," which shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative.

## Amendment of question limited.

59. No amendment shall be proposed in any part of a question after a later part has been amended, or has been proposed to be amended, unless the proposed amendment has been withdrawn by leave of the Board. And no amendment shall be proposed to any words which the Board has resolved shall stand part of or be inserted in or added to a question, except the amendment be the addition of other words thereto.

## How amended question shall be put.

60. When amendments shall have been made, the main question, as amended, shall be put; but when the amendments proposed have not been carried, the question shall be put as originally proposed.

## When Member may speak.

61. A Member may speak to any question or amendment before the Board, or which he proposes to the Board, or upon a question of order arising out of the debate, but not otherwise. Nevertheless, by the permission of the Board, a Member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the Board; but such matters may not be debated.

## Member may not speak twice.

62. No Member shall speak twice to a question before the Board, except as provided in order No. 63, or except to explain himself in regard to some material part of his speech, in which case he shall not introduce any new matter. And any Member proposing or seconding a motion or amendment shall be held to have spoken.

## Reply—when allowed.

63. A reply shall be allowed to a Member who has made a substantive motion to the Board, but not to any Member who has moved an order of the day, an amendment, or an instruction to a committee.

## Point of order.

64. Any Member rising to a point of order shall be allowed simply to direct attention to the point complained of, and submit it to the decision of the Chairman.

## How Members shall address the Board.

65. Every Member desiring to speak shall rise in his place, uncovered, and address the Chairman; and if two or more Members rise to speak, the Chairman shall call upon the Member who, in his opinion, rose first. If the Chairman's opinion is not concurred in by the Board, a motion may be made that a certain Member (naming him) be now heard.

## Reference to previous vote of Board.

66. No Member shall reflect upon any vote of the Board, except for the purpose of moving that such vote be rescinded.

## How Member shall refer to another Member.

67. No Member shall refer to another Member by name, but shall designate him as the Member for a certain Division, naming it.

## Members may not use offensive language.

68. No Member shall use offensive or unbecoming words in reference to any other Member of the Board; and any Member having so used such words, and not explaining or retracting the same, or offering an apology for the use thereof to the satisfaction of the Board, may be censured by the Board, and shall not be allowed to occupy his seat, or vote on any question before the Board, until the offensive words shall have been retracted by him, and an apology rendered to the satisfaction of the Board.

## Charges against Member.

69. When any Member against whom a charge has been made has been heard in his place, he shall withdraw while such charge shall be under debate.

## New Regulations—how dealt with.

70. Any motion which, if carried, would introduce new Regulations, shall be affirmed by the Board, considered, and, if necessary, amended, in a Committee of the whole Board, and again affirmed by the Board, before becoming a resolution of the Board.

## Committee of the whole Board.

71. A Committee of the whole Board may be appointed by resolution—"That this Board do now resolve itself into a Committee;" and the Chairman of the Board shall be the Chairman of such Committee, unless the Committee appoint some other Member as Chairman.

## Report of Committee of the whole.

72. A motion may be made during the sittings of a Committee that "The Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again;" and when the matters referred to the Committee shall have been fully dealt with, the Chairman shall report the result to the Board, and such report shall be brought up without any question being put.

## Report of Committee how dealt with.

73. The resolutions agreed to by the Committee of the whole may be affirmed or negated by the Board, but if negated by a less number of votes than a majority of the whole Board, they must be re-committed for further consideration in Committee.

## Standing Orders apply to Committee.

74. The several orders for regulating the proceedings of and maintaining order at the Board shall apply to Committees of the whole.

## Presentation of Petitions.

75. No petition shall be presented to the Board during a debate, nor after the Board shall have proceeded to consider the Reports, Notices of Motion, or Orders of the Day, unless such petitions refer to the question before the Board.

## Members to sign Petition.

76. Every Member presenting a petition shall sign his name on the face thereof, as evidence that he has acquainted himself with the contents thereof, and has ascertained that it does not contain any language disrespectful to the Board.

## No discussion on presentation of Petition.

77. No discussion shall take place upon petitions at the time of their presentation, except by special permission of the Board.

## Standing Orders, how suspended.

78. It shall be competent by a vote of two-thirds of the Members present for the Board to suspend any standing order herein contained, provided the effect of such suspension shall not be the rescinding of any resolution previously adopted by the Board.

## Validity of Regulations not affected by vacancy in Board.

79. Any Regulations which shall have been made by a quorum of the Mining Board shall be deemed and taken to be the Regulations of such Board, notwithstanding any vacancies in the number of the Members of such Board at the time when such Regulations shall be presented in terms of the "Mining Act, 1874," for the approval of the Governor.

## Regulations relating to disputed Elections.

80. In the event of the election of any Member of the Board being disputed, the validity of such election may be tried and determined in accordance with the following Regulations, viz. :—

## Petition may be presented.

81. The person disputing the election of any Member of the Board may present to the Board a petition praying that the matter may be investigated and decided by the Board.

## Petition how signed and when presented.

82. Any petition disputing the election of any Member of the Board must be signed by at least six duly qualified electors, and must be forwarded or presented to the Chairman of the Board within one calendar month after the day on which the Returning Officer shall have declared the Member so petitioned against to have been elected.

## Chairman to convene special meeting. Security to be deposited by petitioners.

83. Upon receipt by the said Chairman of any petition as aforesaid, he shall, provided the parties petitioning shall have deposited therewith the sum of ten pounds to cover any expenses not hereinafter specially provided for, convene a special meeting in the manner prescribed in clause 25 of these Regulations, to try the validity of the election so petitioned against; but no such petition shall be entertained unless such sum as aforesaid shall have been so deposited.

## Surplus to be returned to depositors.

84. In the event of the sum of ten pounds, deposited as aforesaid, proving more than sufficient to cover the expenses aforesaid, the balance remaining after paying such expenses shall be returned to the depositor.

## Summons may be issued. Allowance to witnesses must be deposited.

85. It shall be lawful for the Clerk of the Board to issue a summons in the form in the Schedule hereto, numbered 8, or to the like effect, to the persons petitioning as aforesaid, or to the Member petitioned against, calling upon any person named therein to appear before the said Board, and give evidence in the matter of the election so petitioned against, and to produce any documentary evidence named in such summons relating to such matter which may be in his custody or under his control: Provided that no such summons shall be granted unless the applicant or applicants shall have previously deposited with the said Clerk a sum of money sufficient to allow to each witness travelling expenses at the rate of one shilling per mile, and ten shillings per day for other expenses during each day that he shall be in actual attendance; and in the event of the non-attendance of any witness the sum so deposited to cover the expenses of the attendance of such witness shall be returned by the said Clerk to the depositor or depositors.

## Parties may appear by Counsel.

86. At any special meeting of the Board, convened or held for the purpose of trying the validity of any disputed election, the petitioners or the member petitioned against may appear personally or by counsel.

## Meeting may be adjourned.

87. Any such special meeting as aforesaid may be adjourned from time to time at the discretion of the Board, for the hearing of further evidence.

## Judgment how arrived at and delivered.

88. After hearing the petitioners and the Member petitioned against, and taking all the evidence tendered in the matter of the petition, the votes of the members of the Board shall be taken by ballot in the following manner, that is to say:—The Clerk of the Board shall furnish to each member (other than the member petitioned against) a ballot-paper in the form in the Schedule hereto, numbered 9, and each member shall erase from his ballot-paper the form of judgment in which he does not concur, and shall deposit such ballot-paper in the ballot-box; and when all the ballot-papers shall have been so deposited the ballot-box shall be opened in the presence of the Board by the Chairman, who shall declare the result of such ballot, and the finding of the majority shall be deemed to be the judgment of the Board. And such judgment shall be declared by the Chairman in the form in the Schedule hereto numbered 10: Provided that in the event of an equality of votes the Chairman shall give his casting vote, and such judgment shall be final and conclusive upon all parties in the matter of such disputed election.

## If petition sustained, notice to be sent to Returning Officer.

89. In the event of the judgment of the Board being that the member petitioned against has not been duly elected the Chairman of the Board shall forward to the Returning Officer a certificate of the judgment, in the form aforesaid, to that effect.

## SCHEDULES.

## SCHEDULE 1.

*Boundaries of the Divisions of the Electoral District of the Gold Fields South.**Lachlan Division.*

Includes Corrigin Lake, Lachlan (part of), Emu Creek, Tyagong, Burrangong, Jugeong Creek or Cumbamurrah, Nanama, Gundaroo, Muttama, Gundagai, Adjungbilly, and Goobarragandra Gold Fields.

*Description*:—Commencing at the junction of the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers; and bounded thence on the south by the Murrumbidgee River, easterly, to its junction with the Tumut River; thence by that river, upwards, to the township of Talbingo; thence by a line running easterly to the range dividing the eastern and western waters; thence by that range, northerly, to the boundary between the Electoral District of Gold Fields West and Gold Fields South; thence by that boundary to the Lachlan River; and thence by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

*Southern Division.*

Includes Nerrimunga, Shoalhaven River, Back Creek, Long Flat, Jembaicumbene, Araluen, Moruya River, Warrambooka Creek, Mogo, Gulph, Delegete, Mongarlowe, and Narriga Gold Fields.

*Description* :—Commencing at the Coal Cliff on the Pacific Ocean; and bounded on the north by part of the boundary between the Electoral District of Gold Fields North and Gold Fields West, to the range dividing the eastern and western waters; thence by that range, southerly, to the north-western boundary of county of Wellesley; thence by that boundary, south-westerly, to the boundary between the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria; thence by that boundary, south-easterly, to Cape Howe; thence by the South Pacific Ocean, northerly, to the point of commencement.

*Tumut and Adelong Division.*

Includes Gilmore Creek, Tambarumba, Kiandra, Adelong Creek, Maragle Creek, Corowa, Black Range, Ouranie, Sharp's Creek, and Nacka Nacka Gold Fields.

*Description* :—Commencing on the Murray River, at a point where the Police District boundary of Albury meets it; and bounded thence on the west and part of the north by that boundary northerly, and thence easterly to the northern county boundary of Hume; thence by that boundary to the northern boundary of the county of Goulburn; thence by that boundary to the Murrumbidgee River; thence by that river, upwards, to its junction with the Tumut River; thence by the Tumut River, upwards, to the Town of Talbingo; and thence by a line easterly to the range dividing the eastern and western waters; on the east by that range, southerly, to the county boundary of Wellesley; thence by that boundary, westerly, to the boundary between the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria; and thence by that boundary, westerly, to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 2.

*Boundaries of the Divisions of the Electoral District of the Gold Fields West.*

*Bathurst Division.*

Includes the Macquarie River and extensions, Turon River and extensions, Ophir, Winburndale Rivulet, Millah Murrab, Cheshire's Creek, Tambaroora, Kirkconnel, Mount Lambie, Bathurst, Beneree, King's Plains, Caloola, Campbell's River, Gilmandyke, Oberon, Rocky Bridge, Abercrombie River and extension, Mulgunnia, Isabella River, Tuglow Creek, Tuena, Cook's Vale, and Junction Point Gold Fields.

*Description* :—Commencing on the southern boundary of the Mitchell's River Gold Field, at a point where the Macquarie River Gold Field meets it; and bounded thence by the southern boundary of the Mitchell's Creek Gold Field, westerly, to the eastern boundary of the county of Gordon, and by that boundary, southerly, to the northern boundary of the Ironbark western extended Gold Field; thence by the northern boundary of that gold field, easterly, to the Muckerwa Gold Field; thence by the boundaries of that gold field to the southern boundary of the aforesaid Ironbark Gold Field; thence westerly to the Bell River, and by that river, upward, to its junction with Larras Lake; thence by a line southerly to the Canobolas Mountain; thence by a line south-easterly to the western boundary of the Rocky Bridge Gold Field; thence by that boundary, south-westerly, to the Abercrombie River Gold Field; thence by the western boundary of that gold field to the boundary between the Electoral Districts of Gold Fields West and Gold Fields South, easterly to the southern boundary of the Abercrombie Gold Field; thence by that boundary, easterly, northerly, and westerly, to the aforesaid Electoral boundary; thence by that boundary, easterly, to the sea-coast; thence by the sea-coast northerly to the boundary between the Electoral Districts of Gold Fields West and Gold Fields North; by that boundary, westerly, to Mount Momandilla; thence by a line and part of the Great Dividing Range, south-westerly, to the source of the Cudgegong River; thence by that river, downwards, to the Cudgegong River Gold Field; thence by the southern boundary of that gold field to the eastern boundary of the Meroo Creek Gold Field; thence by the southern and western boundaries of that gold field to the western boundary of the Cudgegong River Gold Field; thence by part of the western and northern boundaries of that gold field to the north-eastern boundary of the Macquarie River Gold Field; and by that boundary, to the point of commencement.

*Mudgee Division.*

Includes the Cudgegong River, Meroo Creek, Gulgong (within Electoral District of Gold Fields West), Pipeclay Creek, Grattai Creek, Mudgee, Appletree Flat, Gold Fields.

*Description* :—Commencing on the Erskine or Talbragar River, at the north-eastern corner of the Mitchell's Creek Gold Field; and bounded thence by the aforesaid river, upwards, to the Electoral district boundary between Gold Fields North and Gold Fields West; thence by that boundary, southerly and easterly, to Mount Momandilla; thence by a line and part of the Great Dividing Range, south-westerly, to the source of the Cudgegong River; thence by that river, downwards, to the Cudgegong River Gold Field; thence by the southern boundary of that gold field to the eastern boundary of the Meroo Creek Gold Field; thence by the southern and western boundaries of that gold field to the

western boundary of the Cudgegong River Gold Field; thence by part of the western and northern boundaries of that gold field to the north-eastern boundary of the Macquarie River Gold Field; and by that gold field and the north-eastern boundary of the Mitchell's Creek Gold Field, to the point of commencement.

*Billabong Division.*

Includes the Billabong, Billabong Extension, Lachlan (part of), Cargo, Cargo Extension, Wood's Flat, Belubula (2), Gully Swamp and Black Hills, Buckinbar Reef, Gunner's Dam, Mitchell's Creek, Ironbark Western Extension, and Muckerwa Gold Fields.

*Description* :—Commencing on the Lachlan River, at a point where the western boundary of the county of Ashburnham meets it; and bounded thence, northerly and westerly, by that boundary, to the western boundary of the county of Gordon; thence by the latter boundary to the western watershed of the Little River, northerly, to the junction of the Little River with the Macquarie River; thence by a line north-easterly to the junction of Mitchell Creek with the Erskine or Talbragar River; thence by the north-eastern and southern boundaries of the Mitchell's Creek Gold Field; thence by the eastern boundary of the county of Gordon to the northern boundary of the Ironbark Western Extended Gold Field; thence by the northern boundary of that gold field easterly to the Muckerwa Gold Field; thence by the boundaries of that gold field to the southern boundary of the aforesaid Ironbark Extended Gold Field; thence westerly to the Bell River, and by that river upward to its junction with Larras Lake; thence by a line southerly to the Canobolas Mountain; thence by a line south-easterly to the western boundary of the Rocky Bridge Gold Field; thence by that boundary, south-westerly, to the Abercrombie River Gold Field; thence by the western boundary of that gold field to the Lachlan River; and by that river, downwards, to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 3.

*Boundaries of the Divisions of the Electoral District of the Gold Fields North.*

*Peel River Division.*

Includes Glen Morison, Peel River, Upper Hunter, Tallawang, part of Gulgong, and Nowendoc Gold Fields.

*Description* :—Commencing at a point where the thirty-first parallel of south latitude intersects the sea-coast; and bounded thence on the north by that parallel westerly to the southern boundary of the Congi Gold Field; thence by that boundary to the thirty-first parallel, and by that parallel, westerly, to its intersection with the electoral boundary between Gold Fields North and Gold Fields West; thence on the west and south by that boundary to the sea-coast; and on the east by the sea-coast, to the point of commencement.

*New England Division.*

Includes Rocky River, Bingera, Ironbark, Baraba, Congi, Oban, and Cameron's Creek Gold Fields.

*Description* :—Commencing at a point on the coast of the South Pacific Ocean where the thirty-first parallel of south latitude intersects it; and bounded thence on the south by that parallel, westerly, to the southern boundary of the Congi Gold Field; thence by that boundary to the aforesaid parallel, and by that parallel, westerly, to its intersection with the boundary dividing the counties of Leichhardt and Baradine; on the west by the western boundary of the county of Baradine, north-westerly, to the Barwon River; on the north-west by that river, upwards, to the Macintyre River; and thence by that river, upwards, to its junction with the Dumaresq River; on the east by a line south-easterly to the coast; and thence by the coast, southerly, to the point of commencement.

*Clarence Division.*

Includes Tooloom Creek, Boorook and Lunatic, Ballina and Casino, Timbarra, Solferino, Little River, Chambigne, Cangai, Gulf, and Mitchell River, Gold Fields.

*Description* :—Commencing at Point Danger; and bounded thence on the north by the range dividing the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland, westerly, to the confluence of Tenterfield Creek with the Dumaresq River, and by that river, downwards, to its junction with the Macintyre River; on the south-west by a line south-easterly to a point where the northern boundary of the county of Raleigh meets the Ocean; and on the east by the Ocean, northerly, to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 4.

*Declaration to be made by Returning Officer or other Officer.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby declare that I accept the office of Returning Officer (or Deputy Returning Officer or Poll Clerk as the case may be), for the \_\_\_\_\_ Division of the Electoral District of the Gold Fields \_\_\_\_\_, and I do hereby promise and declare that I will faithfully perform the duties of my office to the best of my understanding and ability; and that I will not

attempt to ascertain for whom any elector shall vote, and that I will not, by any word or action, directly or indirectly, aid in the discovery of the same; and that I will keep secret all knowledge of the mode in which any elector has voted which I may obtain in the exercise of my office, unless in answer to any question which I am legally bound to answer.

Declared before me, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_  
Justice of the Peace.

SCHEDULE 5.

*Nomination Paper.*

We, the undersigned, being duly qualified to vote at an election of a Member of the Mining Board for the Division of the Electoral District of the Gold Fields do hereby nominate \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, who is the holder of a \_\_\_\_\_ bearing date the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, and numbered \_\_\_\_\_, as a candidate to represent the Division aforesaid as a Member of the Mining Board.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_.

Signatures.	Address.	Qualification.		
		Nature of.	No.	Date.

To the Returning Officer  
of the \_\_\_\_\_ Division of the Electoral District of the Gold Fields

SCHEDULE 6.

*Voting Paper.*

Electoral District of the Gold Fields, \_\_\_\_\_ Division  
Polling day, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_  
Names of Candidates.

SCHEDULE 7.

*Declaration to be made by Scrutineers.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, a Scrutineer, appointed by \_\_\_\_\_ a candidate in and for the \_\_\_\_\_ Division of the Electoral District of the Gold Fields, do hereby solemnly declare that I will faithfully assist at such election, and that I will not attempt to ascertain for whom any elector shall vote; and that

I will not, by any word or action, directly or indirectly, aid in the discovery of the same; and that I will keep secret all knowledge of the mode in which any elector has voted which I may obtain in the exercise of my office, unless in answer to any question which I am legally bound to answer.

Declared before me, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_

Returning Officer, or Deputy Returning Officer.

SCHEDULE 8.

*Form of Summons.*

In the matter of the petition of \_\_\_\_\_ disputing the validity of the election of \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_ Division of the Electoral District of the Gold Fields  
To \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

You are hereby summoned to appear, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, at the hour of \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock in the \_\_\_\_\_ noon, before the Mining Board of the Colony of New South Wales, at \_\_\_\_\_, to give evidence in the matter of a petition disputing the validity of the election of \_\_\_\_\_ as a Member of the said Board [*should documentary evidence not be required, the following words may be struck out*] and you are hereby required to produce at the same time and place the undermentioned documents relating to the matter of the said petition.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_.

Clerk of the said Board.

SCHEDULE 9.

*Ballot Papers.*

Duly elected.  
Not duly elected.

SCHEDULE 10.

*Certificate of Judgment.*

In the matter of the petition of \_\_\_\_\_ disputing the validity of the election of \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_ Division of the Electoral District of the Gold Fields

I, \_\_\_\_\_, the Chairman of the Mining Board of the Colony of New South Wales, hereby certify that the judgment of the said Board is that \_\_\_\_\_ has [*or has not*] been duly elected to serve as a Member of the said Board.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_.

Chairman.





1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINING ACT OF 1874.

(REGULATIONS RELATING TO MINERAL LICENSES AND MINERAL LEASES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 June, 1874.*

## REGULATIONS, UNDER THE MINING ACT 1874, RELATING TO MINERAL LICENSES.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency Sir HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight  
to wit. }  
(L.S.) }  
HERCULES ROBINSON. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its  
Governor. } Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS by the "Mining Act, 1874" it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause documents, to be called "Mineral Licenses," to be issued to any person or persons applying for the same, and upon payment of the sum of twenty shillings for each such license, and that every such mineral license shall be in force for the period of twelve months from the date thereof, and shall during the said period confer on the holder thereof the same rights and privileges in respect or in connection with mining for minerals other than gold as are declared by the said Act to be conferred on holders of miners' rights in respect of mining for gold: And whereas by the said Act it is enacted that the Governor may make and proclaim Regulations for carrying the Division of the said Act relating to mineral licenses into full effect, as therein provided: Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Act, doth make and proclaim the following Regulations respecting such licenses, that is to say:—

*Form of Mineral License.*

1. A mineral license, in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 1, shall be issued to any person or persons applying for the same and paying therefor the sum of twenty shillings; and every such license shall bear date of the day of issue, and shall be in force for a period of twelve months from such date.

*Mineral Licenses—by whom Issued.*

2. Every Warden, Land Agent, Warden's Clerk, Mining Registrar, and such other person as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council shall appoint, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue such mineral licenses as aforesaid.

*Licenses may take possession of Mineral Lands.*

3. Every mineral license shall, subject to the several conditions, reservations, and provisions contained in these Regulations and in the said Act, entitle the holder thereof, during the continuance in force of such license, to take possession of and occupy such and so much Crown land as is hereinafter prescribed, for the purpose of searching therein or mining therein for minerals or metals other than gold; and every piece or parcel of land taken possession of and occupied for the purpose of searching therein for minerals or metals other than gold shall be termed a "mineral prospecting area," and every piece or parcel of land taken possession of and occupied for the purpose of mining therein for minerals or metals other than gold shall be termed a "mineral area." And every such license shall subject as aforesaid, and during its continuance entitle the holder thereof, in pursuance of and subject to the express permission first had and obtained of the Secretary for Mines for the time being, to mine for minerals or metals other than gold, upon and under, or under such and so much of the land referred to in the twenty-eighth section of the said Act as the said Secretary for Mines shall in each case prescribe.

*Mineral*

*Mineral License to confer no right to gold.*

4. A mineral license shall confer upon the holder thereof no right to take possession of or to occupy any auriferous land, nor to extract gold from any mineral prospecting area or mineral area as aforesaid; but the Secretary for Mines may if he think fit, subject to the provisions of the "Mining Act, 1874," and to such conditions as he may in each case prescribe, permit the registered holder or holders of any such area to extract therefrom any gold that may be found thereon or therein.

*Extent of Mineral Prospecting Areas.*

5. The quantity of Crown lands whereon or wherein minerals or metals have not previously been discovered which each holder of a mineral license shall, subject as aforesaid, be entitled to take possession of and occupy as a mineral prospecting area, shall be as follows:—For the purpose of searching therein for coal, ores of iron, or other minerals or metals (except gold and stream tin), any area not exceeding ten acres. For the purpose of searching therein for stream tin, any area not exceeding six acres.

*Extent of Mineral Areas.*

6. The quantity of Crown lands wherein or whereon minerals or metals other than gold have been previously discovered which each holder of a mineral license shall, subject as aforesaid, be entitled to take possession of and occupy as a mineral area, shall be as follows:—For the purpose of mining therein for any minerals or metals (except coal, iron, or gold), any area not exceeding two acres.

*Areas how marked out.*

7. Possession may be taken of any such mineral prospecting area, or mineral area, as aforesaid, by fixing firmly in the ground at each angle thereof a post not less than three inches thick, projecting above the surface not less than three feet, and set in an L trench, six feet long and nine inches deep, indicating the general direction of the boundary-lines; or by a conspicuous mark upon a tree at each angle thereof, and trenches cut from each such tree six feet long and nine inches deep, indicating the general direction of the several boundary-lines. In standing water such areas shall be marked by posts or marked trees without trenches, and in rocky country by mounds of stone or by a conspicuous L trench the sides of which are to be three feet in length in the direction of the boundary lines, so that the boundaries shall be clearly and distinctly indicated. And every such area shall be marked as nearly as practicable in the form prescribed in the eleventh Regulation.

*Application for area.*

8. Within seven days from and after the date on which possession shall have been taken as aforesaid, the person or persons so taking possession shall make application, in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 2, for registration of the title to such land; and every such application shall describe as accurately as possible the position of some one of the angles in relation to some marked tree or other fixed point, and the extent of the land applied for, and the particular metal or metals, mineral or minerals, for which such applicant proposes, or such applicants propose, to search or mine. If the land be within a Mining District such application shall be made to the Mining Registrar of the division in which the land is situated; but if the land be not within a Mining District, such application shall be made to the Mining Registrar of the Land Agent's District in which the land applied for is situated.

*Notice of application to be sent to Mining Surveyor.*

9. Upon receipt of the application aforesaid, the Mining Registrar shall endorse thereon the date and hour of the day when such application was received by him, shall file such application, and shall forthwith send notice thereof to the Mining Surveyor of the division or district, and request him to make survey of such land.

*Mining Surveyor to make survey.*

10. The Mining Surveyor shall, on receipt of such notice, endorse thereon the day and hour of such receipt, and shall forthwith make survey of the land so applied for in the order of the receipt of such notice, and in accordance with the provisions of the eleventh Regulation: Provided always, that the Mining Surveyor shall refuse to make survey of a mineral prospecting area if he know that gold, or the mineral or metal proposed to be searched for therein, has been previously discovered within or in the immediate vicinity of the land so applied for; but he may (unless the land be auriferous), with the consent of the applicant, survey for him a mineral area in terms of the sixth Regulation, within the bounds of the land applied for.

*Boundaries to be adjusted.*

11. The Mining Surveyor shall, at the time of making survey of any area, adjust the boundaries thereof in such manner that such area shall, if possible, include the whole of the land applied for, but shall not include a greater extent of land than the applicant or applicants is or are entitled to occupy; and unless the applicant or applicants desire otherwise shall not, if avoidable, include any land occupied, held, or claimed by any person other than the applicant or applicants: Provided always, that areas for searching or mining for any mineral or metal other than gold on any stream or watercourse shall have frontage, and be measured with a mean depth having a proportion to the frontage of two to one. On sources of streams where the watercourse is only partially defined, such areas may embrace the channel or gutter in the proportion of not more than one in the direction of the flow to every three in depth. Where areas are so situated as not to necessitate measurement as before directed, they may be measured in square blocks, if the land available and to which the applicant is entitled can be measured in that form.

*Objections to registration to be noted on plan.*

12. If upon making survey of any mineral prospecting area, or any mineral area as aforesaid, it shall appear to the Mining Surveyor that such area is auriferous, or comprises any land occupied, held, or claimed by any person other than the applicant or applicants, or that two or more applications have been made for the same area, he shall, upon the face of the plan of the survey of such area, state that, in his opinion, the land so surveyed is auriferous, or that such area comprises land occupied, held, claimed, or applied for by persons other than the applicant or applicants, and shall show thereon the position of the land so occupied, held, claimed, or applied for as aforesaid.

*Survey of area to be connected.*

13. Every survey of land applied for as aforesaid shall be connected with some point in some previous survey, or with some other fixed point, and upon the face of every plan as aforesaid the Mining Surveyor shall give a written description of the lengths and bearings of the several boundary-lines of the area applied for, and of the line or lines by which such survey is connected as aforesaid.

*Plan*

*Plan to be forwarded to Mining Registrar.*

14. Immediately upon the completion of the survey and the plan thereof, the Mining Surveyor shall forward such plan to the Mining Registrar from whom he received the notice aforesaid.

*Registration to be made and certificate to be issued.*

15. Upon receipt of the plan aforesaid, if by such plan the area applied for do not appear to be auriferous, or to comprise any land occupied, held, claimed, or previously applied for by any person other than the applicant or applicants, the Mining Registrar shall, at the expiration of seven days after posting in a conspicuous place on the outside of his office a notice in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 3, of his intention to make such registration, unless restrained by the order or injunction of some competent Court or officer, register the applicant or applicants as the holder or holders of such area, and shall issue to such applicant or applicants a certificate of title in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 4, containing or having attached thereto a plan and description of such area.

*Auriferous land not to be registered.*

16. If by the plan aforesaid it shall appear that the area applied for is, in the opinion of the Mining Surveyor, auriferous, the Mining Registrar shall (unless the applicant or applicants, in addition to a mineral license or mineral licenses, shall hold a miner's right or miners' rights, in force sufficient to entitle him or them to hold such area as a mining claim) refuse to register the applicant or applicants as the holder or holders of such area, unless and until he shall be directed by the Secretary for Mines to make such registration.

*When land is occupied by persons other than the applicants.*

17. If by the plan aforesaid it shall appear that the area applied for comprises land occupied, held, or claimed by persons other than the applicant or applicants, the Mining Registrar shall refuse to register such applicant or applicants as the holder or holders thereof, until such applicant or applicants shall obtain from the Warden of the Mining District in which the area is situated, if the area be within a Mining District, or from the Police Magistrate of the Police District in which the area is situated, if the area be not within a Mining District, an order directing such Registrar to register such applicant or applicants as the holder or holders of such area.

*When two or more applications for the same area.*

18. If by the plan aforesaid it shall appear that two or more applications have been made for the same area, the Mining Registrar shall post the notice referred to in the fifteenth Regulation in favour of the person or persons who shall have first taken possession and made application, but if the Mining Registrar have no means of knowing, or have any doubt as to which applicant or set of applicants first took possession of such area, he shall refuse to post the notice aforesaid in favour of either of the applicants, unless and until he shall have received an order, under the hand of the Warden of the Mining District in which the land applied for is situated, if such land be within a Mining District, or under the hand of the Police Magistrate of the Police District in which the land applied for is situated, if such land be outside of a Mining District, directing him to proceed to make registration in favour of a certain applicant or certain applicants.

*Boundary-posts to be maintained.*

19. As soon as the registration of any such area shall have been completed, the registered holder or holders shall erect, and during his or their possession shall keep erected, at each angle of the area as surveyed a post not less than three inches thick, set in an L trench, not less than six feet long and nine inches deep, and projecting above the surface of the land not less than three feet, or if posts cannot be erected or trenches cut as aforesaid shall make erect or establish at each angle of the area, and shall maintain some well-defined boundary-mark which shall be approved by the surveyor, so that the boundaries and angles of such area shall at all times, during such possession, be plainly and accurately defined.

*Amalgamation of areas.*

20. The registered holders of adjacent mineral prospecting or mineral areas respectively, who are searching or mining for the same metal or mineral, may make application in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 5, to the Mining Registrar, in whose office such areas are registered, for the amalgamation of such areas; and thereupon such Mining Registrar shall record such amalgamation upon the face of the register, and shall issue to such holders a certificate of such amalgamation in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 6.

*Effect of amalgamation.*

21. Any number of adjacent mineral prospecting areas, or any number of adjacent mineral areas, amalgamated as aforesaid, shall for the purpose of working be deemed one area. And the registered holders of any number of areas amalgamated as aforesaid may require the Mining Registrar to register such areas as one area; and after such registration shall have been made such areas shall for all purposes become and be one area.

*Shares may be created.*

22. The registered holder, or all the registered holders of any area as aforesaid may, in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 7, create such and so many shares in such area as he or they may think fit; and the Mining Registrar, on receipt of such form, signed by the registered holder, or if there be more than one, by all the registered holders, shall register the shares so created in the name of the registered holder, or in the respective names of the registered holders, as the case may be: Provided always, that where there are two or more holders of the same area such holders may apportion the shares created amongst them in such manner as they may think fit.

*Transfers.*

23. Any registered holder or holders of any area as aforesaid may assign or transfer such area, or any divided or undivided part thereof; or any registered holder of a share in any such area may assign or transfer such share or any part thereof. Transfers of any such area or of any undivided part thereof shall be made in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 8. Transfers of any divided part of any such area shall be made in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 9. Transfers of shares or parts of shares in any such area shall be made in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 10. And every such transfer shall be made in duplicate and shall be signed by the transferrer and transferee; and one of the duplicate forms shall, after registration, be issued to the transferee, and the other shall be retained by the Mining Registrar.

*Mineral License may be assigned.*

24. At the time of making a transfer of any such area as aforesaid, or of any part thereof, or share therein, the transferrer or transferrers may assign to the transferee or transferees the mineral license or mineral licenses under which such area part or share had been held, and the Mining Registrar shall thereupon endorse the name of such transferee upon the license, or the names of the transferees respectively upon the licenses, and thenceforth the transferee, or each of the transferees, shall be the holder of the license upon which his name shall have been so endorsed.

*Areas,*

*Areas, &c., may be encumbered.*

25. The registered holder, or if there be more than one, all the registered holders of any area as aforesaid or part thereof, or the registered holder of any share therein, may in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 11, encumber the same, but no such encumbrance shall have any effect or validity unless and until it shall have been registered by the Mining Registrar, in whose office such area is registered; and when such encumbrance is discharged a release, in the form in the last-mentioned schedule, shall be delivered to and registered by the said Mining Registrar: Provided always, that if the area or part thereof, or share therein, be sold in satisfaction of the claim or demand under and in terms of the encumbrance, the said Mining Registrar on production of satisfactory proof thereof shall register the purchaser as the holder of such area or part thereof, or share therein, as the case may be.

*Commencement and continuation of work.*

26. Within fourteen days from and after the registration of the title to any area as aforesaid the registered holder or holders thereof shall commence to work thereon or in connection therewith, and shall, unless authorized as hereinafter provided to suspend work, continue to work thereon or in connection therewith during each working day. If the registered holder or holders of any such area shall be unable of himself or themselves to work such area efficiently, he or they shall employ thereon such and so many men as shall work such area efficiently, according to the usual practice of mining.

*Forfeiture for non-work.*

27. Any area as aforesaid upon or in connection with which work shall not be commenced as aforesaid, or upon or in connection with which work having been so commenced shall be suspended for a period of fourteen consecutive days (unless such suspension be authorized as hereinafter provided), or which shall not be efficiently worked as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be forfeited, and upon the complaint of any holder of a mineral license, or of any holders of mineral licenses, the Warden of the district, if the area be within a Mining District, or the Police Magistrate as aforesaid, if the area be not within a Mining District may, if he be satisfied that work has not been so commenced or has been so suspended without authority (and has not been resumed as provided in the twenty-ninth Regulation), or has not been efficiently carried on upon or in connection with such area, adjudge the title to such area forfeited, and may order that possession of such area be given to such complainant or complainants; and upon production to him of such order the Mining Registrar shall register such complainant or complainants as the holder or holders of such area.

*Abandonment of area.*

28. Any area aforesaid, upon or in connection with which work shall not have been commenced for a period of two calendar months after completion of the registration of the title, or upon or in connection with which work having been commenced shall have been suspended or discontinued for a period of two calendar months (unless the suspension of work shall have been authorized or work shall have been resumed as hereinafter provided), shall be deemed to be abandoned, and upon the application of any holder of a mineral license or holders of mineral licenses in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 2, accompanied by a statutory declaration that no work has been done upon or in connection with such area for the period of two calendar months immediately preceding such application, made and delivered to the Mining Registrar in whose office such area is registered, unless by the register in his office it appear that suspension of work upon or in connection with such area has been authorized, the Mining Registrar shall proceed in the manner prescribed by the fifteenth Regulation, to post the notice and to register the applicant or applicants as the holder or holders of such area, but subject to the rights if any of the person or persons alleged to have abandoned such area and on completion of such registration shall issue to such applicant or applicants a certificate in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 12.

*Forfeiture or abandonment may be avoided.*

29. If the registered holder or holders of any area who shall have incurred a forfeiture of, or who shall be deemed to have abandoned such area, by reason of his or their having failed to commence or to continue work thereon, or in connection therewith, shall commence or resume work upon or in connection with such area at least forty-eight hours before any proceedings shall have been taken by any other person to obtain possession of such area, such last-mentioned commencement or resumption of work shall be deemed to avoid such forfeiture or abandonment.

*Forfeiture of Share.*

30. In the event of any holder of a share or interest in any such area refusing, neglecting, or failing, for a period of six days, to do and perform, or to cause to be done and performed, the work upon or in connection with such area, which as such holder he ought to do and perform, he shall, unless prevented by sickness, accident, or some other unavoidable cause from doing or causing such work to be done, forfeit his title to such share or interest; and upon the complaint of any holder of a mineral license the Warden of the Mining District as aforesaid, if the area be within a Mining District, or the Police Magistrate as aforesaid, if the area be not within a Mining District, may, if he be satisfied of such refusal, neglect, or failure, as aforesaid, and that it was not occasioned by sickness, accident, or other unavoidable cause, adjudge such share or interest forfeited, and may order that possession thereof be given to such complainant; and upon production to him of such order the Mining Registrar shall register such complainant as the holder of such share.

*Suspension of work.*

31. The registered holder or holders of any area as aforesaid who shall require to suspend operations upon or in connection with such area may, if such area be within a Mining District, apply to the Warden of the Mining District as aforesaid; or if such area be not within a Mining District, apply to the Police Magistrate as aforesaid for authority to suspend such operations; and if such holder or holders shall satisfy such Warden or Police Magistrate, as the case may be, that any of the following causes for suspension of work in or in connection with such area actually exists: (1) that the area is unworkable from any cause whatsoever; (2) that such holder or holders require to be absent for some sufficient cause from the locality of the area, or is or are unable from sickness or other sufficient cause to work in such area; (3) that the supply of water is insufficient to allow the working of the area to be profitably carried on, such Warden or Police Magistrate may authorize such holder or holders to suspend work upon or in connection with such area for any period not exceeding six months. And any such holder or holders who shall have obtained such authority shall produce or forward it to the Mining Registrar in whose office such area is registered; and such Registrar shall note such suspension upon the face of the register relating to such area, and shall record it in a book kept for the purpose of recording such suspensions; and shall issue to such holder or holders a certificate in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 13; and during the period named in such certificate such holder or holders shall not in respect of such area incur any penalty or forfeiture for non-work.

*Effect of registration.*

32. The registration of title as aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence that the registered holder or holders of any area as aforesaid was or were at the date of such registration entitled to hold such area, and that he or they had up to that date observed and complied with all the requirements of these Regulations necessary to vest in him or them the title to such area. And the registered holder of any area as aforesaid shall, during the continuance in force

force of his mineral license,—or if there be more than one, the registered holders of such area, shall during the continuance in force of their several mineral licenses, and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained as to work—be and be deemed to be possessed of such area, and of all metal or metals, mineral or minerals for which he or they proposed in the application for such area to search or to mine found within or upon such area: Provided always, that the holder or holders of any mineral prospecting area shall not, except as hereinafter provided, be entitled to the possession of such area, or to any metal or mineral therein, after he or they shall have discovered the mineral or metal for which he or they proposed to search, in such quantity as can be profitably worked, or after he or they shall have commenced to work any other metal or mineral found within such area in “payable” quantity: And provided further, that registration for any abandoned area referred to in the twenty-eighth Regulation shall be conclusive evidence as aforesaid, except as against the person or persons alleged to have abandoned such area.

*Area may be converted into lease.*

33. Upon the application of the registered holder, or if there be more than one, of a majority of the registered holders of any area as aforesaid, made in the form and manner prescribed by the regulation for the time being in force relating to mineral leases, and upon compliance by such registered holder or holders with such of the requirements of such last-mentioned regulations as shall in such case be deemed necessary, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to convert such area, or such part thereof, not (except in special cases) less than forty acres for coal-mining, or twenty acres for other minerals or metals as the Governor, with the like advice, may think fit, into a mineral lease: Provided always, that if the holder or holders of a mineral prospecting area shall neglect or fail for a period of thirty days after discovery therein of the mineral or metal for which he or they was or were searching, or after he or they shall have commenced to mine for work or win any other mineral or metal discovered within the said area, to apply as aforesaid for a mineral lease of the land comprised in such area, the right, title, and interest of such holder or holders in and to such area shall thereupon cease and determine; but if application as aforesaid be made within the period aforesaid, the title of such holder or holders to the area, and to the minerals or metals therein, shall continue during the pendency of such application: Provided also that the rent reserved under such lease, and the covenants, conditions, and reservations contained in such lease shall be such as are or may be prescribed by the “Mining Act, 1874” and the Regulations last aforesaid: And provided also that every such lease shall be deemed to be granted to all the registered holders of the area so converted as aforesaid, and notwithstanding that the name of any registered holder may not be set forth in such lease as a lessee, he shall be entitled to such and so much interest in the land demised as he would be in the area if it had not been converted into a lease.

*Application for lease not to affect title to area.*

34. When application is made for the conversion of any such area as aforesaid into a lease, the title or interest of any registered holder or holders, under his or their mineral license or mineral licenses, as the case may be, shall in no wise be affected by such application, or by the refusal, or abandonment, or failure in any other way of such application, and if the lease be granted the interest held under such mineral license or mineral licenses shall merge in the interest held under the lease: Provided that if application be made to convert a mineral prospecting area for coal or iron into a mineral lease, and such application be refused, the title or interest of the holder or holders of such mineral prospecting area, to or in such area, or to or in the minerals or metals therein, shall thereupon cease and determine. And provided that if application be made to convert a mineral prospecting area for minerals or metals other than coal, iron, or gold, into a mineral lease, and such application be refused, the area shall be reduced to the dimensions of a mineral area as prescribed in the sixth Regulation, or the holder or holders of such last mentioned mineral prospecting area shall be required to hold in respect thereof such a number of mineral licenses as would entitle him or them to hold the extent of land comprised in such area as a mineral area in terms of such last mentioned Regulation.

*Fees and payment thereof.*

35. The fees which may be demanded and received for and in respect of any act to be done, or any duty to be performed, under these Regulations, shall be such and such only as are prescribed in the schedule hereto, numbered 14. And for any act, matter, or thing required to be done by any officer under these Regulations, for which no fee is prescribed either in the last mentioned schedule or in the Regulations, the officer required to do such act, matter, or thing shall neither demand nor receive from the person for whom it is done any fee or reward whatsoever. The officer appointed or authorized to do any act, or perform any duty, under these Regulations, for or in respect of which any fee is prescribed as aforesaid, may demand the fee so prescribed for the particular act or duty, either before or at the time of doing or performing it.

*Statistics, &c., to be furnished by Licensees.*

36. The holder or holders of any mineral prospecting area as aforesaid shall, as soon as he or they shall have discovered any mineral or metal in such quantity that it can be profitably worked forthwith, report such discovery to the Mining Registrar in whose office such area is registered. And the holder or holders of any area as aforesaid, or of any mineral area, shall from time to time, and at all times when required so to do, furnish to the Secretary for Mines, or to any officer appointed or instructed to collect, obtain, or receive the same, full and accurate reports and statements of the state and progress of the mine works, and of the quantity, quality, and value of the minerals or metals won therefrom, and shall also, when required so to do, furnish, as aforesaid, samples of such ores, metals, or minerals as may be found in such mine, together with such particulars respecting such ores, metals, and minerals as the Secretary for Mines shall deem necessary; and shall, whenever required so to do, permit any Mining Surveyor, or other officer authorized by the Secretary for Mines in that behalf, with all proper and necessary assistants, quietly to enter into and upon such area, mine, and premises, to survey and examine the state and condition thereof, and of any lode, vein, or deposit therein, and for such purposes to descend any shaft, pit, or excavation, and to enter into and use all adits, levels, galleries, drives, and excavations, and to use all roads, ways, engines, ropes, machinery, gear, appliances, materials, labor, and other things in or on the said area and mine, which shall be by him deemed necessary; without making any compensation for the same: Provided always that in so doing such Mining Surveyor or other officer shall not cause any unnecessary interference with or interruption of the mine and works in or upon such area.

*Licensee may occupy site for residence.*

37. Any holder of a mineral license may, during the continuance of such license, occupy for the purposes of residence any one parcel of Crown land, not exceeding in extent one quarter of an acre, and may for the purposes aforesaid erect thereon, and at any time during such continuance remove therefrom, any house, outhouse, or other building, or any fence. And if any such parcel have a frontage to any street or road such frontage shall not (except in the case of a corner allotment) exceed one chain and a quarter.

*Licensee*

*Licensee may use water.*

38. Any holder of a mineral license shall, during the continuance of such license, be entitled to take water from any lake, pool, or running stream, for domestic purposes, and to use the water of any such lake, pool, or running stream, for or in connection with his mining operations: Provided he do not thereby interfere with or injure the rights of any other person or persons, and that such water be not required for any public purpose. And any such holder shall be at liberty during such continuance to construct any dam or reservoir for the purpose of storing water for domestic or mining purposes, provided he do not thereby deprive any other person of the use of any water to which such last-mentioned person is lawfully entitled.

*Holding under Mineral License a chattel interest.*

39. Every mineral prospecting area or mineral area, or part thereof, or share therein, and every right, title, or interest acquired or created in any such area, shall be deemed and taken in law to be a chattel interest.

*Agent may be appointed.*

40. Any act, matter, or thing, which, under these Regulations, any holder of a mineral license is as such holder authorized, empowered, or required to do, he may do by an agent appointed in writing under his hand. And any act, matter, or thing done by an agent appointed as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been done by the person by whom such agent shall have been appointed.

*Interpretation of Terms.*

41. For the purposes of these Regulations (except the fifth and sixth Regulations), the words "mineral prospecting area" or "mineral area" shall respectively mean and be interpreted to mean equally any one such area or any parcel of Crown Land comprising two or more mineral prospecting areas or two or more mineral areas taken possession of conjointly. And any number of "mineral prospecting areas" or "mineral areas" taken possession of conjointly in terms of these Regulations, shall, except as aforesaid, be deemed one mineral prospecting area or one mineral area, as the case may be.

SCHEDULE 1.

*Form of Mineral License.*

*Mineral License.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No.  
Place of issue  
Date  
Name  
Address  
Date of expiration

No. Place of issue Date  
*Mineral License.*  
Issued to of under the provisions of the "Mining Act, 1874," to be in force until the day of 18

SCHEDULE 2.

*Form of Application.*

No. I or we, the undersigned, hereby give notice to the Mining Registrar of the Division of the Mining District, that did, on the day of at the hour of o'clock in the noon, take possession of a Mineral area, situated by\* and the datum point is distant in direction from containing more or less; for the purpose of thereon or therein for And hereby request the said Mining Registrar to proceed, in the manner prescribed in the Regulations in force in that behalf, to register title to such area.  
Dated at this day of 18

\* Here state how angles are marked.

Signature of Applicant.	Mineral Licenses.	
	No.	Date.

*Endorsement.*

Received the within application this day of 18 at the hour of o'clock.

Mining Registrar.

SCHEDULE 3.

*Notice of intention to Register.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, on the day of 18 to make registration of a Mineral area, situated applied for by for the purpose of thereon or therein for unless prior to that date an order or injunction of some competent Court or Officer, restraining me from making such registration, be served upon me.  
Dated at this day of 18

Mining Registrar.

SCHEDULE 4.

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SCHEDULE 4.

No. *Certificate of Title.*

THIS is to certify, that I have this day registered the undermentioned holder of Mineral License as the holder of a Mineral area, numbered in the Register in this office situated and containing the position and boundaries whereof are more particularly described and delineated in the description and plan at foot hereof, for the purpose of thereon and therein for

Dated at this day of 18

Mining Registrar.

Name of Registered Holder.	Mineral License.	
	No.	Date.

Description of Boundaries.

Plan of Area.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE 5.

No. *Application for the amalgamation of Areas.*

WE, the undersigned, being the registered holders of the adjacent Mineral Areas, numbered respectively and situated hereby request the Mining Registrar of the Division of the Mining District to amalgamate the areas aforesaid.

Dated at this day of 18

Signatures of Applicants.	Mineral Licenses.	
	No.	Date.

SCHEDULE 6.

No. *Certificate of Amalgamation.*

THIS is to certify that I have this day amalgamated the Mineral Areas, numbered respectively and situated and henceforth work done upon or in connection with any one of such areas shall be deemed to be work upon or in connection with the whole of the areas so amalgamated.

Dated at this day of 18

Mining Registrar.

SCHEDULE 7.

No. *Creation and Registration of Shares.*

I (or we), the undersigned, being the registered holder of the Mineral Area, numbered situated hereby create shares in the said area, and apportion such shares in the manner set forth hereunder, and hereby request the Mining Registrar of the division of the Mining District to register as the holder of the shares set opposite name .

Dated at this day of 18

Signatures of Holders.	Number of shares apportioned to each holder.	Mineral License.	
		No.	Date.

SCHEDULE 8.

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SCHEDULE 8.

No. *Transfer of area or of undivided part.*

I (or we), the undersigned transferror, being the registered holder of the mineral area, numbered and situated do hereby for and in consideration of the sum of transfer, set over, and assign to the undersigned transferee the whole of right, title, and interest in and to the mineral area aforesaid. And the transferee aforesaid do hereby severally agree to accept and do accept transfer of such

Dated at this day of 18

Signature of Transferror.	Witness.	Signature of Transferee.	Witness.

The above transfer was registered by me this day of 18 at the hour of o'clock in the noon. Mining Registrar.

SCHEDULE 9.

No. *Transfer of a Divided Part of an Area.*

I, or we, the undersigned transferror being the registered holder of the Mineral area, numbered and situated do hereby, for and in consideration of the sum of transfer, set over, and assign to the undersigned transferee the whole of right, title, and interest in and to that divided part of the Mineral Area aforesaid, containing by admeasurement more or less, the boundaries of which are described and delineated upon the plan hereto annexed. And the transferee aforesaid do hereby severally agree to accept, and do accept, transfer of such divided part of such Area.

Dated at this day of 18

Signature of Transferror	Witness.	Signature of Transferee	Witness.

The above transfer was registered by me this day of 18, at the hour of o'clock in the noon. Mining Registrar.

SCHEDULE 10.

No. *Transfer of Share, &c.*

I, of for and in consideration of the sum of do hereby transfer, set over, and assign to of a share, numbered in the Mineral Area, numbered and situated subject to all and singular the terms and conditions under which it has been held by me. And I, of do hereby accept transfer of the said subject to the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Dated at this day of 18

Signatures.	Mineral License.	
	No.	Date.
Transferror—		
Transferee—		
Witness—		

The above transfer was registered by me this day of 18, at the hour of o'clock in the noon. Mining Registrar.

SCHEDULE 11.



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SCHEDULE 11.

No. *Form of Encumbrance.*  
 I, or we, the undersigned, being the registered holder of \_\_\_\_\_ numbered \_\_\_\_\_ and situated \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby grant to \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ a mortgage upon and over the \_\_\_\_\_ aforesaid as security for the payment on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ of the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ and if payment thereof be not so made the said \_\_\_\_\_ may at any time thereafter give seven days notice in writing of his intention to foreclose; and \_\_\_\_\_ hereby agree that if the said sum, together with all lawful costs and charges thereon, be not paid during the currency of such notice, the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall foreclose and take possession of the said \_\_\_\_\_ and may forthwith sell and dispose of the said \_\_\_\_\_ by auction or otherwise for the most money that can be got; and in the event of such foreclosure and sale \_\_\_\_\_ appoint the said \_\_\_\_\_ agent for \_\_\_\_\_ and on behalf and as \_\_\_\_\_ act to transfer, set over, and assign the whole of right, title, and interest in and to the said \_\_\_\_\_ to the purchaser thereof, and for that purpose to sign name \_\_\_\_\_ to any transfer or other document. And I \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby accept the mortgage aforesaid as security, for the payment of the sum aforesaid, together with all lawful costs and charges thereon. And I hereby agree and engage, that upon such payment being made to me by the mortgagor \_\_\_\_\_ before I shall have foreclosed as aforesaid, I will forthwith release the said \_\_\_\_\_ and in the event of the said \_\_\_\_\_ being sold or disposed of as aforesaid, I engage to hand over to the mortgagor \_\_\_\_\_ any surplus of the proceeds that may remain, after deducting therefrom the sum, costs, and charges aforesaid.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

Mortgagor	Witness.	Mortgagee.	Witness.

The above incumbrance was registered by me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock in the \_\_\_\_\_ noon. \_\_\_\_\_ Mining Registrar.

*Form of Release (endorsement.)*

I HEREBY acknowledge that I have received payment in full of all demands in respect of the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ secured to me by the within encumbrance, and I hereby release the said \_\_\_\_\_

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

Witness— \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature)—

SCHEDULE 12.

No. *Certificate of Title to an abandoned Area.*

THIS is to certify that I have this day registered the undermentioned holder of mineral license as the holder of a Mineral \_\_\_\_\_ Area, numbered in the Register in this office situated \_\_\_\_\_ and containing \_\_\_\_\_ the position and boundaries whereof are more particularly described and delineated in the description and plan at foot hereof, or annexed hereto, subject to the rights (if any at present subsisting) of any other person. And subject as aforesaid the undermentioned persons are entitled to \_\_\_\_\_ thereon or therein for \_\_\_\_\_

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

Mining Registrar.

Name of Registered Holder.	Mineral License.	
	No.	Date.

Description of Boundaries.

Plan of Area.

SCHEDULE 13.

No. *Certificate of Registration for suspension of work.*

THIS is to certify that in pursuance of an order made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ authorizing the suspension of work upon or in connection with the mineral \_\_\_\_\_ area numbered \_\_\_\_\_ and situated \_\_\_\_\_ for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ months, I have this day registered the said area to be held till the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ without work and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture for non-work in respect of such area.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

Mining Registrar.

SCHEDULE 14.

## SCHEDULE 14.

<i>Scale of Fees.</i>		£ s. d.
For survey of a mineral prospecting or mineral area, not exceeding in extent five acres—including plan, tracing, and description ...	...	2 0 0
Ditto, exceeding in extent five acres, and not exceeding ten acres ...	...	2 10 0
Ditto, exceeding in extent ten acres, and not exceeding twenty acres ...	...	3 0 0
Ditto, exceeding in extent twenty acres, and not exceeding forty acres ...	...	4 0 0
Ditto, exceeding in extent forty acres, for boundary-lines, at the rate per mile of ...	...	2 10 0
For lines connecting an area with fixing point, at the rate per mile of ...	...	2 10 0
For receiving and filing application, and preparing notice for surveyor ...	...	0 1 6
For making registration of any area, including certificate of title ...	...	0 5 0
For making registration of each holder thereof ...	...	0 1 0
For filling up form of application for, and registering amalgamation ...	...	0 2 0
For making registration of amalgamated areas as one area—each holder ...	...	0 1 6
For filling up form of application for, and registering creation of shares—each share ...	...	0 1 0
For filling up form and registering transfer of area or undivided part thereof—each holder ...	...	0 1 6
For filling up form and registering transfer of divided part of area—each holder ...	...	0 2 0
For filling up form and registering transfer of share or interest in area—each share or part thereof ...	...	0 1 6
For filling up form and registering encumbrance ...	...	0 2 6
For filing and registering release ...	...	0 1 0
For making registration of any persons as holders of a forfeited area—each person ...	...	0 1 0
For filing application for and registering an abandoned area, including certificate of title ...	...	0 5 0
For making registration of each holder thereof ...	...	0 1 0
For making registration of any person as the holder of a forfeited share ...	...	0 1 0
For registering an area for suspense of work, including certificate ...	...	0 2 0
For inspecting records—each inspection ...	...	0 1 0
For making a copy of or extract from any book or document in the custody of the Mining Registrar, per hundred words or figures ...	...	0 0 9
For attending Court per diem, plus any travelling expenses allowed by the Court—Mining Surveyor ...	...	1 1 0
Ditto ... ditto ... —Mining Registrar ...	...	0 15 0

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-second day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES S. FARNELL.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

REGULATIONS FOR MINERAL LEASES, MINING ACT 1874, DIVISION III.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency Sir HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight  
to wit. } Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George,  
(L.S.) }  
HERCULES ROBINSON, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its  
Governor. } Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS under the provisions contained in the Third Division of the "Mining Act, 1874," it is enacted that the Governor may grant leases of Crown Lands for the purpose of mining for any metal or mineral other than gold, subject to certain conditions therein specified, and may make and proclaim Regulations for carrying the said Division of the Act into full effect, as provided by the said Act: Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said recited Act, doth make and proclaim the following Regulations respecting such leases, that is to say:—

*Extent of mineral lots.*

1. The area of any mineral lease shall not exceed six hundred and forty acres, and, unless specially authorized by the Secretary for Mines, shall not be less than forty acres for coal-mining lots, and shall not exceed eighty acres, nor (unless specially authorized as aforesaid) be less than twenty acres, for other mineral lots.

*Mode of taking possession.*

2. Prior to making application for a mineral lease, the intending applicant or applicants, or some one of them, or some person or persons duly authorized on his or their behalf, shall mark each corner of the land applied for either by a conspicuous mark upon a tree standing at or near to each angle of the land for which he or they intends or intend to apply, and by cutting trenches six feet long and nine inches deep to indicate the general direction of the boundary-lines, or by a post three inches in diameter projecting above the surface not less than three feet, set in an L trench six feet long and nine inches deep. In standing water the boundaries may be marked by trees or posts as aforesaid without the trenches, and in rocky country the boundaries may be marked by mounds of stones at each angle as aforesaid, or by a conspicuous L trench cut in the rock, the sides of which shall be three feet in length, so as to indicate the general direction of the boundary-lines. And some one of the angles aforesaid shall be deemed the datum point, and the person taking possession shall if possible affix to the tree post or other object by which the datum point is marked a board or metal plate having legibly written or painted thereon the words "Mineral lease applied for," and the name of the applicant or of some one of the applicants; and such posts or boundary-marks and boards or plates shall be kept erected, and the words and name aforesaid shall be kept legible until survey of the area shall be made, as hereinafter provided: Provided always that in certain cases the Secretary for Mines may authorize possession of mineral lots to be taken without all or any of the angles being marked as aforesaid, and may if he think fit in such cases require that a plan showing the form, extent, and position of the land applied for be attached to the application for the lease.

*Notice to be served on persons in occupation, &c.*

3. The person or persons who shall mark out the land as aforesaid shall serve upon every person who shall be in occupation of any part of the land, or who, within his or their knowledge, has or claims to have any right to or interest in such land, a notice in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 1, and shall obtain from every such person, if he be willing to give it, a consent in writing, duly witnessed, to the granting of a lease of such land to the intending applicant or applicants.

*Notice*

*Notice to be published.*

4. The intending applicant or applicants shall post upon the outside of the nearest post office, and upon the outside of the nearest Warden's Court, Police Court, or Mining Registrar's office within the district in which the land is situated, a notice in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 1, of his or their intention to apply for a lease of the land marked as aforesaid, describing it as accurately as possible.

*Application—how made.*

5. Within ten days, and not less than three days, after possession shall have been taken as aforesaid, the person or persons by or for whom possession shall have been so taken shall address to the Secretary for Mines, and lodge with the Warden of the district, if the land be within a Mining District, or with the Land Agent of the District, if the land be not within a Mining District, an application in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 2; and every such application shall set forth a clear description of the lot or lots applied for, and of the boundary-marks or natural features by which such lot or lots are to be identified; and shall state the bearing and distance of the datum tree or post from some fixed point or marked object. If letters are used for the purpose of marking any object referred to they must be conspicuously marked; and every such application shall bear date of the day on which it is lodged with the Warden or Land Agent as aforesaid.

*Application may be handed to Warden's Clerk.*

6. Any application as aforesaid for a lease of land within a Mining District, if handed to the Warden's Clerk at the Warden's Court within such district nearest to the land, shall be deemed to be lodged with or made to the Warden of the district. Any application as aforesaid for a lease of land outside a Mining District, if handed to any clerk in the office of the Land Agent of the district nearest to the land, shall be deemed to be lodged with or made to the Land Agent of the district.

*Deposit of First year's rent and survey fees.*

7. Prior to or at the time of making or lodging such application as aforesaid, the applicant or applicants shall deposit with the Warden's clerk, Land Agent, or Land Agent's clerk, as the case may be, one year's rent of the land applied for, at the rate of five shillings for each and every acre, and a further sum of money sufficient to cover the cost of surveying the lot or lots applied for, according to the scale contained in the schedule hereto, numbered 3; and the said Warden's clerk, Land Agent, or Land Agent's clerk shall give receipts for such sums respectively, in the forms in the schedules hereto, numbered 4 and 5, and shall at the same time hand to the depositor or depositors a letter in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 6; and such depositor or depositors shall insert therein in the proper spaces the quantity of land applied for, the situation of such land, the sums deposited for rent and survey fees respectively, the name, description, and address of the officer who received such sums, and the number of the application, and shall forthwith sign and forward such letter to the Under Secretary for Mines: Provided always, that any unsatisfied and unexpired authority to select mineral lands may be accepted in lieu of money in payment of the first year's rent as aforesaid, and every such authority so accepted shall be retained by the Secretary for Mines pending the application, and if the lease be granted shall thereupon be cancelled; and no person shall be entitled to use or act upon any authority accepted as aforesaid during the pendency of such application.

*Application not entertained unless notice of deposit be sent.*

8. The Secretary for Mines may refuse to entertain any application for a lease if the applicant or applicants or depositor or depositors shall have failed to fill up and forward the letter in the manner prescribed in the last preceding Regulation; and if the Secretary for Mines shall so refuse, the application shall thereupon become and be void, and the possession of the applicant shall thereupon cease and determine.

*Receipt of application to be noted.*

9. The Warden or Land Agent shall enter or cause to be entered in a book, to be kept for that purpose, a note of each such application, numbered in the order of its receipt, and the day and hour when such application was lodged, and shall endorse a similar note upon the application, and such applications shall as far as practicable be dealt with in the order of their receipt.

*Priority of application.*

10. In the event of more than one application being made for the same land, or any part thereof, the application which shall have been first lodged with the Warden or Land Agent, in manner prescribed by these Regulations, shall be first considered and dealt with under the provisions hereinafter contained; and in the event of two or more such applications being lodged with the Warden or Land Agent at the same time, then it shall be determined by lot to which applicant or applicants (in the event of the Governor consenting to grant a lease to either) a lease shall be issued. And the mode of determining by lot as aforesaid shall be as follows:—The Warden or Land Agent, as the case may be, shall write on tickets of equal size the names of the several applicants, which ticket shall be placed (by the parties should they desire to do so) in a box to be supplied by the Warden or Land Agent for the purpose. And the Warden or Land Agent shall, without looking into the box and in the presence of the parties, draw one ticket from the box, and the application of the applicant whose name shall be on the ticket so drawn shall be first dealt with as aforesaid.

*Application for lease not to affect holding under mineral license.*

11. When any land a lease of which shall be applied for shall comprise the whole or part of the land held by the applicant or applicants under a mineral license or mineral licenses, the interest of such applicant or applicants under such license or licenses shall in nowise be affected by such application, or by the refusal or abandonment, or failure in any other way, of such application; and if such lease be granted, the interest held under the license or licenses aforesaid shall merge in the interest held under the lease.

*Notice to Objectors and Instructions to make survey and report.*

12. As soon as the application and consents (if any) shall be lodged, and the rent and survey fees deposited as aforesaid, the Warden or Land Agent, as the case may be, shall post or cause to be posted on the outside of his office, a notice in the form of the schedule hereto, numbered 7, stating that objections to such application will be received up to a certain date, to be named therein; and that in the event of any objections being made to the granting of the lease to the applicant therefor, an inquiry into such application and objections will be holden at a certain place on a certain day, and at a certain hour named in such notice, not less than fourteen days nor (if practicable) more than twenty-one days from the date of such notice; and shall forthwith instruct the Mining Surveyor to make a survey and plan of the land applied for, and to report in writing on all matters which shall appear to such surveyor necessary, or upon which the Warden or Land Agent shall by written instructions require him to report; and in such report the surveyor shall state whether any portion of the surface of the land applied for is likely to be required for the purpose of settlement or for any other and what public purpose and what portion of the surface of the land applied for will be required by the applicants for their mine works, and whether the posts have been erected and the notices served in accordance with the second and third Regulations hereof, and if not why not.

*Surveyor*

*Surveyor to make survey.*

13. The Mining Surveyor shall, as soon as practicable after receiving such instructions as aforesaid, proceed to make survey of the land applied for, and to report thereon as aforesaid; and every such survey shall be connected with some point in a previous survey or with some other fixed point; and the surveyor shall see that posts, firmly fixed in the ground and projecting above the surface not less than three feet, or other well-defined boundary marks, are erected or established so as to clearly and accurately define the extent of the area and the position of the boundary-line and angles thereof, and shall within fourteen days after receipt of the instructions aforesaid deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Warden, or Land Officer, by whom the instructions as aforesaid were issued, a plan and tracing of the land so surveyed, together with a written description of the boundary and connecting lines respectively, a copy of the notes of such survey from his field-book, and the report aforesaid. If the Mining Surveyor is unavoidably prevented from furnishing the plan, tracing, description, and report aforesaid within the said fourteen days, he shall furnish them as speedily as possible thereafter, and shall state the cause of the delay.

*Form of Mineral lots.*

14. On any stream, watercourse or road mineral portions shall have frontage and be measured with a mean depth having a proportion to the frontage of two to one. On sources of streams where the watercourse is only partially defined, the measurement may embrace the channel or gutter in the proportion of not more than one in the direction of the flow to every three in depth. Where portions are so situated as not to necessitate measurement as hereinbefore directed, they shall be measured in square blocks.

*Objection—how made.*

15. If any person shall object to the issue of any such lease to the applicant therefor, he shall, within the time prescribed in the notice referred to in the twelfth Regulation, lodge with the Warden or Land Agent, as the case may be, and serve such applicant with a written notice of every objection intended to be taken by him against the issue of such lease. And such notice shall be deemed to be sufficiently lodged as aforesaid if handed to such Warden's Clerk, or to the Clerk of the Land Agent, as the case may be, and shall be deemed to be sufficiently served if delivered at or transmitted by post to the address (as set out in the application) of the applicant.

*Form of objection.*

16. No particular form of objection or notice thereof shall be necessary, but such notice shall state clearly and distinctly the names of the person or persons whose application is objected to, the grounds of such objection or objections, and the address of the objector.

*Deposit by objector.*

17. Every person so objecting as aforesaid shall, at the time of lodging such objection, deposit with the Warden's Clerk, or the Land Agent, or Clerk of the Land Agent, as the case may be, as aforesaid, the sum of five pounds for the purpose of defraying all expenses, so far as the same will extend, which in the opinion of the Secretary for Mines the applicant shall have incurred or been put to by reason of such objections. But no applicant shall be entitled to the repayment of any such expenses unless such objections shall fail or shall not be prosecuted. And the said clerk or Land Agent shall give to the person depositing the sum aforesaid a receipt therefor, in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 8; and if there be no such expenses incurred, or if after payment thereof there shall be a balance remaining, the said clerk or Land Agent, when authorized by the Secretary for Mines or Under Secretary for Mines so to do, shall refund the whole of such sum or the said balance thereof to the said depositor.

*Applications—how dealt with. Inquiry in case of objections.*

18. If, after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the said application, no notice of objections to the issue of the said lease shall be lodged, the Warden, or Land Agent, as the case may be, shall forward the said application, together with the consents (if any) as aforesaid, the plan and report furnished by the Mining Surveyor, and his own report, to the Secretary for Mines, to be dealt with under the provisions of the Mining Act, 1874, and of these Regulations; but if any such notice of objection shall have been lodged as aforesaid within the said period, then the Warden or Land Agent shall, at the time and place appointed by him as aforesaid, hear in open Court every person who shall have lodged and served as aforesaid such notice of objections against as well as the applicant for the issue of the said lease. And two clear days' notice in writing of such appointment shall be given to the applicant and to every person who shall have lodged the said notice of objections: Provided, that if several persons shall have united in lodging any objections, notice to any one of such persons shall be sufficient. And the hearing shall be in the nature of an inquiry by the Warden or Land Agent into the truth of the particulars stated by the applicant and each objector; but such inquiry shall not take place unless the receipt mentioned in the next preceding Regulation shall have been delivered to the Warden or Land Agent on or before the day so appointed as aforesaid.

*Inquiry may be adjourned.*

19. It shall be lawful for the Warden, or Land Agent, if necessary, to adjourn from time to time the hearing of any such inquiry to such other day (not being more than fourteen days from the day so first appointed as aforesaid) and to such other place, and on such conditions as to costs as he may think fit, and notice of such adjournment shall be given to the applicant and each objector (or to such of them as shall not be present at the time of such adjournment) as in the next preceding Regulation provided.

*Procedure on hearing of Inquiry.*

20. At and for the purpose of holding the said inquiry the Warden or Land Agent shall hear, receive, and examine evidence touching the matter of the said application and the objections thereto, and shall have power in that behalf to administer oaths and take affirmations, and in other respects to conduct the said inquiry in accordance, so far as may be practicable, with the practice and procedure required by law to be observed in proceedings before Wardens' Courts: Provided always, that the evidence as aforesaid shall in all cases be reduced into writing by the Warden or Land Agent.

*Applications, evidence, reports, &c., to be transmitted.*

21. After the termination of the said inquiry, the Warden or Land Agent shall transmit to the Secretary for Mines, for his consideration and decision, the said application and the objections thereto, together with the evidence as taken by him—the report, plan, and map (if any) of the Mining Surveyor, and a report to be drawn up by him the said Warden or Land Agent upon the said application, objections, and evidence, and recommending the grant or refusal of the lease applied for.

*Copies and extracts may be made of reports, &c.*

22. Any person shall, upon application and payment therefor of the fee prescribed in the schedule hereto, numbered 9, be furnished with a copy of the Mining Surveyor's report and plan of any land so applied for, and of any evidence taken as aforesaid, and also a copy of the report of the Warden or Land Agent.

Secretary

*Secretary for Mines may require further evidence, &c.*

23. If the Secretary for Mines shall be of opinion that the particulars transmitted to him as aforesaid are insufficient, or that the evidence, plans, or reports are defective, or that further or other evidence, plans, or reports are necessary to enable him to arrive at a correct decision on the subject matter of such inquiry, he may as often as he shall think fit (1) direct the officer who conducted the inquiry to furnish such further or other particulars as may be necessary; (2) direct the officer who conducted the inquiry to hold a Court for the purpose of taking such further or other evidence as the Secretary for Mines may require; (3) direct the Mining Surveyor or any other surveyor to make such additions to or alterations in the plans and reports furnished, or to furnish such further and other plans and reports as the Secretary for Mines may deem necessary; (4) direct the officer who conducted the inquiry, or any other officer who shall have made any recommendation, or given any opinion touching any application or objection, to furnish a statement of the grounds or reasons for such recommendation or opinion.

*Further inquiry.*

24. In the event of the Secretary for Mines directing that a Court be held for the taking of further or other evidence as aforesaid, the Warden or Land Agent, as the case may be, shall forthwith give the notices and proceed to take such further and other evidence in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for holding a Court of inquiry, and shall with the least possible delay thereafter transmit such evidence to the Secretary for Mines.

*Applicants and objectors to attend Court of Inquiry.*

25. Every applicant and objector as aforesaid shall attend at any such Court of Inquiry, of the holding of which notice is given as hereinbefore provided; and any applicant or objector may attend even though the written notice aforesaid shall not have been given to or served upon him. In the event of any applicant or objector failing to attend such Court to give evidence, a note thereof shall be made by the Warden or Land Agent, as the case may be, and the evidence of such applicant or objector shall not after the termination of the inquiry be received, unless the Secretary for Mines (being first satisfied that such applicant or objector was prevented by sickness or some other sufficient cause from attending such Court) shall direct the officer conducting the inquiry, or some other officer, to take and transmit such evidence.

*Governor may grant or refuse application.*

26. As soon as the Secretary for Mines shall be in possession of the application, and such plans, reports, consents, and objections, and such evidence (if any) relating thereto as in his opinion are necessary to enable him to deal with such application, he shall carefully consider the same, and shall then submit the application to the Governor with such recommendations as he may think fit to make in the matter; and the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, after considering the application and recommendation last-mentioned, and all the circumstances connected with such application, may grant or refuse such application: Provided always, that before or at the time of granting any such application it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to alter or modify such application in any manner that he may think fit, and to determine whether the whole or what part of the land therein applied for and what portion of the surface thereof shall be included in the lease, and may by such lease demise so much of the land below the surface and so much of the surface thereof as he shall think fit.

*Land protected pending application for lease.*

27. Pending any application for a lease under the provisions hereinbefore contained it shall not be lawful for any person other than the applicant or applicants, or some person or persons legally entitled thereto, to enter upon, take possession of, or occupy, or to mark out as a mineral prospecting or mineral area, or to include within the boundaries of any mineral, prospecting, or mineral area, the land applied for, or any part thereof, and no such entry, possession, occupancy, or marking out shall confer any right or title to the said land. And any person who shall so enter upon, take possession of, occupy, or mark out such land as aforesaid shall be deemed to have trespassed or encroached thereon within the meaning of the "Mining Act, 1874."

*Pendency of application.*

28. An application shall be deemed to be pending from the time of the marking out of the land by the applicant or his agent up to the time when the applicant shall make default in proceeding with his application in accordance with these Regulations, or until the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall grant or refuse the same.

*Land held under mineral license may be worked pending application.*

29. Any applicants for the conversion of a mineral prospecting area or mineral area into a lease, or any applicants for a lease of land, consisting wholly or in part of land held under mineral license, who shall have purchased the interest held under such license, may work the land under mineral license pending the application.

*Governor's decision notified in Gazette.*

30. As soon as possible after the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, shall have decided to refuse or grant any application, notice of such refusal, or of the intention to grant a lease, shall be published in the *Government Gazette*. If the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, shall refuse to grant the lease, the application therefor shall be deemed to be abandoned; and such abandonment shall take effect from the date of the publication of the notice of such refusal in the said *Gazette*.

*Form of lease.*

31. If the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, shall determine to grant a lease of the land applied for, or any part thereof, such lease shall be prepared in duplicate in the form in the schedule, hereto numbered 10, or as near thereto as the circumstances will permit, having regard to special requirements in certain cases, and shall contain the covenants, conditions, reservations, and exceptions set forth in the said schedule, and in these Regulations, and such others as the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, may, if he think fit in such cases direct; and every such lease shall bear date of the day of execution thereof by the Governor.

*Execution and delivery of lease.*

32. Forthwith, after execution as aforesaid by the Governor, the lease in duplicate shall be transmitted to the Warden or Land Agent, as the case may be, for delivery to the applicant; and upon receipt of any such lease the Warden or Land Agent shall send notice in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 11, to the applicant, requiring him or his attorney, constituted as hereinafter provided, to execute and take delivery of such lease; and upon execution of the lease in duplicate, and payment of the deed fee of one pound by such applicant or attorney as aforesaid, the Warden or Land Agent, as the case may be, shall hand one of the duplicate forms to such applicant or attorney, and shall at once return the other form to the Secretary for Mines: Provided always, that the notice last aforesaid may be sent by post or otherwise to the address given by the applicant in his application. And provided further that if any applicant or his attorney shall desire to execute and take delivery of such lease in Sydney, and shall give notice in writing of such his desire to the Secretary for Mines, the lease shall be retained in the Department of Mines in Sydney, and the notice aforesaid will be issued from the said Department, and the said applicant or attorney may execute and take delivery of the lease, and pay the deed fee at the said Department.

*Applicant,*

*Applicant, &c., may appoint attorney.—Attorney may execute lease.*

33. Any applicant or other person who may by reason of absence or otherwise be unable personally to comply with the requirements of these Regulations may comply therewith by an attorney, constituted by the execution of a power of attorney in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 12, or to the like effect; and every attorney so constituted shall before being permitted to execute any lease, or sign any transfer or mortgage, be required to deposit such power of attorney, or a certified copy thereof, with the Warden or Land Agent, with the Registrar hereinafter mentioned, as the case may be.

*Lease if not executed may be cancelled.*

34. If any successful applicant for a lease shall, for a period of fourteen days after being called upon in the manner prescribed in the thirty-second Regulation fail to attend at the office of the Warden or Land Agent, or at the Department aforesaid, as the case may be, by himself or his attorney to execute and receive the lease granted to him, he shall forfeit all right, title, and interest in and to the land referred to in such lease, and to the possession thereof, and shall also forfeit all moneys paid or deposited with his application; and the lease shall be forthwith returned to the Secretary for Mines for cancellation.

*Special permission to execute lease.*

35. It shall be lawful for the Secretary for Mines in any case in which he shall be satisfied that the failure on the part of the successful applicant aforesaid to execute and receive the lease was due to or caused by some circumstance over which such applicant had no control, and that such applicant was in no wise blamable for such failure, to permit such applicant at any time within thirty days after the lease shall have been returned as aforesaid, to execute and take delivery of such lease, but at the expiration of thirty days after the date on which any lease shall be returned as provided in the last preceding Regulation such lease shall be absolutely cancelled.

*Rent, and payment thereof.*

36. The rent reserved under any mineral lease shall be five shillings per acre, payable annually in advance the first payment to be made as hereinbefore provided, prior to, or at the time of making application for such lease which payment shall cover the rent reserved under such lease for one year from the granting thereof; and the rent for the year next ensuing or such part thereof as may be proportioned to the period between the granting of the application and the 31st day of December, shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer in Sydney not later than the 30th day of November of the year preceding the year last aforesaid, and thereafter the rent for each ensuing year shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer in Sydney not later than the 30th day of November of the year preceding the year for or in respect of which such rent shall be paid, and in default of any such payment the lease shall be forfeited.

*Duration, termination, and renewal of leases.*

37. Mineral leases may be granted for any period not exceeding twenty years, and shall in all cases (except where sooner determined by the Crown or by the lessee, as in certain cases hereinbefore or hereinafter provided) terminate on the 31st day of December of the last year of the term thereby created: Provided always, that lessees may on application to the Secretary for Mines in writing during the nineteenth year of their leases, and payment of such fines thereon, not being less than two pounds ten shillings per acre as the Secretary for Mines may in each case impose, obtain a renewal of the same for a further period not exceeding twenty years.

*Lessees may determine lease on notice.*

38. Lessees may at any time determine their leases, by giving to the Secretary for Mines three months' notice of their desire to do so, but no rent shall in any such case be refunded.

*Forfeiture of lease—Removal of machinery, &c.*

39. On the breach by any lessee of any condition of a lease, the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, may direct the cancellation of such lease, and if any lease be forfeited or expire, and be not renewed, the lessee shall (provided the rents reserved under the lease be paid) be at liberty, within six months from the termination of his lease, to remove from the demised land, or otherwise dispose of all machinery and improvements, and the minerals brought to the surface of such land, during the term of his lease.

*Tribute contracts permitted if filed.*

40. No contract made by any lessee, under these Regulations, with any person to work in or upon or in connection with the land demised as a tributor, or upon the terms of retaining, or being paid a portion of the metal or mineral won from such land or a portion of the proceeds of the sale of such metal or mineral, in lieu of wages, shall be deemed a breach of any covenant or condition in any lease granted under these Regulations, notwithstanding the absence of any license, sanction, or authority, as hereinafter mentioned, to assign or sub-lease such demised land: Provided the contract, or a true copy thereof, verified by affidavit, be filed in the Registrar's office, at the Department of Mines, in the City of Sydney, within fourteen days after the signing or execution of any such contract by the lessee.

*Expenditure by lessees.*

41. Lessees shall, within the first three years of their lease, expend at the rate of five pounds sterling per acre upon the land demised; and in the application to be made, as aforesaid, shall state how he or they propose to expend such sum, and when such expenditure shall commence: Provided always that for the purposes of these Regulations, and of any lease granted under these Regulations, lessees shall be deemed to have complied with the covenant to employ a given number of miners or workmen, if they, the lessees, to the given number work upon the demised land.

*Registration of leases—Duties of Registrar.*

42. Every mineral lease or sub-lease, and every transfer, assignment, mortgage, or encumbrance thereof, or of any part or parts of the premises therein, and every amalgamation of mineral lots, shall be registered in such office in the City of Sydney, in or in connection with the Department of Mines, as the Secretary for Mines shall from time to time appoint, and the officer, for the time being appointed to make such registrations, shall be entitled to demand and receive therefor, such fees, and such only as are prescribed in the schedule hereto, numbered 9; and the fees so received shall be used, applied, or disposed of as the Secretary for Mines shall from time to time direct. And it shall be the duty of the officer appointed as last aforesaid to make registration of every mineral lease, which shall have been granted, executed, or issued as aforesaid, of every sub-lease, transfer, mortgage, or encumbrance, sanctioned or authorized by the Secretary for Mines, and of every assignment effected by operation of law; and such registrations shall be made in such book or books, and in such form as the Secretary for Mines shall from time to time direct. And all such books shall be open during office hours, to be inspected on payment of the prescribed fee; and the officer aforesaid shall afford every facility for such inspections; and such officer shall supply copies of or extracts from entries in such books, and copies or tracings of plans, on payment of the prescribed fees, but he shall not permit any person, other than an officer or clerk of the department, to make any such copy, extract, or tracing, and he shall be responsible for the safe custody and preservation of all books, documents, instruments, plans, tracings, reports, and all other records committed to his care.

*Transfer,*

*Transfer, &c., must be sanctioned and registered.*

43. No transfer, assignment, or mortgage of any land demised as aforesaid, or of any interest therein (except an assignment by operation of law) and no sub-lease of any such land, or any part thereof, shall be valid or be recognized by the Crown, unless made with or under the license, sanction, or authority of the Secretary for Mines, and registered by the officer aforesaid; and in the event of any lessee or any person having a legal interest in any land demised as aforesaid, desiring to transfer, assign, or mortgage such land, or any interest therein, or in the event of any lessee desiring to sub-let such land, or any part thereof, he shall make application in writing to the Secretary for Mines for such license, sanction, or authority, and upon such application, if made by the person who appears by the register aforesaid to be legally entitled to the lease of the land, or to the interest therein, as the case may be, it shall be lawful for the Secretary for Mines if he think fit, to grant such license, sanction, or authority. And with every such application for license or authority to transfer, assign, or mortgage, the applicant shall forward an instrument in the form in the schedule, hereto, numbered 13 or 14, as the case may be, under the hands of the parties to the transfer, assignment, or mortgage, and the Secretary for Mines shall, if he grant such his license, sanction, or authority, notify the same upon the face of the instrument. And every application for permission to sub-let shall state clearly whether it is proposed to sub-let the whole or only a portion, and if so what portion of the land demised; and shall set out fully and distinctly the purpose for which it is proposed to sub-let such demised land or portion thereof, and the several terms, conditions, and restrictions to which such sub-let shall be subject; and if the Secretary for Mines shall see fit to license, sanction, or authorize such sub-lease he shall place a minute to that effect upon such application; but before placing such minute upon the application he may require such additions, alterations, or modifications to be made to, or in such terms, conditions, or restrictions aforesaid, as he shall think fit. No application for license to transfer, assign, mortgage, or sub-let, shall be entertained unless accompanied by the registration fee therefor, prescribed in the Schedule hereto, numbered 9; but in the event of such application being refused the fee forwarded therewith shall be returned: Provided always, that no such license, sanction, or authority, shall be needed in the case of any assignment made by any person in whom the right to sell or assign is vested by operation of law; but nevertheless, every assignment by such person shall be registered as aforesaid.

*Amalgamation of adjoining lots.*

44. In any case in which it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary for Mines that greater facilities for the working of adjoining mineral lots would be ensured by the amalgamation of such lots, it shall be lawful for him to authorize such amalgamation upon the payment of the fee prescribed therefor in the schedule hereto, numbered 9; and the provision as to expenditure on demised lands hereinbefore contained shall apply to such lots when so amalgamated; and for the purposes of this clause the word "lots" shall be taken to include as well land under mineral lease as land applied to be leased under the fifth Regulation or under the Acts 25 Victoria No. 2, and 36 Victoria No. 25; and every such amalgamation shall be registered by the officer aforesaid.

*Lessee to give notice of intention to work additional metals or minerals.*

45. Every person who shall have obtained a mineral lease under these Regulations, or under the "Mining Act, 1874," or any other Act, and who shall desire to mine in the land demised by such lease for any mineral or metal other than that for the mining of which such lease shall have been granted, shall give notice of such his desire to the Secretary for Mines, and the Secretary for Mines upon such notice may grant to such person license or authority to mine in and win from the land demised as aforesaid such other mineral or metal named in such notice upon and subject to such terms, conditions, and limitations as he may in each case see fit to impose; and every such license or authority shall be in the form in the schedule hereto, numbered 14; but with such additions, alterations, or modifications thereto or therein as the Secretary for Mines may in each case see fit to make. And if any such person shall proceed to mine for any such other mineral or metal without having obtained due authority or license so to do, as hereinbefore provided, he shall be liable to a forfeiture and cancellation of his lease as for a breach of condition.

*When gold is associated with other minerals, &c.*

46. When gold is associated or combined with any other mineral or metal in any land demised under these Regulations, or under the "Mining Act, 1874," or any other Act, if the lessee shall desire to mine for such gold, or should the nature of the mining operations be such as to lead to the removal of such gold, such lessee shall make application for a gold-mining lease of the said land to the said Secretary for Mines under the provisions of the "Mining Act, 1874," in addition to any mineral lease which he may hold. And if such lessee shall proceed to mine for such gold before he shall have obtained such gold-mining lease his mineral lease shall be liable to be forfeited and cancelled as for a breach of condition.

*Secretary for Mines to issue injunction.*

47. In the event of any dispute arising as to the right of any applicant to a lease of any lands applied for under these Regulations, and upon its being made to appear that the property in dispute is liable to be prejudiced by the working of the minerals therein, pending an inquiry into such dispute, the Secretary for Mines may issue and cause to be served upon either party, or posted on some conspicuous place on the land in dispute, his injunction for the suspension of all mining operations and workings on the said land until the right to a lease of such land shall have been duly inquired into and determined in favour of either party as hereinbefore provided, or until such injunction shall have been withdrawn or otherwise lawfully set aside; and any person who shall wilfully or knowingly disregard or disobey any such injunction by working for, winning, or removing, or otherwise interfering with the minerals on the said land, contrary to the intent and purport thereof, shall for the first offence forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling, and for any second or succeeding offence shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty pounds sterling for every day during which such minerals shall have been so worked for, removed, or otherwise interfered with, and such penalties may be recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices in Petty Sessions, and in default of payment of any penalty adjudged by them such Justices may commit the offender to some gaol or house of correction for any period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

*Power to declare application or lease void.*

48. The Governor, with the advice aforesaid, shall have power at any time during the progress of any application, and before the execution of the lease, to declare by writing under his hand that the application (describing it) is abandoned, and after the lease has been executed by him, and before its execution by the lessee, that such lease is void; and if the Governor with the advice aforesaid shall declare any such application abandoned or lease void, or if the Governor with the advice aforesaid shall declare any lease which has been issued forfeited, or direct that any such lease be cancelled, the Secretary for Mines or under Secretary for Mines shall forthwith publish a notice in the *Government Gazette* to that effect, describing accurately the application or lease referred to; and such notice in the *Gazette* shall be conclusive evidence in all Courts of law, or other judicatures, of such declaration having been made, and that such application was abandoned, or such lease was void, forfeited, or cancelled, as the case may be, as from the date of such *Gazette*; and thereupon the land shall become and be open as it would have been if such application had not been made, or if such lease had not been executed or issued, notwithstanding that the posts defining the boundaries of the land applied for or demised as aforesaid shall not have been withdrawn or removed.

*Ejectment*

*Ejectment may be brought.*

49. In case any lease granted under the "Mining Act, 1874," or under any Act authorizing the granting of leases for mining purposes for any mineral or metal other than gold, shall be or be liable to be forfeited or determined by any breach of condition, or otherwise, or in case the term thereby granted shall have expired, possession of the land demised, shall and may be recovered on behalf of Her Majesty, in such manner as may be provided by any of the conditions of the lease; or (if there be no such condition) it shall be lawful for the Attorney General on behalf of Her Majesty, to bring a suit in the Warden's Court of the Mining District in which the land demised by such lease (if within a Mining District) shall be situate, or if such land be not within a Mining District in the Warden's Court holden nearest to such land, to recover possession of such land; and such suit shall be commenced and carried on as any other suit in the said Warden's Court and the proceedings therein shall be the same, and the judgment therein enforced in like manner as in the case of any other suit in the said Warden's Court.

*Computation of time.*

50. In all cases in which any particular number of days, not expressed to be clear days, is prescribed by these Regulations, the computation of time shall be exclusive of the first, and inclusive of the last day, unless the last day shall fall upon a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, New Year's Day, Queen's Birthday, Prince of Wales' Birthday, or Anniversary of the Colony, in which case it shall be exclusive of that also.

*Interpretation of terms.*

51. For the purposes of these Regulations, or of any lease granted thereunder, the words "men," "workmen," "miners," shall mean and include any lessees who shall work in or upon the demised land, or any tributors who shall work in or upon the demised land under any agreement or contract duly registered as aforesaid, as well as any men, workmen, or miners, who shall be hired by the lessees. "Land Agent" shall mean the Land Agent of the district in which the land applied for is situated. "Warden" shall mean and be interpreted to mean the Warden of the Mining District within which the land applied for is situated. "Warden's Clerk" shall mean the Warden's Clerk stationed within the division of the Mining District in which the land applied for is situated.

*Repeal of Regulations.*

52. From and after the commencement of these Regulations all Regulations relating to leases for mining on Crown Lands for any minerals or metals other than gold, made in pursuance of the provisions of the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861," shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not affect any proceeding, matter or thing, lawfully taken, done or commenced before the commencement of these Regulations, or present applications made before the commencement of these Regulations from being dealt with under the provisions of these Regulations.

## SCHEDULE 1.

*Notice of intention to apply for a mineral lease.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned persons intend applying for a mineral lease of \_\_\_\_\_ acres of land situated \_\_\_\_\_ for the purpose of mining therein for  
 Possession of the said land was taken by [state how angles are marked], at each angle thereof, on the  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 at the hour of \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock in the \_\_\_\_\_ noon, and the datum point  
 is distant \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_ direction from \_\_\_\_\_  
 Application for the said lease will be lodged with \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
 Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18  
 [Names and addresses of intending applicants.]

## SCHEDULE 2.

*Form of Application.*

To the Honorable  
 The Secretary for Mines,  
 Sydney.

(Place)  
 (Date)

Sir,  
 I [or we] hereby make application for a mineral lease of that piece or parcel of land situated  
 containing \_\_\_\_\_ of which \_\_\_\_\_ took possession on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ at the hour of \_\_\_\_\_  
 o'clock in the \_\_\_\_\_ noon, for the purpose of mining thereon and therein for \_\_\_\_\_ by [state how  
 angles are marked] at each angle thereof. The datum point is distant \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_ direction  
 from \_\_\_\_\_

Notice of intention to make this application has been given in accordance with the Regulations in that  
 behalf and \_\_\_\_\_ hand herewith a list of the persons who occupy or claim a right to the land aforesaid, or any part  
 thereof, together with such consents as \_\_\_\_\_ have obtained. \_\_\_\_\_ also hand herewith [the sum of, or a receipt for  
 the sum of] \_\_\_\_\_ being the first year's rent in advance of the said land, and the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ to cover the cost of  
 survey.

\_\_\_\_\_ hereby acknowledge that this application is made upon the distinct understanding and condition that  
 if \_\_\_\_\_ shall abandon or fail to proceed with it, or if it is refused, the Secretary for Mines for the time being may  
 deduct from the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ deposited as aforesaid any cost to which in his opinion the Crown may have  
 been put in or about or in respect of this application; and this application shall thereupon become and be void,  
 and the possession aforesaid shall cease and determine. And if the lease shall be granted \_\_\_\_\_ shall and will  
 commence mining operations upon or in connection with the demised land within \_\_\_\_\_ from and after the granting  
 thereof, and shall and will employ upon such land not less than \_\_\_\_\_ men during the first \_\_\_\_\_ of the  
 term thereby created, and not less than \_\_\_\_\_ men during the remainder of such term. And shall and will at  
 any time when called upon in terms of the Regulations relating to mineral leases, to do so, execute, and take delivery  
 of such lease, or failing therein for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ days, after being so called upon \_\_\_\_\_ shall and will forfeit  
 the said sum of \_\_\_\_\_ and all right, title, or interest in and to the said land and the possession thereof, and the  
 said lease shall be forthwith cancelled.

[Name in full, and address of each Applicant.]

have the honor to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient servant,

[Signature of applicant or of each applicant.]

## SCHEDULE 3.



## 17

## SCHEDULE 3.

*Scale of Fees for Surveys.*

Area of portions in acres.	Amount for separate portion.			Amount for each additional portion, consecutive.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20 acres and less than 40 acres	4	0	0	3	0	0
40 " " 80 "	5	0	0	3	15	0
80 " " 160 "	6	0	0	4	10	0
160 " " 320 "	7	0	0	5	5	0
320 " to 640, inclusive	8	0	0	6	0	0

Lineal measurements to be paid at the rate of £1 10s. per mile.

## SCHEDULE 4.

*Receipt for Rent.*

No. RECEIVED this day of 18 the sum of pounds shillings, being the first year's rent in advance of acres of land at applied for by the undermentioned applicant under the Mineral Lease Regulations, for the purpose of mining for Application No.

Name and address of applicant

(Signature)  
(Description)  
(Place)

## SCHEDULE 5.

*Receipt for Survey Fees.*

No. RECEIVED this day of 18 from of the sum of pounds and shillings, being the fees for survey of the land applied for under the Mineral Lease Regulations. Application No.

(Signature)  
(Description)  
(Place)

## SCHEDULE 6.

*Notice of Application and Deposit.*

(Place)

(Date)

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day deposited with at the sum of pounds shillings, being the first year's rent in advance of acres of land at for the purpose of mining for and the sum of pounds shillings, being the fees for survey of the said land. The number of my application is

The Under Secretary for Mines,  
Sydney.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signature)

## SCHEDULE 7.

*Notice of Application for Mineral Lease.*

I HEREBY give notice, that an application has been made to me by the undermentioned person for a lease of acres of land at for the purpose of mining for And any persons who desire to object to the granting of such application must, on or before the day of 18 lodge with or forward to at a notice in writing under their hand, and containing their address, setting forth clearly the grounds of objection. And I further give notice, that if any objection be lodged as aforesaid, I will hold an inquiry into such application and objection at on the day of 18

Dated at this day of 18

## SCHEDULE 8.

*Form of Receipt of Objector's Deposit.*

IN the matter of the application No. of the undermentioned person for a lease under the "Mining Act, 1874," and of objections thereto, lodged by

RECEIVED from the objector the sum of five pounds, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act.

Dated at this day of 18

Name and address of applicant

## SCHEDULE 9.

*Scale of Fees for Registration.*

	£	s.	d.
For each transfer	0	10	0
For each assignment	0	10	0
For each mortgage or other encumbrance	0	10	0
For each sub-lease	1	0	0
For amalgamation of mineral lots—each lot	0	10	0
For copy of or extract from any entry, record, report, instrument, or document, per folio	0	1	6
For copy of any plan of one lease	0	5	0
For copy of every additional lease on same plan	0	2	6
For inspection of any record	0	1	0

## SCHEDULE 10.

## SCHEDULE 10.

*Form of Mineral Lease.*

THIS Indenture, made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_ between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part, and \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter called the lessee) of the other part,—witnesseth:—That in consideration of the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ paid by the said lessee on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ and of the rents hereinafter reserved, and of the covenants and provisoes hereinafter contained, Her Majesty doth by these presents grant and demise unto the lessee h \_\_\_\_\_ executors, administrators, and transferees, all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement and more particularly described and delineated in the Schedule hereto, or in the plan hereunto annexed, and numbered \_\_\_\_\_ except the surface of that portion thereof, bounded by lines coloured red, containing \_\_\_\_\_ acres, more or less, and all those mines, veins, seams, or deposits of [the mineral or metal proposed to be worked] in, on, and under the said land (hereinafter called the said mine); together with all and singular the shafts, levels, drifts, works, ways, fixtures, erections, liberties, easements, advantages, and appurtenances which are now or at any time during the term hereby granted may be held, occupied, or enjoyed therewith, for the purposes of mining upon and under the said land for \_\_\_\_\_ and also with full power for the said lessee h \_\_\_\_\_ executors, administrators, and transferees, and his and their agents and workmen, (including contractors, tributors; and so forth), to dig, sink, drive, make, and use excavations, pits, shafts, levels, tunnels, watercourses, and other works necessary for winning and raising the \_\_\_\_\_ in, on, or under the said land; and to take and appropriate the same during the term hereby granted; and to make and construct on the said land, races, drains, dams, reservoirs, roads, and tramways; and also to erect on the said land all buildings, engines, furnaces, pumps, machinery, and appliances necessary for the purpose of winning and obtaining the \_\_\_\_\_ in, on, or under the said land, and for effectually carrying on the works of the said mine; and also to erect on the said land such offices, cottages, and dwelling-houses for the use of the agents, workmen, and persons employed in the said mine and works as the said lessee h \_\_\_\_\_ executors, administrators, and transferees shall think proper: To hold the said land, mine, and premises, with the appurtenances (subject nevertheless to the reservation or exception of that portion of the surface of the said land shown on the plan aforesaid, bounded by lines coloured red, and to such rights and interests as may be lawfully subsisting therein at the date of these presents) unto the said lessee h \_\_\_\_\_ executors, administrators, and transferees, from the date hereof, for the term of \_\_\_\_\_ years next ensuing, for the purpose of mining therein or thereon for working or winning the said \_\_\_\_\_ and for no other purpose.—Yielding and paying therefor unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, yearly, and every year during the said term, the yearly rent of \_\_\_\_\_ in advance, the first year's rent having been paid as aforesaid, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ the next payment being the rent of the said land for \_\_\_\_\_ months, at the rate of fivepence per acre per month, from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ to the thirty-first day of December, 18 \_\_\_\_\_, shall be made to the Colonial Treasurer, in Sydney, on or before the thirtieth day of November 18; and thereafter, on or before the thirtieth day of November in each and every year, the yearly rent aforesaid (being the rent of the land hereby demised for the year commencing the first day of January next after each such payment) shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer aforesaid, clear of all rates, taxes, and assessments to which the said land, mine, and premises are now, or at any time during the said term, may be subject or liable: Provided always, and it is hereby agreed that if the said yearly rent shall be in arrear for thirty days after the same shall have become payable, whether such rent shall have been legally demanded or not, any officer appointed or authorized thereto by the Secretary for Mines may, by himself or his agent, enter upon the said land, and seize and distrain all minerals, metals, and ores actually got and raised from the said mine; and all machinery, apparatus, tools, waggons, carts, carriages, engines, plant, and all other goods, chattels, and effects whatsoever in, upon, and about the said land and premises; and every distress thus made may take away sell and dispose of as in cases of distress for rent reserved in common leases; and out of the moneys arising thereby retain so much as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said arrears, and which shall at the time of such sale be unpaid; and all expenses incurred by him or them in or in respect of such seizure, distraint, removal, and sale; and if there be any surplus such officer shall pay the same to the said lessee h \_\_\_\_\_ executors, administrators, or transferees; and the acceptance or receipt of rent by or on behalf of Her Majesty, after breach of any covenant hereinafter contained, shall not be or be deemed a waiver of the right of Her Majesty, or of the Secretary for Mines, or other officer on behalf of Her Majesty, to enforce observance of such covenant. And if the said lessee h \_\_\_\_\_ executors, administrators, or transferees shall mine for or win from the said land, mine, and premises any gold, or any earth, rock, stone, quartz, clay, sand, gravel, or soil containing gold, or any mineral or metal with which gold is associated, or combined, without the express sanction first had and obtained of the Secretary for Mines, for the time being, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive, may declare these presents void, and thereupon all the right, title, and interest of the lessee h \_\_\_\_\_ executors, administrators, and transferees under these presents shall cease and determine both at law and in equity. And the said lessee do hereby, for h \_\_\_\_\_ sel h \_\_\_\_\_ heirs, executors, administrators, and transferees, covenant with Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That the said lessee h \_\_\_\_\_ executors, administrators, and transferees shall and will during the said term pay unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the rent hereby reserved, at the times and places hereinbefore appointed for payment thereof, clear of all deductions.

2. And shall and will upon and during all lawful working days, except when prevented by inevitable accident, or during the execution of repairs, make, construct, and work the said land, mine, and premises in the best and most effectual manner, and to the best advantage, without interruption; and shall and will diligently explore and search for \_\_\_\_\_ in, on, and under the said land, mine, and premises.

3. And shall and will employ in the construction of the works, or in mining operations on or under the said land, during the first \_\_\_\_\_ month of the said term, and during the usual hours of labor \_\_\_\_\_ able and competent workmen and miners at the least; and during the remainder of the said term, and during the usual hours of labor, shall and will employ as aforesaid not less than \_\_\_\_\_ such workmen and miners, unless prevented by inevitable accident, or during the execution of repairs, so that within the first three years of the term hereby created, there shall be expended upon the said land, mine, and premises, such a sum of money as shall be equal to five pounds sterling upon each and every acre hereby demised. Provided that the lessee, or if there be more than one lessee each lessee, who shall work as aforesaid, shall count as and be deemed for the purposes of these presents to be a workman or miner employed as aforesaid.

4. And shall and will during the said term effectually drain the said mine, and pump all water likely to cause injury thereto, or which would prevent or interfere with the working thereof; and if the said mine shall be affected, or be liable to be affected, by the same flow or body of water as any other mine or mines contiguous thereto, shall and will, if and whenever requested so to do, contribute with the lessee or lessees or owner or owners of such other mines, a reasonable proportion of the machinery and labor necessary to free and keep such mine or mines free from water to a workable extent; or if the said mine shall be kept free from water to a workable extent, either wholly or partially by means of the machinery and labor of a contiguous mine or mines; or by reason of any works constructed or money expended by the lessee or lessees, owner or owners, of such contiguous mine or mines,—then shall and will pay to such lessee or lessees, owner or owners, as aforesaid, a reasonable proportion of the cost of such machinery, labor, or works, or a reasonable proportion of the money so expended, and the Secretary for Mines for the time being may, if and whenever he shall think fit, depute some efficient person who shall have access to and inspection of all such mines, to determine when the said mine is so freed or kept wholly or partially free from water, and what are the reasonable proportions of such expenses aforesaid, and to whom and when the same are to be paid,—such decision to be final and conclusive on all parties.

5.

5. And shall and will make such provision for the disposal of the detritus, dirt, waste, or refuse of the said mine that the same shall not be an inconvenience, nuisance, or obstruction to any roadway, river, creek, or private or Crown lands, or shall not in any manner occasion any public or private damage or inconvenience.

6. And shall and will erect, and keep erected, during the said term, a post, painted white, at each angle of the said land, and at such points along the boundary-lines as shall be necessary, so as plainly and accurately to define the boundary-lines and angles of the said land; and each such post shall be fixed firmly in the ground, and shall project above the surface thereof not less than 3 feet.

7. And shall and will, as often as required so to do during the term, make and deliver to the Secretary for Mines for the time being, or any officer appointed or instructed to collect, obtain, or receive the same, all such true and proper plans and sections, returns, and statistics of the workings and operations of the said mine, made up to the last day of the preceding month (the truth and accuracy of which shall be verified by the statutory declaration of the lessee for the time being, or the manager or other officer having the charge, control, and direction of the works of the said mine) as the Secretary for Mines shall from time to time direct. And shall and will, whenever required by the Secretary for Mines so to do, deliver to any officer appointed or instructed as aforesaid, samples of the minerals, metals, and ores, or any of them, found in or upon such mine and land.

8. And shall and will, during the said term, make proper and reasonable compensation to the occupier or occupiers, lessee or lessees from the Crown of any adjoining land in respect of any damage which may be sustained by him or them, by reason of the working of the said mine, or the carrying on of the works thereof or connected therewith, such compensation to be determined by the Secretary for Mines, or by some person authorized by him so to do.

9. And shall and will permit any mining surveyor, or other person duly authorized in that behalf, with all proper or necessary assistants, at all reasonable times, during the said term, quietly to enter into and upon the said land, mine, and premises, to survey and examine the state and condition thereof; and for the purposes aforesaid, to descend all pits and shafts, and to enter into and use all adits, levels, galleries, drives, and excavations, and to use all roads, ways, engines, ropes, machinery, gear, appliances, materials, labour, and other things in or on the said land and mine, which shall be by him deemed necessary, without making any compensation for the same, so nevertheless that in so doing no unnecessary interference is caused with the carrying on of the said mining works.

10. And further, shall and will at all times during the said term keep and preserve the said mine and premises from all avoidable injury or damage, and also the levels, drifts, shafts, watercourses, roads, ways, works, erections, and fixtures therein and thereon in good repair and condition, except such of the matters and things last aforesaid as shall from time to time be considered by a Mining Surveyor or other proper officer authorized by the Secretary for Mines to inspect and report upon such matters and things to be unnecessary for the proper working of the said mine or any contiguous mine, and in such state and condition shall and will at the end or sooner determination of the said term deliver peaceable possession thereof, and of all and singular the premises hereby demised to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or to the Warden or other officer authorized to receive possession thereof. Nevertheless the Secretary for Mines may, if he think fit, permit the lessee, his executors, administrators, and transferrees, within six months after possession shall have been received as aforesaid to enter upon the said land, and to remove therefrom such machinery, plant, and apparatus as shall have been erected and fixed upon such land, and such earth, rock, ore, mineral, or metal as shall have been won from and raised to the surface of such mine.

11. And shall not nor will use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, the said land, or any part thereof, for other than mining purposes, or for pasturage, or as sites for dwellings, or garden ground for the persons employed in, on, or about the said mine.

12. And shall not nor will mine in or upon the said mine, land, and premises for any mineral, metal, or ore other than without the express sanction of the Secretary for Mines.

13. And shall not nor will transfer, underlet, or part with possession of the said land, mine, and premises, or any part thereof, or mortgage, charge, or encumber the same, without the license first had and obtained of the Secretary for Mines for the time being: Provided always that no such license shall be necessary in cases where, by operation of law or otherwise, a sale of the said land, mine, and premises, or any part or parts thereof, is made by any person or persons entitled to sell the same for the benefit of the creditors or a creditor of the lessee or his transferrees, or in cases where the lessee or his transferrees desire to let the said mine and premises, or any part thereof, to be worked on tribute.

14. And shall not nor will close up or obstruct any adit or adits to or from any contiguous mine or mines, whereby fresh air is admitted or ventilation promoted.

15. And shall not nor will plead acceptance of rent by or on behalf of Her Majesty as a waiver of the right of Her Majesty, or of the Secretary for Mines, or other officer on behalf of Her Majesty, to enforce observance of the covenants herein contained, or of the right of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to declare these presents void for breach of any such covenant: Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared in manner following:—

16. That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, her heirs, successors, and assigns to make and use in, on, or under the said land any levels, drifts, leads, shafts, watercourses, adits, roads, ways, and passages for freeing and keeping free any other lands or mines from water, or for conveying water to any other lands or mines for mining purposes, or for supplying any other mines with fresh air, or for effectually working any other mines, or for any public purpose whatsoever, causing as little damage, obstruction, or interference as possible to or with the said mine and the works thereof. And if at any time during the term hereby enacted any part or parts of the land hereby demised, or any part or parts of the surface thereof, shall be required for the purpose of any township, village, railway, road, canal, watercourse, reservoir, or for any other public purpose, it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council, on giving three months notice of his intention so to do, to cause to be set out the part or parts of the said land or of the surface thereof which shall be so required, and as soon as the same shall be so set out such part or parts of the said land, or of the surface thereof, shall cease to be included in the land hereby demised, and the lessee his executors, administrators, or transferrees, shall not be entitled to any abatement of rent, or any compensation whatever in respect thereof.

17. And if the lessee his executors, administrators, or transferrees shall prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary for Mines for the time being that the said mine is unworkable from any cause whatsoever, or that the lessee, his executors, administrators, or transferrees is or are unable, by reason of sickness or other sufficient cause, to work in such land or mine, or that the supply of water is insufficient to allow the working of the said land, mine, and premises to be profitably carried on, the said Secretary for Mines may grant permission to suspend work therein or thereon for any period not exceeding six months without the lessee his executors, administrators, or transferrees incurring in respect thereto any forfeiture or penalty for breach of any covenant herein contained.

18. And, lastly, that if the lessee his executors, administrators, or transferrees shall at any time during the said term fail to use such land *bonâ fide* for the purpose for which it has been demised, or if and whenever the said rent shall be in arrear for days after the time appointed for payment thereof, whether the same shall have been legally demanded or not, or if and whenever there shall be a breach of or non-compliance with the covenants and provisoes herein contained by the lessee his executors, administrators, or transferrees, and the lessee his executors, administrators, or transferrees shall not have obtained from the Secretary for Mines for the time being permission to suspend work as aforesaid, in case the breach shall have been for the non-compliance with the covenants for the employment of workmen or miners, or for the working of the mine, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, who alone and finally shall judge and determine the matter upon the evidence or reports submitted by the Secretary for Mines for the time being, may declare these presents void, and upon publication

publication in the *Government Gazette* of notice of such declaration, all the right, title, and interest of the lessee h executors, administrators, and transferees, under these presents shall cease and determine both at law and in equity, and the production of a copy of the *Government Gazette* containing a notice, purporting to be signed by the Secretary for Mines, declaring the lease void, shall be conclusive evidence in all Courts whatsoever in the Colony of New South Wales of a breach of or non-compliance with the covenants and provisoes herein contained sufficient to authorize and sustain such declaration having been lawfully made, and that the interest created hereunder has been lawfully determined; and thereupon, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or her or their agents or officers, or for any bailiff or other person duly authorized thereto, or for any holder of a mineral license, who has the permission of the Secretary for Mines for the time being, without any previous demand whatsoever, to enter forthwith into and upon the said land and premises hereby granted, and the same to repossess and enjoy as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if these premises had not been made, and the said lessee h executors, administrators, and transferees, to expel and remove without any legal process, and as effectually as the Sheriff might do in case judgment in ejectment had been obtained and a writ of *habere facias possessionem* had been issued on such judgment; and in case of such entry and any legal proceeding taken in respect thereof, the defendant or defendants in any such proceeding may plead leave and license in bar thereof; and these presents shall be conclusive evidence of such leave and license by the lessee h executors, administrators, and transferees, or other the person or persons, plaintiff or plaintiffs, in such proceedings, for such entry or other matters complained of in such proceedings.

In witness whereof His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales, hath, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, caused the seal of the said Colony to be affixed to this grant, and also set his hand, at Government House, Sydney, in the said Colony, the day and year first above written, and the lessee ha also set h hand and seal the day of 18

SCHEDULE 11.

*Notice to Applicant to execute Lease.*

(Place)  
(Date)

I HEREBY notify you that the mineral lease for which you made application, No. on the day of 18 has been granted and executed by His Excellency the Governor, and is now lying at this Office, awaiting execution by you. And you are hereby required to attend at this Office on or before the day of to execute and take delivery of the said lease, and to pay the deed fee of one pound sterling therefor; and if you fail so to do the lease will be forthwith transmitted to the Honorable the Secretary for Mines for cancellation.

I have &c.,

SCHEDULE 12.

*Form of Power of Attorney.*

Know all men by these presents, that I [or we] do hereby make, nominate, constitute, and appoint, and in place or stead put to be true and lawful attorney for and in name of and as act and deed, to sign, seal, and take delivery of the mineral lease for which on the day of 18 made application (No. at ), under the provisions of the "Mining Act, 1874," and the Regulations made thereunder, and which has been or shall be granted and issued by the Governor, and for and in name to enter into all such covenants and agreements as shall be required to enter into in and by the said lease and generally for and in name to do, execute, and perform all such other acts, deeds, and things as may be necessary or may be required to be done, executed, or performed in and about the application for and execution of such lease; and do hereby ratify and confirm all and whatsoever the said shall lawfully do or cause to be done in or about the premises, by virtue of this power

In witness whereof have hereunto set hand and seal this day of 18 (Signature)

Witness

SCHEDULE 13.

*Form of Transfer.*

I [or we] being registered as the lessee of all the mineral lot demised by a certain mineral lease granted by Her Majesty the Queen to and dated the day of 18 and numbered in the Register, in consideration of the sum of paid to by the receipt of which sum hereby acknowledge, do hereby transfer to the said all right, title, and interest in and to the mineral lot demised as aforesaid. And do hereby accept transfer of the right, title, and interest of the said in, and to the demised land aforesaid, subject to the provisions of the "Mining Act, 1874," and the Regulations made thereunder; and hereby agree to be bound by all and singular the terms, conditions, covenants, provisoes, restrictions, and reservations contained in the said lease.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our respective names this day of 18

Witness to Signatures.	Transferror .	Transferee .

I, hereby sanction and authorize the transfer of the interest of in the above-named lease to

Dated at this day of 18 (Signature)

I have this day of 18 registered the above-named transferror as the holder of the mineral lease, No.

Mining Registrar.

SCHEDULE 14.

## 21

## SCHEDULE 14.

*Form of Mortgage.*

I [*or we*] being registered as the lessee of all th mineral lot demised by a certain mineral lease granted by Her Majesty the Queen to and dated the day of 18 and numbered in the Register, in consideration of the sum of [*lent to me by or due by me to*] of which hereby acknowledge, do hereby covenant with the said that will pay to him the said the above sum of on the day of 18 Secondly, that will pay interest on the said sum at the rate of per centum per annum, by equal payments, on the day of and the day of in every year until the aforesaid principal sum shall have been paid. Thirdly [*here insert special conditions, if any.*] And for the better securing to the said the repayment in manner aforesaid of the said principal sum and interest hereby mortgage to the said all right, title, and interest in and to the land demised as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, have hereunto subscribed name this day of 18

Signed by the abovenamed as mortgagor this day of }  
18 in the presence of }

(Signature)

I, hereby sanction and authorize the mortgage of the interest of in the above-named lease to

Dated at this day of 18

(Signature)

I have this day of 18 at the hour of o'clock in the noon, registered the above mortgage.

Mining Registrar.

## SCHEDULE 15.

*License to mine for other metals or minerals.*

I the Secretary for Mines of the Colony of New South Wales, hereby authorize you who appear to be the present legal holder of the mineral lease granted by Her Majesty the Queen to and dated the day of 18 and numbered in the Register and your executors, administrators, and transferees, to work and win in the mine comprised in such lease for in addition to the metal or mineral mentioned in the said lease for the residue of the term thereby granted, subject to the payment of rent at the rate of per acre of the land demised by the said lease, in addition to the rent reserved under the said lease and to the following terms, conditions, and limitations, that is to say :—[*Here set forth the terms, &c.*]

And this license is granted upon the express condition that the rent aforesaid shall be payable and recoverable in the same manner as rent reserved under the said lease; and the covenants, provisoes, and agreements in the said lease shall be applicable in all respects to the rent hereby made payable and to the hereby authorized to be worked, and the said lease shall be read throughout as if the said hereby authorized to be worked were demised by the said lease, and the rent hereby made payable was reserved and made payable in the said lease.

Dated at this day of 18

Secretary for Mines.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-second day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES S. FARNELL.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIVE STOCK.

(REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR, ON INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 April, 1874.*

In accordance with instructions, bearing date the 31st December, 1872, I obtained while in Europe all the information I could with respect to the infectious and contagious diseases affecting or likely to affect our Live Stock, and have now the honor to submit the accompanying Report on the subject.

In regard to the length to which my Report extends, I have to explain that all the diseases alluded to,—with the exception of Pleuro-pneumonia,—are quite unknown in Australia; and I considered it necessary to give such descriptions of them as would not only put our stockowners in a position to judge of the expediency of the measures proposed for protecting them against the introduction of these scourges, but would also enable them,—should it ever unfortunately happen that any of these diseases obtained a footing in the Colonies,—to recognize and deal with them at once. The other diseases alluded to are “Cattle Plague,” “Foot and Mouth Disease,” and “Small Pox in Sheep.”

I might, perhaps, have also described the nature, symptoms, and treatment of the incurable affection of “Glanders” in horses, as it is not only the most formidable of all diseases to which horses are liable, but one that is communicable to the human subject. There has, however, as yet never been any law in the Colonies dealing with infectious diseases in horses, and I shall at present content myself with calling attention to the urgent necessity there exists for legislation in that direction, in order that all imported horses may, like other stock, be subjected to inspection by a duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon, and pass a reasonable quarantine, previous to their being permitted to come into contact with the horse stock belonging to the Colony.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

ALEX. BRUCE,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

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## LIVE STOCK.

*REPORT by the Chief Inspector of Stock on the Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Europe affecting or likely to affect the Live Stock in Australia.*

### I.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

As this scourge has committed great ravages among the cattle in Australia, and is now the only infectious or contagious disease affecting our stock, I considered it expedient to devote the most of my time to obtaining such information as would enable the Government to take effective measures for staying its spread.

#### 1.—INQUIRY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

With this object in view I addressed a letter to the London "Veterinarian," soliciting information from the veterinary profession in Great Britain and Ireland, with regard to pleuro-pneumonia and the best mode of dealing with it in Australia. The following is a copy of the letter referred to:—

##### (1).—LETTER TO "VETERINARIAN" ASKING INFORMATION.

"The Editors of 'Veterinarian,' London.

"Gentlemen,

"Having been instructed by the Government of New South Wales to collect all the information I can obtain in England and on the Continent with respect to the infectious or contagious diseases presently affecting or likely to affect the live stock of the Australian Colonies, and as pleuro-pneumonia is now prevalent not only in New South Wales but also in all the other Australian Colonies, I am anxious to obtain the opinion of the Veterinary Profession in Great Britain as to the best mode of dealing with that disease, and especially as to whether or not inoculation is a preventive against it. I consequently forward this communication for insertion in your journal.

To show the importance of this question to the Australian Colonies, and how the matter stands there at present, I will, with your permission, state here as concisely as I can the number and value of the cattle stock in the four principal Colonies; how pleuro-pneumonia was introduced there; how it spread; the losses it has occasioned; the steps taken to stay its spread; and the result of inoculation as practised in the Colonies.

##### *The number of Cattle and annual return from them.*

The cattle in the four principal Colonies stood, in 1871, as follows:—

South Australia ... ..	148,463
Victoria ... ..	776,737
New South Wales ... ..	2,014,888
Queensland ... ..	1,076,630
	4,011,718

Taking the 'cast' of fat cattle annually sent to the market in these Colonies at one-eighth of the total number—a fair average return from breeding and fattening runs in Australia—this would give 501,463 head as the annual 'cast'; and these, at say £7 each, would make £3,510,251 as the value of the annual return from the cattle stock of the four principal Colonies.

The cattle of the four Colonies are included in the above estimate, as the Colonies are all equally interested, it being quite impossible to prevent the cattle of one Colony from mixing or coming in contact with those of the adjoining Colonies. This arises both from the way in which the cattle are kept and moved about, and from the circumstance that a great deal of the inland carriage is still done by bullock teams. Thus the cattle in the Colonies are still in many cases depastured on open runs, and are kept from straying principally through their attachment to the run on which they have been bred. Though this attachment is generally strong enough to keep cattle from leaving the runs, and even portions of the runs, on which they were bred, still, they sometimes do stray, and, if infected, would spread the disease. With store cattle (cattle which have been purchased and put on a new run) the case is very much worse. Their attachment to the run on which they were bred induces them for months, perhaps for years, after they are placed on the new run, to return to their old one, although the two runs may be hundreds of miles apart, and, perhaps, in different Colonies. If they are infected when they leave, they of course spread the infection as they go. Even when the runs are enclosed, infectious and contagious diseases are certain to spread through the mobs of infected cattle and infected bullock teams passing through them. All *bond fide* travelling cattle, whether as mobs of store cattle or teams of working bullocks, can be depastured on any Crown Lands within half a mile in New South Wales, or a quarter of a mile in Victoria, of the road by which they are travelling; and as the land on which they have this right of depasturing is seldom or never fenced off from the rest of the run, the travelling cattle not only go on the same ground as those belonging to the run, but frequently mix with them. If, therefore, the travelling stock are infected (and they are very apt to become so, even if they were sound when they started, passing, as they often do, through 200 or 300 miles of country), they are certain to infect the cattle on the run through which they travel.

From what has been said, it will be gathered that it is quite impossible to maintain a perfect quarantine of the cattle stock in any of the Australian Colonies, or between one Colony and another. This is the great difficulty which is encountered in the Colonies in dealing with infectious and contagious diseases in cattle, and one which must be kept constantly in view in proposing any measure for staying the spread of these diseases.

##### *Introduction and spread of Pleuro-pneumonia in Australia, and the losses caused by it.*

Pleuro-pneumonia was introduced by a cow brought from England by Mr. Boadle, of the Plenty District, in Victoria, and landed in Melbourne in 1858.

When the disease was first discovered among Boadle's cattle, steps were promptly taken to eradicate it. All the cattle on the farm were paid for by private subscription and destroyed, and the farm placed in quarantine. Unfortunately, however, the quarantine was not strictly maintained, and a greedy, ignorant neighbour, who owned several teams of working bullocks, which he usually employed in carrying on the roads, seeing the good grass in the infected paddocks, put his cattle into them during the night, and removed them at daybreak. They soon became infected; and as he shortly after sent his teams on the roads, on a trip right to the border of the Colony, they spread the disease in all directions as they went. His other cattle again mixed with his neighbours', and thus set it afloat around his own farm.

In this way the disease soon spread to the other Colonies, and it is now more or less prevalent in them all, and likely to be so without fresh legislation; for travelling stock are so frequently affected, that no sooner has a fresh race of animals grown up, which have neither had the disease nor been inoculated, than they are infected by cattle travelling through their runs.

The losses caused by the disease during the thirteen years it has prevailed (it did not spread to any great extent till 1860) cannot be estimated at less than 30 to 40 per cent. of the whole number of cattle—that is, about 1,404,097 head, which, at (say) only £6 a head, makes the total loss to the Colonies; through this disease, amount to about £8,500,000.

*Steps*

*Steps taken to eradicate the disease, and their result.*

On its being discovered that the infection had spread beyond Boadle's farm, an Act was passed by the Victorian Parliament, empowering the Government to destroy diseased stock and quarantine those which were infected. They did so for a time; but, as it was soon discovered that the disease had obtained too firm a footing to be eradicated, the Government shortly ceased to take any further action with respect to it, and the Act was allowed to lapse.

In the meantime the neighbouring Colonies had passed Cattle Disease Prevention Acts, and issued proclamations prohibiting the introduction of cattle from Victoria; but the attempt was futile, for, as has been already said, it was found to be quite impossible to establish a thorough quarantine, and the infection very shortly spread to all the adjoining Colonies. There, too, attempts were made to stop the disease by destruction and quarantine of the infected stock, but with the same result, for they failed and soon were discontinued, after a great number of cattle had been destroyed and large sums of money wasted in the payment of expenses and compensation.

*Inoculation for Pleuro-pneumonia, and the result.*

Upon the failure of these attempts to stamp out Pleuro-pneumonia, which was caused, as has been explained, through the impossibility of maintaining a perfect quarantine, stock-owners began to look round for some other means of combating the disease. They saw at once that their cattle were too wild, and of comparatively too little value to be doctored; they therefore turned to inoculation, which was recommended by Mr. Cleote, of Zandoliet, Cape Colony, in a letter published in the Sydney and Melbourne papers of December, 1861; and the first to make the attempt was Mr. Thomas Mitchell, Little River, Victoria. Shortly afterwards (about the middle of January, 1862) the Messrs. M'Laurin, of Yarra Yarra, New South Wales, and other owners in their neighbourhood, also tried inoculation, with decided success. The reports of these experiments, which were published from time to time by the Government of New South Wales, speedily induced other stock-owners in all the Colonies to try the operation; and inoculation, as a preventive for pleuro-pneumonia, is now generally practised throughout Australia, and, as the stock-owners report, with decided success.

There have certainly been frequent instances of the failure of inoculation; but these, the stock-owners state, could always be traced to one or other of the following causes:—

1. *To the cattle being badly diseased when operated upon.*—In most cases the owner did not inoculate until he was thoroughly alarmed, and he did not become so until he lost perhaps 15 or 20 per cent. of his cattle by the disease. The consequence was, that when he did inoculate, *three-fourths* at least of his herd were diseased, although they, perhaps, did not appear to be so; and the operation would require to be a cure, as well as a preventive, to be thoroughly, or even moderately efficacious under such circumstances.

2. *To the use of improper virus.*—The directions first received for selecting the right sort of lung and virus were very vague and meagre, and a great deal of virus which was worse than useless, in fact actually deleterious, was used by those who were most anxious to perform the operation correctly. It was at first no uncommon thing to see virus taken from the lung of an animal which had died of the disease, and which was, of course, quite unfit. Through a sadly mistaken economy, virus was frequently also taken from animals in the last stage of the disease, and likewise from portions of the lung in a far too advanced stage. Virus, again, which has become stale and putrid through keeping was frequently used, out of ignorance or carelessness. Not only was a great deal of virus which was thoroughly unfit used in those ways by owners and others who were most anxious to perform the operation correctly, but many pretended professional inoculators, who knew little or nothing as to how the operation ought to be performed, and who did not care what sort of stuff they used, so long as they made, as they often did, from £5 to £10 a day, went about from station to station inoculating, and it was quite impossible that in their case the operation could be attended with success.

3. *To a wrong mode of operating.*—The first instructions on this head also were very defective, or rather erroneous. They directed that a piece of the diseased lung should be inserted under the skin of the tail. To perform the operation in this way without injuring the animal requires the greatest care and nicety of operation, and these were seldom or never bestowed upon it. The consequence was that the tail was lacerated, frequently to the bone, and dangerous swellings and sloughing ensued. In other cases, again, a rag and tie were used to keep the piece of lung attached to the tail, and in this way inflammation and sloughing in the tail or rump were almost certain to be induced. Even after better information had been obtained, and considerable experience acquired in taking the virus and inoculating, the operation was frequently badly performed through carelessness and haste.

4. *To the great heat of the weather when the cattle were inoculated.*—At certain seasons of the year the weather in Australia is by far too hot for an operation of this description when performed on quiet cattle; and it can easily be seen how very much worse it would be, and how many more cases there would be of mal-inoculation in such weather, with comparatively wild "bush" cattle, which are always heated and excited when driven into the yard, and almost maddened by the operation in the inoculating pen.

Notwithstanding that the first attempts at inoculation were made under these most unfavourable circumstances, a very large majority of the stock-owners in all the Colonies from the first expressed themselves strongly in favour of the operation, and that majority has since gone on steadily increasing. Thus, when the opinion of the stock-owners in New South Wales was asked in 1867, it was found that only in six districts out of thirty-four were they reported by the inspectors as "not in favour of inoculation," and in only one of these six districts did the owners express themselves decidedly against it. Again, in 1869, when the opinions of the owners in the same Colony who were possessed of 200 head of cattle and upwards were taken, it was found that of the owners who had inoculated their cattle (and a very large majority of them did so), there were fourteen to one in favour of that treatment; and since then the number of its supporters has still further increased, for a good many who were then opposed to inoculation have tried it with such decided success as now to believe most implicitly in its efficacy.

From the answers received from the stock-owners, it would be gathered that those who were in favour of inoculation founded their belief in its efficacy on the following grounds:—

1. That in almost every instance where inoculation was properly tried the disease shortly disappeared from the herd, in a shorter or longer period according to the size of the herd, but always before *three months* from the date of inoculation.

2. That while the disease thus disappeared in a short time from the herds which were properly inoculated, it continued in those which were not inoculated for periods of from *two to six years*, according to the size of herd.

3. That cattle which had been properly inoculated when sound, with a few solitary exceptions, never afterwards became diseased, although they were frequently mixed, and sometimes even put in the same paddock with uninoculated cattle which were dying of the disease.

4. That where the right sort of virus was used, and the operation properly performed, and the weather not too hot, the deaths from inoculation never exceeded more than 2, and seldom more than 1 per cent.

*Compulsory Inoculation.*

One of the principal objects had in view in making the inquiry as to the efficacy of inoculation, to which reference has been made, was to ascertain whether any measure founded on the information contained in the owners' replies to this inquiry could be passed which would deal successfully with the disease. With this object in view the opinions of the stock-owners were, at the same time, obtained as to the expediency of passing a measure into law which would, either directly or indirectly, make inoculation compulsory in every case where the cattle became infected, and a considerable majority of them expressed themselves in favour of legislating in that direction. As, however, the replies in favour of legislation were not so numerous as was expected, and as the opinions of the highest veterinary authorities of Great Britain were then opposed to the practice of inoculation, the Government of New South Wales have not yet introduced any measure making inoculation compulsory. There is no doubt but that the owners of cattle throughout that Colony are now more inclined than they were for legislation, but no reliable information has lately been received in the Colonies as to whether or not there has been any change in the opinions of the veterinary authorities in England on the subject of inoculation; and until an assurance is received of the change having occurred, there is little prospect of any action being taken of the nature indicated by the Government of any of the Colonies.

I have to apologize for the length to which my explanations have extended, but I consider it necessary—and I trust my readers will take the same view—to go very fully into the subject, because, in asking an opinion on any question it is necessary that all the facts of the case should be fully stated; but especially because there seems to be so very great a diversity in the opinions held by the veterinary authorities in England and the stock-owners in Australia on the subject of inoculation. There

is no doubt but that as a class our stock-owners are as thoroughly practical and as intelligent (and as a rule it was the most intelligent and best informed who inoculated) as the same class in any other part of the world, and it would be very strange if they are all making a mistake. If they are, the veterinary authorities in England would be doing good service by showing—as I trust they will, should they still disapprove of inoculation—how our stock-owners are deceiving themselves.

I trust that, under the circumstances, Messrs. Editors, you will not only afford the necessary space in your columns for this letter, but that you will assist me in other ways in obtaining the information I require.

I have, &c.,  
ALEX. BRUCE,  
Chief Inspector of Stock, New South Wales."

Although I was led to believe by a member of the veterinary profession that my request would be at once responded to, I am sorry to say that my anticipations were not realized. My letter did not elicit a single reply.

#### (2.)—INOCULATION IN LONDON DAIRIES.

In the meantime, however, I learned that inoculation as a preventive for pleuro-pneumonia was practised by some of the owners of stock without professional assistance, and this especially by dairymen in London and its suburbs. I therefore sent copies of the letter which appeared in the *Veterinarian* to the different agricultural papers, with the hope that some of those owners who had been practising inoculation would give me the results of their experience. Here again I was disappointed, as no response was made to my request for information; but although this was the case, the editors of these papers, in bringing the subject of inoculation under the notice of their readers, expressed themselves generally in favour of its efficacy; and if their remarks on the subject, and the republication of the letter referred to, did not suggest the inquiry with regard to the practice of inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia in the London dairies which was afterwards carried out by Mr. Morgan Evans, at the suggestion of Professor Gamgee, late Principal of the New Veterinary College, London, when he found that of thirty-two dairymen who had inoculated their cattle there were thirty decidedly in favour of the practice,—they at any rate gave Mr. Evans considerable encouragement to persevere in his undertaking, and have also led stockowners in other parts of the United Kingdom to give inoculation a trial.

Professor Gamgee, who has for years devoted his attention to the prevention of diseases in stock, although at first opposed to inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia, is now and has been for a considerable period a strong advocate for its practice, and I have to thank him for a great deal of valuable information, more especially as regards the Continental treatment of this and other diseases in stock. It was through him also that I met with Mr. Priestman, veterinary surgeon, Caledonian Road, London, who has a large and increasing practice in inoculation among the dairy cattle in the city and suburbs. He, too, was at one time opposed to the operation, and only commenced it when he found that his ordinary practice, which had been principally among dairy cows affected with pleuro-pneumonia, was leaving him through the dairymen inoculating their cows and thus saving them from infection. Mr. Priestman has within a comparatively short period inoculated about 1,000 cows with uniform success.

I was introduced by Sir Charles Cowper to Dr. Williams, Secretary for Her Majesty's Veterinary Department, London, and to Professor Brown, Chief Inspector of Stock for that Department; and both gentlemen afforded me every assistance in their power in obtaining the information I required. With respect to inoculation, Professor Brown, although his predecessor in office had always been strongly opposed to that operation, admitted to me in December last that the belief in its efficacy was gaining ground in England, and that the best course which could be adopted with infected cattle in Australia was to inoculate them. This change of opinion has no doubt been brought about to some extent by the weight of professional opinion on the Continent, and by the reports of the success of inoculation in these Colonies; but it is more especially due to the proof obtained by Mr. Evans and others of its efficacy in the London dairies to which allusion has already been made.

#### (3.)—LAW IN GREAT BRITAIN WITH REGARD TO PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

In Great Britain, the law as it now stands requires that all cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia should be slaughtered, and the owner is allowed compensation at the rate of one half of their value, up to but not exceeding £20 a head. As, however, the carrying out of the Act, instead of being intrusted as it is in these Colonies to a central authority, is left to the different Local Boards throughout the country—who, in the majority of cases, are Magistrates of towns and boroughs, and who, of course, have no interest in nor care for the health of stock—the provisions of the Act are seldom enforced, and the law is all but a dead letter, while pleuro-pneumonia is nearly as rife as ever throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It is to this cause, coupled with the fact that it was optional for these Local Authorities to put in force the regulations relating to foot and mouth disease, that that ailment was allowed to spread as it did all over Great Britain, and that it has not been completely eradicated. It will thus be seen that the mode of dealing with infectious diseases in stock in these Colonies is far more thorough and effective than that followed in Great Britain.

### 2.—INQUIRY ON THE CONTINENT.

#### (1.)—VETERINARY COLLEGES ON CONTINENT.

Having obtained all the information available in England with respect to pleuro-pneumonia, I next turned my attention to the Continent, and I soon saw that it was upon the veterinary authorities there that I would have to depend for the most reliable information respecting pleuro-pneumonia and the other infectious diseases to which stock are liable, as well as the best mode of dealing with these diseases. The reason for this is, that while the advancement of veterinary knowledge and the prevention of diseases in stock have in Great Britain been left almost entirely to private enterprise and individual effort, in I believe every State on the Continent of Europe veterinary schools and colleges have been established for many years and liberally endowed by the different Governments; and that many of the professors at these colleges are men of the very highest standing, who know the anatomy of the animal and their work generally as well as the best medical men know the human subject and the proper treatment of disease. In this way all the different diseases affecting animals on the Continent are fully studied and mastered, while the different sorts of treatment are carefully tested, and their value ascertained.

(2.)

## (2.)—INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESS.

This was the course which had long ago been adopted on the Continent with regard to pleuro-pneumonia and its treatment by inoculation, although the fact was not known in Australia. Thus, I found that so far back as 1863, a resolution was passed by the First International Veterinary Congress—held at Hamburg in July of that year at the suggestion of Professor Gamgee of London—"That all cattle suspected of being infected with pleuro-pneumonia should be inoculated"; and that while not a single voice was raised against the efficacy of inoculation, some of the members of the Congress—which included such men as Professors Gerlach and Hertwig of Berlin, Röhl of Vienna, Nicklas of Munich, Haubner of Dresden, Hering of Stuttgart, and Gamgee of London—went so far as to propose that a law should be passed making the operation compulsory in all such cases. There have since that time been several meetings of this Congress, at one of which upwards of 170 veterinary surgeons, from all parts of Europe, were present; and the opinions expressed with regard to inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia all went to show that the faith in the efficacy of that operation is every year becoming more and more firmly established on the Continent.

## (3.)—RESULT OF PERSONAL INQUIRY ON THE CONTINENT RESPECTING INOCULATION.

I also found this to be the case from personal inquiry in Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, France, and Italy, in November and December last. Through the kindness of Sir Charles Cowper, Agent General for the Colony, I was accredited by the Foreign Office, London, to Her Majesty's Ambassadors in the countries I have mentioned; and on presenting my credentials at the different Embassies, I was at once favoured with introductions to the heads of the veterinary departments in these countries. These gentlemen, in every instance, took great pains to supply me with the information I required, and gave me an opportunity of studying the diseases with which I was unacquainted—while, with regard to pleuro-pneumonia and its treatment, they, one and all, expressed themselves decidedly in favour of inoculation; and on learning from my letter to the "Veterinarian" the manner in which our cattle are kept and managed, strongly recommended its practice in Australia. In fact, they went so far as to say that no veterinary authority of any note now disputed the efficacy of inoculation.

## (4.)—TREATMENT OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN GERMANY.

I further learned from Professor Müller, of Berlin (to whom, as well as to Director Röhl, of Vienna, I am under particular obligations for the information and assistance they afforded me), that the general practice in Germany is,—when an outbreak occurs in such places as the Beetroot Sugar Factories, where large numbers of cattle are fattened off on the refuse of the beet, and where there are, of course, frequent changes of stock,—to kill the diseased animal and inoculate the others. This practice is also generally followed in the case of outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia in the large dairies where fresh cows are being constantly introduced. When, again, an outbreak occurs on a farm in a breeding district, where changes of stock are comparatively few, it is usual to kill off the whole herd on the farm and place the land and premises in quarantine, the owner receiving compensation to the extent of the *full* value of the stock destroyed—not as in England a niggardly allowance of *one-half* the value of the animal slaughtered, which tends to defeat the object for which the law is passed. This course is adopted, as it is considered better in such cases, especially as the amount required for compensation is small, to stamp out the disease at once and remove all risk of allowing the infection to spread to the neighbouring herds.

## II.—CATTLE PLAGUE.

## 1.—NAME, HISTORY, AND CHARACTERISTICS.

The proper name for this affection is "Steppe Disease," its true home being in the Steppes of Russia. It is known in Germany as "Rinderpest," and in England as "The Cattle Plague." It can be identified as existing so long as 1,400 years ago; and there is little doubt but that the greater part of the deadly outbreaks of disease in domestic animals, and of the tremendous losses of stock which have frequently occurred in Europe, from time immemorial up to the present date, have been caused by this horrible scourge. The cattle plague almost always followed the course of the great continental wars, and generally carried off more stock than the invading armies. This is only what was to be expected in outbreaks of such a highly infectious and deadly disease, the average percentage of deaths in animals attacked with the Cattle Plague being even now under the most skilful treatment rather over than under 80 per cent.

## 2.—NATURE.

The cattle plague is a highly contagious fever, with inflammation and specific lesions in the alimentary canal, which correspond with those of typhoid or enteric fever in man. It is most infectious, and its germs may be conveyed to sound stock in hundreds of ways.

*Incubation.*—The period of this extends from twenty-four hours to ten days, and the attack from five to fourteen days.

## 3.—SYMPTOMS.

In the first stage, some of the symptoms are to the unpractised observer very much like those of foot and mouth disease; but in cattle plague the internal heat increases by from 2 to 2½ degrees Fahr. The visible membranes, especially around the eyes and on the nose and lips, are dry, red, and hot, but the redness is partial and patchy; the animal shivers, it has often a short husky cough, its coat stares, it loses its appetite, its secretions are arrested, &c., &c.

In the second stage, there will be drooping head, distressed look, hanging ears, failing pulse, strong catarrhal symptoms, incessant grinding of the teeth, and eruptions on the nose, lips, mouth, and tongue, with a copious flow of saliva from the mouth, fetid breath, laboured breathing, painful cough, arched back, intense thirst, tender loins, &c., &c.

In the third stage, there will be eruptions spreading over the nose and face, round the coronet and between the clefts of the hoof; ulcers and tumors forming on different parts of the body; finally paralysis and death, putrefaction setting in, as it were, previous to death.

## 4.—TREATMENT.

No treatment is of any avail, and all the best authorities recommend the immediate and thorough destruction of the diseased stock and every particle of fodder likely to contain the infection, in order to ensure the eradication of the disease.

## 5.—CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

The first outbreak of cattle plague in England on record was in 810, the next in 1225, the next in 1714, the next in 1745, which raged for several years, and carried off great numbers of stock; the next in 1769, which also caused heavy losses; the next in 1865, a very serious one; and the last in 1872, which was speedily and vigorously dealt with, and stamped out with comparatively little loss.

For the future, so far as England is concerned, the regularity and certainty with which the officers of the Veterinary Department, London, are now supplied with telegraphic information by Her Majesty's Ambassadors and Consuls as to the prevalence of cattle plague and other diseases among domestic animals on the Continent; and the system of inspection now adopted at the ports where the foreign stock are landed, almost preclude the possibility of the introduction of that disease; and it is at any rate certain that if it should by any chance evade the notice of the Inspectors, it will now be speedily stamped out.

## 6.—CATTLE PLAGUE ON THE CONTINENT.

From what has been said it will be gathered that there are some parts of the Continent which from time immemorial have never been free from cattle plague, and that it has frequently decimated the stock in almost every country in Europe. Thus it is always more or less prevalent in the Steppes of Russia, and the same may almost be said of the adjoining provinces of that country and of the Danubian Principalities, and to some extent of the north-eastern portions of Austria. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Customs and Veterinary authorities in Prussia, Cattle Plague has been frequently introduced into that country, but every invasion of the disease has been promptly and rigorously attacked, and the infection speedily eradicated.

In Austria, again, although similar regulations are in force, they have not been so successfully carried out. This has no doubt been in a great measure attributable to the more extended border which Austria has to protect; to its territory lying more adjacent to the Steppe Country; and to the cattle in Austria and Hungary being in much larger herds and less under control.

There were several outbreaks of cattle plague in both Russia and Austria while I was in England, but I was unable, on account of the prevalence of cholera in these countries, to visit them until the cold weather set in and the cholera had abated. I reached Berlin in the end of November last, when I found that the latest case of cattle plague there (which had occurred at Oppeln, in East Prussia), had shortly before been effectually dealt with. I then heard of an outbreak at Kirchdorf, in Upper Austria; but there again I was too late, as the infected cattle were killed and buried two days before my arrival, and all I saw was the newly made graves where the stock were buried and the guard of soldiers around the infected ground. I waited in the neighbourhood for some days, but no further outbreak occurred, and I had to leave without seeing an animal affected with the disease.

I see by the latest accounts from Home, that a serious outbreak of cattle plague has occurred in Switzerland, most likely from infection from Upper Austria.

## III.—FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

## 1.—NAME, HISTORY, AND CHARACTERISTICS.

This disease is of unknown origin. It is known in England as the "Epidemic," "Demic," "Tic," "Blisters," and "Foot and Mouth Disease"; in Scotland, as the "Murrain;" and professionally as "Vesicular Aphtha." It is a blood disease arising from animal poison. It is not indigenous to Great Britain, and is always more or less prevalent on the Continent. It is also common in Asia. Foot and mouth disease is highly contagious and communicable from one animal to another like pleuro-pneumonia or cattle plague; but unlike these affections one attack of foot and mouth disease does *not* ensure the animal from second or subsequent attacks should it again come within reach of the infection.

## 2.—NATURE.

Foot and mouth disease assumes the form of an aphthous eruption on the gums, mouth, and tongue, and also on the feet of the animal attacked. It attacks cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs, and even wild animals. This and cattle plague are the most infectious diseases in stock. In both diseases the infection has been often wafted across a road, and carried considerable distances in men's clothes; while numerous instances are on record where stock which merely crossed the track of diseased animals have become infected.

The *incubation* varies from 24 to 96 hours, and the attack from 10 to 15 days. In aggravated cases the disease may last a month or more, and in that case there will be sores and ulcers on the animal's body. The average deaths directly attributable to the disease range about 2 per cent.

## 3.—SYMPTOMS.

These are shivering, dulness, staring coat, cough, loss of appetite, fetid breath, frequent movement of the jaws, vesicles on the gums, lips, tongue, red membrane of the mouth, great discharge of mucus from the mouth, smacking of the lips, champing of the jaws. Accompanying these, but sometimes without them, are lameness and great heat, and tenderness around the hoofs and between the clefts; and in the females, eruptions on the teats and udders. In sheep and pigs, the disease falls very heavily on the feet, and they frequently lose their hoofs altogether.

## 4.—TREATMENT.

The best treatment is rest, gruel, mashes, and a cooling lotion for the mouth.

## 5.—FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The first well-authenticated case of foot and mouth disease in Great Britain occurred in 1839. It then spread with great rapidity, and the outbreak which was a very severe one, lasted for several years. Since then there have been frequent outbreaks. Those of 1852-4-5, 1862 and 4, being the most serious until that of 1869 occurred. In that year the disease soon became widely disseminated and only began to abate in the beginning of 1873. It is estimated by good authorities that this visitation cost the country more than £40,000,000.

On my arrival in England in the beginning of July last I made particular inquiry as to the prevalence of this disease, and found that it had nearly died out. Professor Brown, then informed me that he only knew of a few cases in the whole kingdom. This diminution of the disease arose partly from the operation of the regulations promulgated under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, although they had been put in force in an exceedingly partial and ineffective manner—partly through the usual cessation in the traffic of store stock during the winter months,—and partly through the outbreak having in many instances exhausted itself. While I remained at Home I made constant inquiry with regard to the existence of the disease in the different parts of the country which I visited, but did not meet with a single case; and during the whole time I only heard of one outbreak other than those mentioned by Professor Brown.

Again, in August last, I was informed by that gentleman that he was not aware of the existence of a single case of foot and mouth disease in the country; and on leaving London for this Colony in the end of December last he stated that there were only two or three cases of the disease so far as he was aware in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland,—that, in fact, the country was then freer of foot and mouth disease than it had been for five years previously.

## 6.—FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ON THE CONTINENT.

This ailment is generally very prevalent on the Continent. It was, however, less so than usual last year, and I could hear very little of it either in Belgium, Germany, or Austria. There the time of the Inspectors is so much taken up in protecting the stock in their charge from cattle plague and pleuropneumonia that comparatively little attention has as yet been devoted to the eradication of this disease.

## IV.—SMALL-POX IN SHEEP.

## 1.—NAME, HISTORY, AND CHARACTERISTICS.

This disease is described by Professor Armatage, in his edition of "Clayter's Cattle Doctor," published in 1870, as follows:—

"*Synonyms.*—Sheep-pox is known by various appellations. In technical language it is termed "Variola ovina," and in the vernacular "Small-pox." It is the "Schafpocken," "Schafpockenseuche," and "Schablatern" of the Germans. In France it is known as "Claveau" or "Clavelee"; but "Rugeole" and "Picotte" are terms employed to denote small-pox. In the Italian language it is called "Vajuolo pecorino."

"*History.*—This affection was not seen in Great Britain before the year 1847, when it was imported from the coast of Denmark, and from Holland, and probably also at the same time from Spain. Extensive outbreaks occur annually on the Continent, which are more or less aggravated by the trade carried on, and the calls for extensive movement of stock towards the ports of embarkation. Russia, Prussia, and Austria probably suffer most; Greece is seldom free; and Germany, Hanover, and Saxony have occasionally suffered; while Holland, Friesland, Belgium, and particularly France, in consequence of large importations annually made, have become powerful centres of the malady. In Russia it is said to be stationary, and travelling westwards to Holland we have received it from thence.

"Small-pox has proved fatal in sheep to the extent of 20 to 40 per cent. in France, while in England the mortality amounted to 50 per cent.; and this may be looked for under conditions which characterize epizootic affections when introduced to the stock of a clean country far removed from the home of their birth.

"We have but imperfect records in reference to this malady, but from what has transpired we may not be unreasonable in believing that small-pox had visited this country before the memory of the present generation. Since 1567, when first accounts were written, outbreaks of more or less intensity have occurred over the Continent, from which scarcely a nation has not at some time or other suffered very acutely. Spain and Portugal have had cause to regret that Africa offered such facilities by its close proximity, as diseased sheep have readily passed thence by the Straits of Gibraltar and spread dismay around."

## 2.—NATURE.

"A malignant and specific variolous fever peculiar to sheep, and occurring but once as a rule in the life-time of the individual. It is rarely communicated to other animals, but when it does occur in them, its characteristics are those of mildness and evanescence.

"Sheep-pox spreads rapidly by contagion and infection, and from frequent observation it has been decided that a healthy flock is not secure from attack at a distance of 500 yards from affected animals. Like the poison of cattle plague, that of small-pox may be carried in the clothes of persons, in fodder, in the skins of other sheep and animals, in hair and wool, &c. Dogs, vermin, and game also become carriers of the contagion. In pastures, stables, railway trucks, in fact wherever diseased sheep are allowed to go, the virus is left behind and communicated to all that follow.

"Where it is the practice to house the sheep, a heavy mortality occurs, which increases in proportion to the amount of overcrowding that is allowed. It spreads rapidly in a flock, and few escape; while the major portion die under these conditions, which are considerably modified when the animals are allowed their liberty as means of reducing actual contact.

## 3.—SYMPTOMS.

"Sheep-pox is characterized by a period of incubation which may vary from a week to a fortnight. During this there are no signs of disturbance, and the animal comes under the head of 'infected.' Certain conditions tend to modify the incubation stage, and delay the appearance of symptoms. When the disease is induced by inoculation, the earliest manifestations may occur about the third or fourth day, but may be delayed some weeks. Hot weather and confinement to close warm situations eminently favour their development; but cold, exposure, and other conditions conducing towards a healthy tone of the system will retard them, and delay their appearance until the fifteenth or even the twenty-fourth day.

"The first signs are those of dulness succeeded by febrile shakes: this is the period of invasion. The skin, particularly of those animals but slightly covered with wool, exhibits a 'flea-bitten appearance,' each spot becoming more inflamed and enlarged and forming what is known as a papula: this is the eruptive stage. The papula then are elevated and transparent from the *eighth* to the *tenth* day, and are filled with a clear liquid which speedily appears turbid, denoting a change from the papular to the pustular stage. The swelling is white at first, but with the changes just noticed assumes a yellow colour and opaque appearance, while the surrounding parts are very pale. Shortly, the elevation becomes diffuse and the pustule dries up; over which a scab is formed, which, when it falls off, exposes a depression in the skin.

"The constitutional symptoms run very high at times, in accordance with the amount of eruption that takes place. In these cases the papula are very abundant and unite—a condition which is termed confluent. The eyes discharge a purulent secretion; they are blood-shot, and intense thirst tortures the poor creature. The breathing becomes quick, discharge also flows from the nostrils, the mucous membranes assume a blue appearance, breath becomes fetid, and with the cutaneous exhalation is almost unbearable. These symptoms suffer modification or aggravation, and the animal dies about the *eighth* day after the eruptions appear, but before the formation of lymph has taken place. It may, however, occur earlier or even later; and mild cases that are limited to slight fever and a rapid transition of changes, may exhibit approaching convalescence in fifteen days—others are delayed for a month.

"Irregular forms are observed, such as the non-appearance of eruption. The fever is intense, strength gone, internal swellings take place, and profuse diarrhœa carries off the animal. The mucous membranes become the seat of the eruption, especially those of the respiratory and digestive organs, when imminent danger is manifest. The animal breathes through the mouth, and the tongue is protruded. Sometimes the disease affects the joints, and the hoofs slough off; and the healing of wounds becomes very difficult if the scabs are too precipitately removed. At other times the vesicles fill with blood, or become receptacles for gaseous accumulations, which result from the process of decomposition, analogous to that observed in cattle plague and other malignant affections.

"The *post mortem* appearances of small-pox are somewhat as follows:—The body is considerably swollen from early decomposition, and gives off a very fetid odour; the eyes and nose are usually closed by dry discharges; scabs of dried pustules stud the lining membranes which, with the skin and other affected parts, exhibit the characteristic eruptions. If the wool has not been detached during the intolerable itching which occurs before death, it now easily comes off—sometimes it absolutely falls off. *Vari*, or nodules occur in the skin and all parts of the body, and are readily seen during the removal of the integuments. These are characteristic, and serve to form a sure guide to the affection when other signs on parts of the body are absent. Those nodules also occur upon the mucous membranes of the digestive track. Sometimes they assume the character of yellowish or red spots, and at others ulceration has progressed to some extent. Besides these, the tissue beneath is infiltrated with serum, particularly in the extremities; lymphatic glands are enlarged, inflamed, and covered with red spots.

## 4.—TREATMENT.

"The treatment of small-pox, in all parts and of whatever kind, has hitherto been attended with results no less mortifying that that which was adopted in cattle plague. Medicines, so far as we at present know, throughout the world, have no power of destroying the poison or cutting short its progress; but while animals are allowed to live they breed the poison, and other animals serve to propagate and spread it farther and wider."

## 5.—SHEEP-POX IN ENGLAND.

As already stated, the *first* recorded outbreak of sheep-pox occurred in 1847. It was extremely fatal, the deaths in several instances ranging up as high as 75 per cent. It spread over a considerable part of the country, and only ceased in 1850, principally through slaughtering the infected sheep.

The *next* attack occurred in 1862, and continued for several months.

The *third* visitation was in June, 1865. Active measures were at once adopted, and the disease was stamped out with the destruction of the flock first affected.

The *fourth* outbreak occurred in January, 1866, and was eradicated in the same way.

The *fifth* and *sixth* outbreaks occurred later in 1866, and the attacks were so very mild that the slaughter of the affected sheep was not resorted to. They were placed in strict quarantine, and the disease shortly disappeared.

Since then there have been no outbreaks of sheep-pox in England, although no less than *thirteen* different lots of sheep, shipped from the Continent, have been seized and slaughtered by the Inspectors at the ports of debarkation as being infected with small-pox—the last in 1871.

## 6.—SHEEP-POX ON THE CONTINENT.

From what has been said it will be gathered that visitations of sheep-pox are not infrequent in almost every country on the Continent. Last year, there were comparatively few outbreaks. The only ones of any importance were those in the North and North-eastern Districts of Germany.

As already stated, medical treatment has been found of little or no benefit for this disease; and inoculation has been resorted to as the only means (other than stamping out) for combating the disease; it alleviates the effects of the disease, and forces it to run its course within a specified time. The practice of inoculation is followed by all the highest veterinary authorities on the Continent.

Professor Brown speaks thus of the benefits of Inoculation for sheep-pox:—

“The argument against inoculation is the obvious one that it keeps up the disease in the infected district for a certain period, but the same statement might correctly be made of the negative course, which consists in allowing the infection to pass naturally to the susceptible animals.

“Experience justifies the conclusion that sheep-pox, when it appears in a flock, will extend gradually to nearly all the animals that have been exposed to its influence, and under these circumstances, if it is determined not to adopt the stamping-out system, it will be desirable to hasten the progress of the disease and moderate its virulence by having recourse to inoculation. The disease thus induced appears usually in a mild form, and is attended with very little loss of life, while the animal is secured from a second attack as completely as it would have been if it had taken the malady in a natural way. Inoculation, to be successful, must be performed by a skilled person who is well acquainted with the character of the lymph which should be employed, and the means of introducing it into the animal's system. It has happened on some occasions when inoculation has been improperly performed, and especially when a bad quality of lymph has been used, that very serious effects have resulted. This however by no means detracts from the value of the operation when skilfully done.

“The inoculated flock will require all the veterinary care which would be given in the case of the animals having taken the disease in the natural way; and in the event of any of the inoculated animals having the disease in a severe form—which however is seldom to be apprehended—it will be desirable to isolate them in order that they may be submitted to medical treatment.

“The advantageous results of inoculation are thus summed up in a report which was issued by Mr. Marson and Professor Simonds, in June, 1864. ‘It gives security against a second attack of sheep-pox, it limits the period of the existence of the disease in the flock, it mitigates the severity of the malady, it saves the lives of many animals which otherwise would be sacrificed, and it controls the extension of the disease, as one confluent natural case does more to diffuse the poison than probably fifty ordinary inoculated cases would do.’ The mortality from the inoculated disease when compared with the natural is on the average as *three* per cent. in the one case is to *five* per cent. in the other.”

It will easily be seen from the foregoing description and statements that small-pox in sheep is like the analogous affection in the human subject—a foul, loathsome, and deadly disease; and that its introduction among our flocks would be most disastrous. No pains should therefore be spared to prevent such a calamity.

## V.—ACTION SUGGESTED.

### I.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

From what has been said it will be gathered that the efficacy of inoculation for this disease is now thoroughly established in Europe. It has long been so in Australia, and also in South Africa; and it has latterly been practised with decided success in the United States of America. I would, therefore, suggest, as I have already done on more occasions than one, that a law—making inoculation compulsory in all cases where the cattle are *legally* infected, and prohibiting diseased animals from travelling—should be passed.

The legislation I would propose should contain some such provisions as the following:—

- (1.) The inoculation of all cattle legally infected should be made compulsory.
- (2.) Owners should give notice of the outbreak of the disease to their neighbours, to Inspectors, and to the public.
- (3.) None but properly qualified and licensed Inoculators should be allowed to inoculate for others.
- (4.) All inoculated cattle should be branded as such with a brand to be fixed upon.
- (5.) Properly inoculated cattle, on the expiry of *six weeks* from the last case of disease, should be allowed to travel; and such cattle should pass over infected ground without being deemed infected.
- (6.) Cattle which become infected, and are not inoculated, should not be allowed to leave their runs for *three months* after the last case of disease, nor travel over infected ground.
- (7.) Travelling cattle, if fat, becoming diseased, should be killed, and the balance of the mob taken to their destination by the roads least likely to spread the disease; while notice should be given to all owners of horned stock on the road that the mob was infected, in order that they may take their cattle out of the way of the infection.
- (8.) The owner of travelling stock should give notice of his intention to cross or pass along a run where stock of the same description are kept, if the road be not separated from the run by a sufficient fence.
- (9.) The drover should not abandon any infected travelling stock, nor leave the carcases of any stock which may die undestroyed, under a penalty not exceeding £50.

It may be questioned whether such a measure as that here suggested would wholly eradicate this disease from our herds; but that it would reduce its ravages to *one-tithe* of what they now are is beyond all doubt, and it ought therefore to be enacted.

### 2.—CATTLE-PLAGUE, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE, AND SHEEP-POX.

As these diseases can only be combated by isolating and destroying the infected stock, and as that course is quite impracticable in Australia, owing to the impossibility of maintaining a perfect quarantine, it is evident that *their introduction would bring utter ruin on the majority of our stockowners, and inflict incalculable loss on all classes in these Colonies.* No precautions should therefore be omitted to prevent such a calamity, and it was with this object in view that a prohibition against the importation of stock from all places outside the Australian Colonies was promulgated. While this is both a simple and effective safeguard, it is not one that can in all cases be always maintained, as it is necessary for the improvement of our stock that fresh blood should be periodically introduced. So far, however, as we are concerned, the necessary importations of fresh blood need not expose us to any danger, for all the importations we require for improving our stock can be obtained either from or through Great Britain.

Thus,



Thus, all descriptions of *horses*, except perhaps the Arab, which might be allowed to come from Arabia or India under special regulations, can be got in Great Britain. Of *cattle*, again, there are no breeds which can benefit our own stock except those of Great Britain. And as regards *sheep*, all the breeds which it would be advantageous to import may also be obtained in England, except, perhaps, the few German merinos which some owners still continue to introduce, and these could come through England, subject to inspection by the English inspectors and a probationary stay there of say *fourteen days*.

By the law of England foreign countries are divided, by Orders in Council promulgated as the occasion requires, into two classes—"scheduled" and "unscheduled." The "scheduled" countries are those from which the officers of Her Majesty's Veterinary Department consider it dangerous on account of the prevalence of disease there to admit live stock, and all animals coming from these countries are slaughtered at the ports of debarkation. The "unscheduled" countries, again, are those in which neither cattle plague nor any other infectious or contagious disease is known to exist, and from which it is considered safe to admit stock, subject to inspection and to a quarantine of twelve hours. To enable these officers to make this classification they are regularly supplied by the British Ambassadors and Consuls in all parts of the world with telegraphic information as to the prevalence of diseases in stock. Under such a system as this, therefore, there is now very little risk of cattle plague, foot and mouth disease, or sheep-pox, being introduced into England. Besides, arrangements might be made by which all stock from the Continent, intended for shipment to these Colonies, could be examined on the termination of their probationary stay, and immediately previous to shipment, by some properly qualified Veterinary Surgeon employed by the Colonies, and only allowed to be put on board on being certified by him to be free from disease. In fact, this course should be followed with respect to all stock intended to be shipped from Great Britain to the Colonies, whether they have originally come from abroad or not. In this way all risk of introducing these diseases into Australia would be removed; and if Great Britain and Ireland were free from foot and mouth disease the prohibition now in force—so far as regards Great Britain and Ireland—might be removed, and stock from them admitted on their undergoing a safe quarantine in Australia.

As it is very essential, for the reasons which I have already stated, that the prohibition against the importation into these Colonies of live stock from Great Britain (which was principally aimed at foot and mouth disease) should not be continued any longer than is necessary, I suggested to Sir Charles Cowper, the expediency of obtaining monthly reports from the Secretary of Her Majesty's Veterinary Department, London, as to the prevalence in Great Britain and Ireland of this and other infectious diseases in stock, for transmission to the Government here, with the view to action being taken for the withdrawal of the prohibition so soon as Great Britain and Ireland were free from foot and mouth disease, as they now are from cattle plague and sheep-pox. The suggestion met with his approval, and definite information on the subject may be expected by each monthly mail.

From all other parts of the world (with the exceptions mentioned), no stock whatever should be allowed to be introduced into these Colonies; for while the animals that could be imported from other places would rather deteriorate than improve our stock, there is also very great risk that they would be the means of introducing malignant diseases among our cattle and sheep. This would be especially the case with stock from India and China, where cattle plague is now raging, and carrying off from 80 to 90 per cent. of the animals affected; and there cannot possibly be too great vigilance exercised by all the Colonies, but especially by Western Australia, South Australia, and Queensland, whose northern territory lies so near to Asia, in seeing that the prohibition is strictly carried out. If this is not efficiently done, we may find that foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, or some deadly disease peculiar to tropical countries has been introduced by some comparatively worthless Timor pony, buffalo, cow, pig, or goat, and is decimating our flocks and herds.

## VI.—JOINT ACTION BY THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

As has been already explained in my letter to the "London Veterinarian," it would be of comparatively little use for this Colony to enact any law for the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia or any other infectious or contagious disease in stock, unless *all* the Australian Colonies adopted similar measures and took simultaneous action; for as has been already pointed out, cattle may be said to mix more or less from Carpentaria to Portland Bay, and would cross the boundaries of the different Colonies in spite of any number of boundary riders—travelling as they do by night as well as by day. It is therefore suggested, with the view of securing joint and simultaneous action by all the Australian Colonies, that the Chief Inspectors for these Colonies should be invited to meet in Sydney at as early a date as possible, on something like the same footing, and with the same objects in view as the veterinary surgeons from the different countries of Europe met at the First International Congress at Hamburgh in 1863, viz. :—

1. To ascertain the extent of the prevalence of the different infectious and contagious diseases among our stock.
2. To trace the manner in which these diseases are introduced and disseminated; and
3. To decide as to the most effectual means of preventing their introduction and spread, and to convey to the several Governments interested the conclusions arrived at with a view to the initiation of uniform legislation for the protection of our stock from disease.

And in order to render the conclusions of the proposed meeting as sound and practicable as possible, a veterinary surgeon from each Colony should also attend to assist the Inspectors in their deliberations.

I cannot conclude my Report without acknowledging how very much I am indebted to Sir Charles Cowper for so promptly placing me in the best possible position, both in England and on the Continent, to obtain information, and being always ready to afford me the benefit of his advice and assistance in the prosecution of my inquiries.



1873-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

(RETURNS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 1874.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 June, 1874.*

## LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock in the several Police Districts of the Colony on the 31st of March, 1874.

Police Districts.	Description of Stock.				Totals.	Police Districts.	Description of Stock.				Totals.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.		
Albury .....	11,799	44,166	983,271	5,189	1,044,425	Mitchell .....	2,327	36,755	914,078	137	953,297
Armidale .....	5,444	29,868	162,941	1,416	199,669	Moama .....	655	1,458	95,250	255	97,619
Balranald .....	1,042	21,286	403,202	144	425,674	Molong .....	3,642	6,776	261,099	1,440	272,963
Bathurst .....	10,475	19,391	151,429	7,530	188,755	Mudgee .....	5,695	9,338	83,801	1,945	100,779
Bega .....	3,799	39,125	2,622	13,593	59,139	Murrurundi .....	2,444	17,974	249,691	816	270,025
Berrima .....	2,670	33,677	21,121	3,950	61,418	Muswellbrook (& Merton) .....	4,070	39,728	49,585	1,382	94,765
Bombala .....	2,778	24,484	225,990	1,699	254,951	Narrabri .....	3,717	66,287	264,656	358	334,418
Boorowa .....	6,956	12,604	275,177	2,832	297,569	Newcastle .....	1,252	4,209	438	1,698	7,597
Bourke .....	4,419	97,509	710,118	1,446	813,492	Orange .....	5,531	7,771	79,300	6,100	98,702
Braidwood .....	5,537	40,560	34,876	3,355	84,328	Oxley .....	6,984	79,168	3,022,158	1,830	3,110,140
Brisbane Water .....	679	3,240	49	1,027	4,995	Parramatta .....	2,003	4,422	1,273	1,495	9,193
Broulee .....	2,704	17,516	166	6,967	27,353	Paterson .....	3,511	18,774	6,674	5,308	34,267
Camden (Narcis- han and Picton) .....	4,663	36,677	9,115	5,835	56,290	Patrick's Plains .....	5,193	29,925	53,244	5,377	93,739
Campbelltown .....	996	4,523	2,463	678	8,660	Penrith .....	2,581	9,976	1,803	2,152	16,512
Carcoar .....	7,427	10,495	238,682	2,704	259,308	Port Macquarie .....	1,740	7,520	114	5,670	15,044
Cassilis .....	3,471	14,409	373,244	699	391,823	Port Stephens .....	3,009	32,330	612	4,707	40,658
Cooma .....	7,799	87,965	513,895	2,164	591,823	Queanbeyan .....	6,211	36,050	230,054	2,423	274,738
Coonamble .....	5,950	51,564	546,723	1,827	606,064	Raymond Terrace .....	2,128	9,981	640	3,074	15,823
Cowra .....	2,060	4,466	101,059	654	108,239	Richmond River .....	4,910	170,096	1,331	3,976	180,313
Deniliquin .....	3,953	32,016	1,662,607	1,839	1,700,415	Rylstone .....	3,545	13,587	97,858	1,937	116,927
Dowling .....	499	6,841	940	2,826	11,106	Scone .....	3,540	33,871	148,246	823	186,480
Dubbo .....	8,918	329,758	917,479	2,742	1,238,897	Shoalhaven .....	2,925	16,636	436	6,934	26,931
Dungog .....	2,142	19,153	517	5,199	27,011	Tamworth .....	15,936	85,813	1,168,230	4,954	1,274,933
Eden .....	1,045	6,267	3,148	2,366	12,826	Tenterfield .....	2,355	35,869	96,481	1,018	135,723
Forbes .....	4,516	43,620	567,252	1,272	616,660	Tumut .....	4,485	32,499	82,791	2,857	122,632
Glen Innes .....	3,993	61,983	225,804	563	292,343	Tweed River .....	100	600	.....	1,000	1,700
Goulburn .....	9,730	68,477	176,599	7,891	262,688	Wagga Wagga .....	7,761	59,873	1,380,073	3,498	1,451,205
Grafton .....	7,308	61,798	347	6,325	75,778	Walgett .....	3,908	126,620	489,382	543	620,453
Grenfell .....	1,847	26,720	209,542	464	238,573	Warialda .....	8,635	185,848	721,923	754	917,160
Gundagai .....	8,088	47,187	234,793	3,157	293,225	Wellington .....	4,124	7,187	228,830	1,540	241,681
Hartley .....	4,721	12,587	25,245	5,612	48,165	Wentworth .....	1,410	8,159	444,316	393	454,278
Inverell .....	2,656	13,065	184,445	650	200,816	Windsor .....	5,198	11,330	2,740	7,010	26,278
Kiama .....	2,662	38,427	332	10,270	51,691	Wollombi .....	2,164	8,209	1,049	2,391	13,813
Liverpool .....	1,606	5,974	4,937	939	13,456	Wollongong .....	1,946	18,472	407	4,905	25,730
M'Leay River .....	4,028	25,987	493	6,075	36,583	Yass .....	9,728	29,999	274,449	4,401	318,577
Maitland .....	5,380	21,536	10,392	5,468	42,776	Young .....	6,298	24,871	491,044	3,367	525,580
Manning River .....	4,738	21,236	252	7,909	34,135						
Metropolitan .....	8,524	7,136	3,276	4,592	23,528						
						General Total .....	328,014	2,710,374	19,928,590	238,342	23,205,329

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 22 June, 1874.H. NEWCOMBE,  
Compiler.E. G. WARD,  
Registrar General.



AGRICULTURE.

exceeding one Acre, the extent of their Holdings, and the Quantity Cultivated and Uncultivated, together with the Produce, for the several Police Districts of the Colony.

Table with columns for Crops (Sorghum and Imphee, Sugar-cane, Sown Grasses, Vineyards, etc.), Produce (Wheat, Maize, Barley, etc.), and Vineyards (Wine-making, Table use). Rows list various agricultural holdings with their respective acreages and quantities of crops and produce.

HY. NEWCOMBE, Compiler.

E. G. WARD, Registrar General.

1900  
M. G. ...  
...

1873.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION OF STOCKOWNERS IN FAVOUR OF.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 November, 1873.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Stockowners, resident in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have watched with much interest the "Stock Act Amendment Bill" in its passage through the House of Assembly.

That, as opposition to this Bill has been offered by drovers and others, we desire to convey to you, as succinctly as possible, the views and opinions we entertain.

We consider that regulations for the travelling of stock throughout the country are most necessary to prevent the spread of disease.

That it is as necessary to give notice of travelling horses and cattle as it is to give notice of travelling sheep.

That the necessity to give notice checks stock-stealing, and offers facilities for the detection of this crime, which will add to the safety of this description of property from the hands of depredators.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that this Bill may become law, with the 6th, 7th, and 8th clauses intact.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 17 Signatures.*]

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1873-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BRANDS REGISTRATION ACT.**

(TRANSFER OF DUTIES PERFORMED UNDER, FROM REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 June, 1874.***SCHEDULE.**

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## BRANDS REGISTRATION ACT.

## No. 1.

THE ACTING CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

MEMO.—I would respectfully suggest that the attention of the Honorable the Minister for Lands should be drawn to the unsatisfactory working of the Registration of Brands Act (30 Vic. No. 12.)

The carrying out of the Act throughout the various districts in the Colony is done by the respective Inspectors of Stock, whose duties in connection with the Act are to examine travelling stock, their brands, and the delivery notes,—lay informations for breaches of the Act, and to see that the Act is generally carried out in its integrity. These officers are under the head of this branch, and take their instructions from him, by direction of the Minister for Lands. The Registrar General is, however, the head of the Brands Branch, under the Colonial Secretary's Department.

The work done at the Registrar General's Office is merely clerical, viz., to receive applications for brands and transfers, and prepare the same for the Gazette. Stockowners frequently call at this office to register or transfer their brands, and have to be sent on to the Registrar General's Office, that officer only having power to register brands. On the other hand, matters connected with the carrying out of the Act are sent from the Colonial Secretary's Office to this branch for the decision of the Minister for Lands.

It will be seen therefore, that although the principal working of the Act is carried out by the Inspectors of Stock, under the Minister for Lands, the actual head of the department is the Registrar General, under the Colonial Secretary.

If it be thought advisable (and for obvious reasons such would seem to be the case) to put the whole working of the Act under this department, it would be necessary to amend the second section by substituting the words "Chief Inspector of Stock" for Registrar General.

The 17th section of the Act also very urgently requires to be amended. As it now stands, it enables a drover, after once getting a certificate of character from two Justices of the Peace, to drive cattle as long as he likes without a delivery note. This evil has nullified to a very great extent one of the best clauses of the Act for the prevention of cattle-stealing, and has been taken advantage of by many cattle-stealers, who have gone through the country with stolen cattle in their mobs and with these certificates, defying the Inspectors of Brands or police to interfere with them.

If the above suggested alterations were carried out, it would be necessary to have an extra clerk in this office, at an expenditure of (say) £200 per annum. This would effect a saving in the clerical work under the Act of about £300 a year.

It might be mentioned that the Registration of Brands Act in the adjoining Colonies is carried out by the Inspector of Stock, under the Minister immediately above him.  
Stock Branch, 20th August, 1873.

G.S.Y.

Perhaps in the first instance the Registrar General might be asked to state his views as to the change herein proposed. The amendments suggested in the 17th section of the Brands Act seems to be a matter calling for early consideration.—W.W.S., 22 Aug., 1873.

Appd.—J.S.F., 22/8/73.

The Registrar General, B.C., 28th August, 1873.—W.W.S.

## No. 2.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 8 September, 1873.

SIR,

No. 1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of a memo. by the Acting Chief Inspector of Sheep, calling attention to the working of the Brands Registration Act.

As I entirely differ from the views set forth in this memo., I am glad I am afforded an opportunity of placing my opinion on record, and I beg to state that I do so without any pecuniary bias.

Section 2 of the Act enacts that the Registrar General shall be Registrar of Brands, and also permits the Governor with the advice of Executive Council to appoint one or more Deputy Registrars, whose acts, under the direction of the Registrar, shall have the same force and effect as if done by him. It will be seen therefore that the chief object of the Act is the Registration of Brands, or, as Mr. Yeo is pleased to designate it, merely clerical work.

It is clear to me that the duty of the Deputy Registrar is identical with the Registrar. The Act does not assign any other duty to the Deputy, neither does it invest him with any such powers as indicated in the memo.

The appointment of a Deputy or Deputies was to assist the Registrar in this clerical work, which it must be admitted, the Sheep Inspectors, from the very nature of their employment, would not be likely to perform satisfactorily. It was however thought desirable, when the Act first came into operation, to appoint the Sheep Inspectors of the various districts as Deputy Registrars, to act as agents for the Registrar General, to instruct the public how to fill up forms and give other information. In this capacity they were useful, but the object for which they were appointed has many years since been accomplished, and my predecessor attempted to curtail the working expenses of the Act by recommending the omission of £900 from the Estimates which was divided amongst the Deputy Registrars. On my appointment as Registrar General, I saw as clearly as the former Registrar General that this yearly expenditure was useless, and the Estimates for this year were passed without the item.

I

## 3

I imagined that I had done good service in conserving the funds of the Act, but in this, it appears, I am mistaken, as I believe this sum of £900 is expended as heretofore, but on what authority I know not.

Clause 17 of the Act, which Mr. Yeo appears so anxious should be amended, imposes a penalty on all drovers driving cattle or horses from one place to another without producing to any constable who may ask for such production a statement, and further enacts that the constable may apprehend, &c. I am of opinion that this section of the Act wisely confers the powers on *constables*, and not on the Deputy Registrars of Brands.

Mr. Yeo concludes his memo. by pointing out a saving of £300 per annum, if his suggestions are carried out. I fear, however, that this small saving will necessitate the useless expenditure of £900 per annum, if the administration of the Act is handed over to the Chief Inspector of Sheep.

I believe I am correct in stating that nine-tenths of the business is conducted through the post with the Registrar General, without the intervention of the Deputy Registrars.

It is no benefit to the Registrar General to be Registrar of Brands, but as a public officer I feel bound to protect the interest of those who are taxed to carry out the provisions of this Act.

I have, &c.,

E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

## No. 3.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Registrar General's Office,

Sydney, 16 September, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to certain correspondence, minutes, &c., in connection with the Brands Registration Act, forwarded to me under blank cover from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, inviting any further observations which I may desire to make,—I have the honor to state that, after perusing these papers, I cannot discover any reasons to induce me to alter my opinion on this subject.

The Acting Inspector of Sheep seems to lay great stress on the fact that the Deputy Registrars of Brands have been sworn in as constables, by which I presume he intends *special constables*, to carry out the provisions of the Brands Act.

I submit, however, that this cannot be the intention of the Act, as will be seen on reference to clause 17, which assigns the duty of laying informations, &c., on constables, that is, the ordinary police of the district. Holding this opinion, it follows of necessity that I believe the convictions obtained on the information of the Deputy Registrars were illegal, and I think it is possible to find instances of such informations being dismissed, on the grounds that they were laid by persons not authorized by the Act.

I may further state, that I have on several occasions obtained the opinion of cattle-owners who have transacted business at my office that the services of the Deputy Registrars were not necessary.

I have, &c.,

E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

The Secretary for Lands.—H.P., 17/9/73.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 18 Sept., 1873, W.G., for the U.S.

## No. 4.

THE ACTING CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 22 September, 1873.

SIR,

I have to draw your attention to the fact that it has been represented to this department that the working of the 17th section of the "Registration of Brands Act of 1866," 30 Victoria No. 12, is very unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it allows drovers, after once obtaining a certificate of good character from two Justices of the Peace, to travel through the country without a delivery note or statement of the cattle then in their possession.

I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to state your views of the above subject, and any amendment you would suggest, as it is proposed to amend the section referred to during the present Session of Parliament.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE S. YEO,

Acting Chief Inspector of Stock.

## No. 5.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE ACTING CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Police Department,

Inspector General's Office,

Sydney, 23 September, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of yesterday's date, requesting that I might state my views No. 4 respecting the working of the 17th section of the 30 Vict. No. 12, which has been represented to your department as very unsatisfactory,—I have the honor to state that I consider the concluding proviso in the section referred to should be repealed, as it, to a great extent, renders nugatory the enactment contained in the other portion of the section.

I have, &c.,

JNO. McLERIE,

Inspector General of Police.

No. 6.

## No. 6.

THE ACTING CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

MEMO.—The first three paragraphs in the accompanying letter from the Registrar General appear to me to call for no reply.

See No. 2

In paragraph 4, the Registrar General states that Inspectors of Stock were appointed Deputy Registrars of Brands, to act as Agents of the Registrar General in instructing the public to fill up forms, &c.

It appears to me to be very evident that the Registrar General is not aware of the duties performed by Deputy Registrars throughout the country districts, as the assisting to fill up the forms comprises only a very small portion of their duties, the forms being generally filled up by the applicant or the Clerk of Petty Sessions of the District.

The duties of the Deputy Registrars are more especially to see—

- 1st. That no owner uses more than one brand.
- 2nd. That the brand is of the legible size and shape.
- 3rd. That the stock are branded as prescribed by the Act, in order to show which is the last brand on the animal, and the owner thereof.
- 4th. That no owner uses a brand which is not registered.
- 5th. That poundkeepers carry out the provisions of sections 14 and 15.
- 6th. That every owner starting stock on the road provides his drover with a delivery-note.
- 7th. That every animal in the drover's charge is properly described, and that he has none but what are correctly entered in the delivery. And
- 8th. That if any stock are wrongly described or omitted, they be impounded and the drover apprehended, &c., &c.

It will be seen by the above that the duties of the Deputy Registrars are of so special a nature that no one but an Inspector of Stock, who knows the owners of all the brands in his district, and is constantly moving about amongst stockowners, could be in as good a position to carry out the provisions of the Act.

To show that the duties of the Deputy Registrars were not intended to be merely clerical, such as filling up forms, as presumed by the Registrar General, the Inspectors, on their appointment, were supplied with printed instructions (see copy herewith) for their guidance; the 8th clause of which enjoins them to be "vigilant in detecting any breach of the Act, and to initiate proceedings when there is proof that an offence has been committed."

The Inspectors were also sworn special constables, for the purpose of carrying out the 17th section, which gives them power to apprehend any drover with stolen cattle in his possession. It might here be mentioned that during last year fifty convictions were reported to this office, which had been obtained on the information of the Inspectors of Stock as Deputy Registrars of Brands.

The Registrar General, in the 7th paragraph, states that clause 17 imposes a penalty on *all* drovers driving cattle from one place to another without producing to any constable a statement of such cattle or horses. The Registrar evidently *could* not have made himself master of the facts contained in the above-mentioned clause, or he would have seen that any drover carrying a certificate of character from two Magistrates was exempt from carrying any delivery-note or statement of his cattle.

The exemption of drovers who had certificates of character from carrying statements of their cattle is the alteration I suggested in my previous memo., and which has been frequently asked for by numbers of stockowners throughout the country, as a protection against cattle-stealing.

No. 4.  
No. 5.

As the police with the Deputy Registrars of Brands have the carrying out of the 17th section, I took the liberty of addressing the Inspector General of Police on the working of that section, and it will be seen from his reply herewith, that he considers the alterations, as suggested by me, should be made.

The latter part of the 7th paragraph of the Registrar General's letter, wherein he states that he considers the powers of the 17th section were wisely conferred on *constables* and not on Deputy Registrars of Brands, I cannot understand, as the latter were specially *sworn* constables for the purpose of carrying out this section, and I presume a conviction by them is as good as though obtained by ordinary constables.

In conclusion, I may say that this department would reap no pecuniary benefit from the alterations suggested; but I am induced to suggest these alterations upon the representations of large numbers of stockowners, some Members of the Legislature, and the reports of the different Inspectors of Stock.

Stock Branch,  
30 September, 1873.

I have, &c.,  
G.S.Y.

The matter at issue seems to be involved in the circumstance that the Registrar General does not consider the services of Deputy Registrars necessary, whereas the Chief Inspector of Stock (whose views seem to have been adopted by the Government in making the provision for the payment of their services, omitted at first at the Registrar General's instance) indicates duties to be performed by them and apparently of some importance.

If maintained at all, it is obvious that these officers would be more fittingly employed under an executive department, such as that of the Chief Inspector, having active duties in the pastoral districts, rather than under a record and compiling department, as that of the Registrar General.—A.O.M., 1 Oct. /73.

Appd.—J.S.F., 6/10/73.

## No. 7.

THE ACTING CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

MEMO.—The opinion of the Registrar General given in his letter of the 16th ultimo, where he states No. 3. that he considers the prosecutions by the Deputy Registrars are illegal, appears to me very strange indeed, inasmuch as several of the cases which have been instituted by the Deputy Registrars have been defended by some of the most learned lawyers in the Colonies without such an argument ever being raised; and I myself certainly fail to see how the Registrar General can conceive that the convictions obtained by the Deputy Registrars are illegal, as they were all duly appointed by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, and sworn in as *special constables* for the purpose of being able to prosecute under the Brands Act as previously mentioned.

I would therefore draw attention to my memo. of 30th ultimo, which has been submitted to the No. 6. Minister, and also to a previous one showing the necessity for the Deputy Registrars being continued, and would beg to recommend that the usual sum of £900 be placed on the Estimates for 1874, or that the amount required be expended from the Brands Fund, under warrant of the Governor, in the same way as it has been during the current year.

G.S.Y.

8th Oct., 1873.

The former paper has now been returned to the Acting Inspector of Stock with the Minister's approval. If anything further is considered necessary, perhaps Mr. Yeo will again bring the matter under notice.—A.O.M., 8th Oct., 1873.

This paper has been kept back by me, as I wished to speak to Mr. Yeo in reference to it. Mr. Yeo's No. 6. minute of 30th September (alluded to in the last paragraph of this report) was submitted to the Minister and decision given. This should have been communicated to the Registrar General at the time. It is now intended to do so with reference to his recent letter of 19th instant and Mr. Yeo's minute of 20th instant thereon. No further action with regard to these papers appears now to be necessary.

The Acting Chief Inspector of Stock. B.C., 26 Nov., 1873.—W.W.S.

## No. 8.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 19 November, 1873.

SIR,

With reference to a Bill introduced in the House of Assembly by the Honorable the Minister for Lands, intituled "A Bill to amend the Registration of Brands Act of 1866,"—I, as the officer entrusted with the administration of the present Act, feel it my duty to make a few observations.

The chief scope of this Bill is to transfer the administration of the Act from the Registrar General to the Chief Inspector of Stock.

With this alteration I can find no fault, except that the Inspector of Stock being, as his designation indicates, an out-door officer, it is not likely that the registration portion of the Act will be more efficiently performed than it is now.

I should, however, place this objection on one side if the Inspector of Stock is prepared to undertake the duty on the same terms as the Registrar General, viz., *without remuneration*.

It will be in your recollection that a sum of £900 per annum was for some years voted by Parliament as payment for the Deputy Registrars of Brands.

I found, however, that this expenditure was not required, and consequently omitted the item from the Estimates for the current year.

Nevertheless, I find that this amount, which was, as I have already explained, always an item on the Estimates, is now being expended as usual, in opposition to the advice of the Registrar General. I have made these remarks to show the pertinacity displayed to retain this expenditure, and also to point out that the true meaning of this Bill is to perpetuate the spending of this £900 per annum which I have ineffectually attempted to save.

It is true that the Brands Registration Fund is in a flourishing state; and, if I could have effected the saving of the amount above referred to, I had intended to have recommended a reduction in the scale of fees, which would have been acceptable to a large class of settlers, other than squatters, who are compelled to register their brands.

I take it that the duty of the Chief Inspector of Stock or his subordinates cannot be very materially affected by looking at the brand on an animal when inspecting it.

I have, &c.,

E. G. WARD,

Registrar General.

The duties of Inspectors of Stock as Deputy Registrars of Brands have already been explained in memos. herewith, and a saving will be effected on the passing of the "amended Bill" now before Parliament of something like £300 per annum in the clerical department.

G.S.Y.

20th Nov., /73.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

The Registrar General does not appear to have been made acquainted with the decision of the See No. 6. Minister on paper enclosed. It should have been transmitted, together with the Acting Chief Inspector's report endorsed, for the information of the Registrar General. This is submitted, however, for the perusal of the Minister in the first instance with reference to previous papers herewith.—W.W.S., 25 Nov., 1873.

I have read Mr. Ward's letter, but I do not think the objection raised by him affects the desirability of transferring the Registration of Brands to the Stock Branch.—J.S.F., 15/12/73.

## No. 9.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 31 December, 1873.

SIR,

No. 8.

In reference to your letter of the 19th ultimo, respecting the Bill lately introduced into Parliament for the purpose of amending the Registration of Brands Act of 1866, and transferring the administration thereof to the Chief Inspector of Stock,—I have the honor to state that the Honorable the Minister for Lands does not consider that the objections raised by you affect the desirability of transferring the Registration of Brands to the Chief Inspector of Stock.

I have, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 10.

MEMO. OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

REMARKS by the Registrar General on the Bill to amend the Registration of Brands Act 1866, and replies by the Chief Inspector of Stock to these remarks.

See No. 2.

1. "It will be seen, therefore, that the chief object of the Act is the registration of the brands; or, as Mr. Yeo is pleased to designate it, merely clerical work."

The chief object of the Act is *not* the registration of the brands, but the suppression of cattle-stealing and the recovery of stray stock. If this were not the case, what possible end could it serve to incur the trouble and expense of registering brands, and why encumber the Act with all the other sections relating to matters other than the registration of brands? It must be apparent that the registration of brands is merely a means towards these important ends.

See No. 2.

2. "Clause 17, which Mr. Yeo appears so anxious should be amended, imposes a penalty on all drovers driving cattle or horses from one place to another without producing to any constable who may ask for such production a statement, &c."

In his total want of acquaintance with the working of the Act and of the requirements of the country, the Registrar General has failed here to notice the evil of which Mr. Yeo and the Inspector General of Police so justly complain; and, as a consequence, he sees no necessity for an amendment of this section, although the proviso to which Mr. Yeo called attention completely defeats the object for which this most important section was passed.

See No. 2.

3. "I am of opinion that the Act wisely confers the powers" (of demanding an inspection of the delivery-note) "on constables, and not on Deputy Registrars of Brands."

In answer to this, it may be stated that the Brands Act is a *special* measure for a *special* purpose, and that the expenses incurred in carrying it out are paid out of a *special* fund. *Special* officers must, therefore, be appointed to see that its provisions are duly observed. Just as well might the enforcement of the Distillery or even of the Sheep Act be left to the police as that of the Brands Act; and just as surely as the withdrawal of the Inspectors under these Acts would render their provisions all but nugatory, so in the case of the Brands Act would the removal of the Deputy Registrars and special constables render that measure a complete dead-letter. No one but the Deputy Registrar, who knows all the brands in the district, and is constantly moving about, could enforce its provisions.

Although, as stated by the Registrar General, the Act does not confer the powers here alluded to on Deputy Registrars, the appointing these officers special constables (which has been done in every case) cured the defect, and has of course conferred on the Inspectors all the powers possessed by the police.

See No. 2.

4. "I fear that the small saving of £300 a year" (for salary of a second clerk, which Mr. Yeo pointed out might be effected by the transference of the Brands to the Stock Branch) "will necessitate the useless expenditure of £900 per annum, if the administration of the Act is handed over to the Chief Inspector of Sheep."

It has been decided oftener than once by the heads of the two departments that this expenditure is not, as the Registrar General is pleased to term it, *useless*; and the saving noticed by Mr. Yeo would be actually effected, for the work of registration could be carried on in the Stock Branch with the help of one efficient clerk in addition to the present staff.

See No. 2.

5. "I feel bound to protect the interests of those who are taxed to carry out the provisions of this Act."

No doubt every conscientious officer is desirous to protect the interests of the public. I might, however, be allowed to say that I am much better acquainted with what would really be for the benefit of stockowners than the Registrar General, and therefore in a better position to protect their interests. It would not only be to their interest, but to that of every class in the Colony, that "duffing" and cattle-stealing (the greatest evils next to drunkenness affecting the Colonies) should be speedily put down. If the present Brands Act were amended as contemplated, and the provisions of the new measure effectively carried out, this would to a great extent be attained; but, if the Act be allowed to remain in the present unsatisfactory state with which the Registrar General is apparently so well satisfied, and if the Inspectors of Sheep were to cease to act as Deputy Registrars and special constables, brands might be registered by the thousand without the least abatement of "duffing" and cattle-stealing.

See No. 8.

6. "The Chief Inspector of Sheep being an out-door officer, it is not likely that the registration portion of the Act will be more efficiently performed than it is now."

I presume that the fact of my having brought the Act into operation when the Registrar General was unable to do so is sufficient guarantee that the registration portion of the work would be efficiently performed in this branch; besides, there are hundreds of questions arising out of the registration of the brands, with respect to their modification, allotment, and use, which I must, from my practical knowledge, be in a far better position to settle than the Registrar General. If further proof were required as to this, it lies in the fact that, although the Brands Act (which was the first attempt at this sort of legislation in the

the Colonies, and therefore naturally imperfect) needs amendment in almost every section, and remodelling and enlarging throughout, the Registrar General does not seem to know that this is the case, and has taken no action for its amendment.

7. "*He would waive this objection if I were to undertake the work without remuneration.*"

See No. 8.

I am quite willing to undertake the work of Registrar of Brands without further remuneration than I now receive.

8. "*I have made these remarks to show the pertinacity displayed to retain this expenditure*"—i.e., See No. 8. £900 to the Deputy Registrars of Brands.

I have elsewhere alluded to the tone of the Registrar General's remarks so far as they affect myself. Here they appear to affect the decisions of the head of his own branch as well as that of mine.

9. "*The true meaning of the Bill is to perpetuate the spending of this £900 per annum, which I have ineffectually attempted to save.*" See No. 8.

The reply to this is that Mr. Yeo, in proposing that the Brands should be transferred to the Stock Branch, only forestalled a portion of the work which had long been contemplated,—an amended measure containing this and other alterations having been framed for years. Almost as soon as a commencement was made at initiating the Act many amendments were found to be necessary, and especially its transference to the Stock Branch; and every Minister and stockowner who has given the subject the slightest consideration has approved of these alterations. In fact, the Registrar General is the only person who has ever called their expediency in question. The assertion, therefore, that interested motives on the part of Mr. Yeo and myself induced our suggesting the transference of the Brands to the Stock Branch calls for no reply. It is only another example of the animus which pervades the correspondence of the Registrar General.

10. "*I take it that the duty of the Chief Inspector of Stock or his subordinates cannot be materially affected by looking at the brand on an animal when inspecting it.*" See No. 8.

The Registrar General does not seem to be aware that the only authority now possessed by the Inspectors of *Sheep* to examine horses or cattle bred in the Colony is conferred upon them by the appointment of Deputy Registrars of Brands and special constables under the Brands Act; there being now no general Cattle Disease Prevention Act in force, and there never was an Act dealing in any way with horses.

A.B.,  
27 Mar., /74.

Mr. Bruce explains that these remarks are submitted by him with reference to the Bill now before Parliament.—A.O.M., 27/3/74.

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